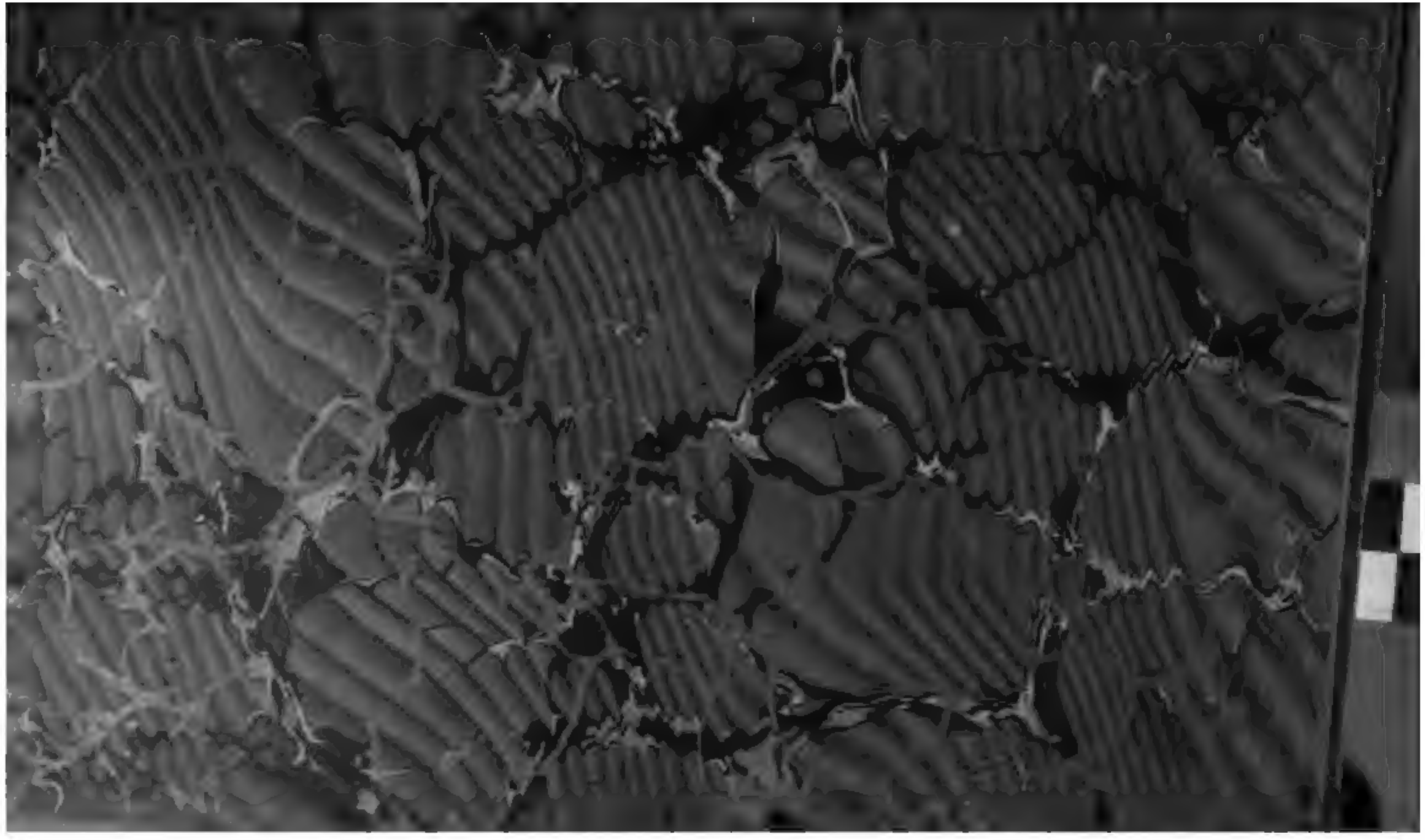

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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

STUDY OF LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

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EGBERT'S LAT. INS.

W. P. 5

PREFACE

It has been generally recognized by classical scholars of the present day that a knowledge of epigraphy forms an essential part of the equipment of a teacher of the classics, and that the subject itself has become so important as to justify its introduction, in elementary form at least, into the curriculum of undergraduate studies. Notwithstanding this general recognition, however, no work in the English language which would serve as an introduction to the study of Latin inscriptions has up to the present time been published. It is to supply this want that the following pages have been written.

The purpose determining the plan of the work has been to combine abundant introductory and explanatory matter with numerous examples for illustration and for practice in reading. The inscriptions, with the single exception of those from movable articles, have been printed in the type ordinarily used for Latin texts, since this form has been considered more satisfactory than any attempt at a typographical imitation of the original letters. Numerous photographic reproductions have been made from the fac-similes of Ritschl's *Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica* and from the *exempla* in Hübner's *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae*, in order to impress in some degree upon the student the original form and appearance of the inscription.

The debt of the author to the works of other writers is of necessity very great. Whenever another's writings have been directly used,

acknowledgment has been made in the footnotes; but for assistance obtained from many other sources not noted, the author wishes here to express himself as deeply grateful.

The *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine* of Professor René Cagnat has been of the utmost service and has, in fact, formed the basis of this work in many particulars. The author has also relied for much of his information upon the Prolegomena of Professor Emil Hübner's *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae* and upon the same scholar's article, *Römische Epigraphik* in Iwan Müller's *Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, vol. i., 1892. To Professor Hermann Dessau the author is indebted for material obtained from his *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, vol i., and also for his kind words in regard to the preparation of this volume.

In passing this book through the press the author has been greatly aided by his friends and associates.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck has read much of the proof and has made possible the author's task by his encouragement and by his advice, so valuable because of wide experience.

Dr. Nelson Glenn McCrea has read the entire proof and has in many instances, in connection with this kindly service, given renewed proof of his scholarship. Mr. George Olcott, a Fellow of this College, has been of most valuable service, inasmuch as he has prepared and verified the Chronological List of the Roman Emperors. The index is also the work of Mr. Olcott.

The author earnestly hopes that this volume will prove to many the open door to a subject so remarkable in its influence upon classical and archaeological study and at the same time so interesting and attractive in its pursuit.

JAMES C. EGBERT, JR.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, December, 1895.

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INTRODUCTION

To a beginner in the study of Epigraphy, the most important matters for consideration are the works which provide material for research, and the method which should be followed in approaching this material.

The great storehouse of Latin inscriptions is the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*,[1] which is indispensable for advanced study in this subject; but notwithstanding the importance of this great work, certain minor collections of inscriptions are more useful to the elementary student and for class-room use.

The first of these is the valuable *Collectio* of Orelli and Henzen:

Inscriptionum Latinarum Amplissima Collectio. Io. C. Orellius. 2 vols. Zurich, 1828. Vol. III. is by W. Henzen:
Volumen Tertium Collectionis Orellianae supplementa emendationesque exhibens. Ed. Guil. Henzen. Zurich, 1856.
The last volume contains indices to the entire work.

The most serviceable collection of inscriptions for general use is:

Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum in usum praecipue academicum. Gustavus Wilmanns. 2 vols. Berlin, 1873.
This work contains inscriptions conveniently classified, with Latin notes; also excellent indices.

[1] C. I. L. *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Consilio et Auctoritate Academiae Litterarum Regiae Borussicae Editum.* See page 6.

For those who are unable to consult the *Corpus Inscriptionum*, a more recent work will provide well-selected inscriptions in greater number than the collection just mentioned. This collection is based upon material gathered by William Henzen.

Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae. Ed. Hermannus Dessau. Vol. I. Berlin, 1892.

For the study of early Latin, the following will be found to be serviceable:

Dialectorum Italicarum Aevi Vetustioris Exempla Selecta in usum scholarum. Vol. I. Dialecti Latinae Priscae et Faliscae Exempla Selecta. Pars 1. Engelbertus Schneider. Leipzig, 1886.

Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin. J. Wordsworth. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1874.

Remnants of Early Latin. F. D. Allen. Boston, 1880.

For a presentation of the inscriptions themselves the student is referred to two great works, one of which gives inscriptions in facsimile, the other by "exempla."

The first of these is the large folio of F. Ritschl, containing inscriptions from the earliest period down to the beginning of the Empire. It is regularly denoted by the letters *P. L. M. E.*

Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica ad archetyporum fidem exemplis lithographis repraesentata. Ed. Fr. Ritschelius. Berlin, 1862.

There are five supplements, which were originally published at Bonn in 1862. They are also found in Ritschl's *Opuscula Philologica*, vol. IV. 1878.

The second of these is:

Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae Latinae a Caesaris dictatoris morte ad aetatem Justiniani. Ed. Aem. Hübner. Berlin, 1885.

In this book there is a complete introduction in Latin, and over twelve hundred inscriptions with commentary. As the title indicates, this *Exempla* is a complement to the work of Ritschl, just mentioned

As introductory to the study of Inscriptions, the student is referred to two short works of Emil Hübner: (1) The article entitled "Roman Inscriptions" in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, vol. XIII. 9th ed. This will form excellent preliminary reading. A résumé of the subject is presented in a form easily understood. (2) The article "Römische Epigraphik" in the *Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Iwan Müller, vol. I. 1886, 2d ed. 1892. This provides a bibliography of the collection of inscriptions and an introduction to the subject more complete than the article in the *Britannica*.

This last work is also published separately.

The only complete introduction to Latin Epigraphy is:

Cours d'Épigraphie Latine. René Cagnat. 1st ed., Paris, 1886. 2d ed., Paris, 1890.

This is an exceedingly useful book.

A little book abounding in excellent suggestions, containing inscriptions in illustration, is:

Anleitung zum Lesen, Ergänzen und Datiren Römischer Inschriften. Karl Bone. Trèves, 1881.

This work refers in the main to Rhenish inscriptions.

For the study of Christian Inscriptions:

Manuel d'Épigraphie Chrétienne d'après les Marbres de la Gaule. Edmond Le Blant. Paris, 1869.

Also, by the same author:

L'Épigraphie Chrétienne en Gaule et dans l'Afrique. Paris, 1890.

For historical inscriptions, illustrating the history of the early empire:

Latin Historical Inscriptions. G. McN. Rushforth. Oxford, 1893.

Periodical Literature

To study inscriptions properly, one must keep pace with the growth of the subject, as new material is constantly being added. To accomplish this purpose, familiarity with periodical literature must be maintained. The following are the principal periodicals bearing upon this subject:

1) A running supplement to the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* is published at intervals.
   Ephemeris Epigraphica (Ephem. Ep.). Vols. I.–IX. Berlin, 1892.

2) *Mitteilungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung.* Loescher & Co. Rome, 1886.
   This is known also as:
   Bullettino dell' Imperiale Istituto Archeologico Germanico.

3) *Hermes, Zeitschrift für Klassische Philologie.* Kaibel and Robert. Berlin, 1866.

4) *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie.* Ribbeck and Bücheler. Frankfurt, 1833. Neue Folge, 1842.

5) *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande.* Bonn, 1842.

6) *Die Westdeutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst.* Trèves, 1882.

7) *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn.* Vienna, 1877.

8) *Revue Épigraphique du Midi de la France.* A. Allmer. 7 vols. Vienna, 1878–92.

9) *Revue Archéologique.*[1] Paris, 1884.

10) *Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Publiés par l'École Française de Rome.* Paris, 1881.

[1] For recent discoveries see *Revue des publications épigraphiques rélatives à l'antiquité romaine.* R. Cagnat. This forms an appendix to the *Revue Archéologique;* also appears annually as *L'Année Épigraphique,* dating from the year 1888.

11) *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.* 1877.
This is the organ of the French School at Athens.

12) *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità Comunicate alla Reale Accademia dei Lincei.*[1] Rome, 1890.

13) *Museo Italiano d' Antichità Classica.* By Domenico Comparetti. Rome, 1885–90. Vols. I.–III.
This publication was discontinued with vol. III., and was succeeded by the *Monumenti Antichi.*

14) *American Journal of Archaeology, and of the History of the Fine Arts.* Baltimore, 1885.

15) For Christian Inscriptions:
Bullettino d' Archeologia Cristiana. G. B. de Rossi. Rome, 1863.

16) *Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane.* Hector De Ruggiero. Rome, 1886. Thirty-two *fasciculi* have appeared.

Bibliography of the Collections of Latin Inscriptions

To obtain a knowledge of the history of Latin Epigraphy, the student is referred to the following:

J. C. Orelli: *Index Praecipuorum Librorum Epigraphicorum aliorumque inscriptiones Latinas continentium.*

This is found in the first volume of the *Inscriptiones Latinae* of Orelli, page 21, and in the third volume by Henzen, page xv.

R. de la Blanchère: *Histoire de l'Épigraphie Romaine, redigée sur les notes de Léon Renier* in the *Revue Archéologique,* nouv. ser. VIII. 1886, page 46. Also in a separate volume, Paris, 1887.

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Prefaces to vols. II.–XIV.

G. B. de Rossi: *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae Septimo Saeculo Antiquiores.* Prefaces to vols. I.–II.

[1] Inscriptions of the city of Rome also appear in the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma* from 1872. (Bull. Com.)

EMIL HÜBNER: 1. *Bibliographie der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft.* Berlin, 1889. Part II., page 354.

2. Article "Römische Epigraphik" in the *Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft.* Iwan Müller. Vol. I. 1886. 2d ed. 1892.

J. P. WALTZING: *Recueil Général des Inscriptions Latines, et l'Épigraphie Latine depuis 50 ans.* Louvain, 1892.

This work gives an account of the *Corpus Inscriptionum,* and a bibliography of Latin inscriptions.

CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM LATINARUM

This great collection of Latin inscriptions, published under the supervision of the Royal Prussian Academy at Berlin, is arranged on a geographical basis in fifteen volumes. Each of these volumes with the exception of the first, in which are published the inscriptions dating before the death of Caesar, is assigned to the inscriptions derived from a certain portion of the Roman world. The general plan may be seen from the following:

VOLUMEN I. Inscriptions dating before the death of Caesar. Editio prima, 1863 (out of print). Editio altera, Pars prior, 1893.
Tabulae Lithographae. Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica, 1862.

VOLUMEN II. Inscriptions of Spain, 1869.
SUPPLEMENTUM, 1892.

VOLUMEN III. Inscriptions of Asia (Egypt), of the Greek Provinces of Europe, of Illyricum.
Pars Prior: Inscriptions of Egypt and Asia, of the Greek Provinces of Europe, of Illyricum. Parts I.–V. 1873.
Pars Posterior: Inscriptions of Illyricum, also Monumentum Ancyranum, Edict of Diocletian de Pretiis Rerum, Diplomata Militaria, Wax Tablets of Dacia. Parts VI.–VII. 1873.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Primus:* Inscriptions of the Greek Provinces of Europe. 1892.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Secundus:* Inscriptions of Illyricum. Parts I.–III. 1892.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Tertius:* Inscriptions of Illyricum. Edict of Diocletian. Constitutions of the Emperors (Diplomata militaria). Parts IV.–VII. 1893.

VOLUMEN IV. Inscriptiones Parietariae of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae. 1871.

SUPPLEMENTUM.

VOLUMEN V. Inscriptions of Cisalpine Gaul.

Pars Prior: The tenth regio of Italy, Venetia and Istria. 1872.

Pars Posterior: The eleventh (Liguria) and ninth (Gallia Transpadana, Alpes Cottiae et Maritimae) regiones of Italy. 1887.

VOLUMEN VI. Inscriptions of the City of Rome.

Pars Prima 1876, *Pars Secunda* 1882, *Pars Tertia* 1886, *Pars Quarta* (1895), *Pars Quinta,* containing inscriptiones falsae, 1885, *Pars Sexta,* Indices (in preparation).

VOLUMEN VII. Inscriptions of Britain. 1873.

VOLUMEN VIII. Inscriptions of Africa.

Pars Prior: Proconsular Africa, Numidia. 1881.

Pars Posterior: Mauretania. 1881.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Prior.* 1891.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Alter.* 1894.

VOLUMEN IX. Inscriptions of Calabria, Apulia, Samnium, Sabini, Picenum. 1883.

VOLUMEN X. Inscriptions of Bruttium, Lucania, Campania, Sicilia, Sardinia.

Pars Prior: Bruttium, Lucania, Campania. 1883.

Pars Posterior: Sicilia, Sardinia. 1883.

VOLUMEN XI. Inscriptions of Aemilia, Etruria, Umbria.
Pars Prior: Aemilia, Etruria. 1888.
Pars Posterior: Umbria (in press).

The Accademia dei Lincei publishes supplemental volumes inscriptions of Italy under the title *Corporis I. L. Supplem Italica, consilio et auctoritate Academiae regiae Lynceorum edita:*
Fasc. I., Additamenta ad vol. V. Galliae Cisalpinae. Ed. He Pais, Rome. 1888.

VOLUMEN XII. Inscriptions of Gallia Narbonensis. 1888.

VOLUMEN XIII. Inscriptions of the Three Gauls and Two (manies.

VOLUMEN XIV. Inscriptions of Ancient Latium. 1887.

VOLUMEN XV. Inscriptions of the City of Rome, Instrument Domesticum.
Pars Prior: Lateres. 1891.
Pars Posterior (in press).

The contents of the several volumes may be considered un three divisions.
I., Introductory Matter; II., Inscriptions; III., Indices Tabulae.

I. INTRODUCTORY MATTER

At the beginning of each volume there is an *Index Auctor* which is an alphabetical list of the authors referred to through that volume, with more or less extensive biographical and bil graphical comment.

II. INSCRIPTIONS

A. *False Inscriptions* (indicated by an asterisk) are placed at beginning of this division, and are arranged topographically, acc ing to cities and towns, with a paging and numbering of their o The *falsae* of vol. VI. are collected in *Pars Quinta*, and are arran according to the names of the authors.

B. *Valid Inscriptions* are classified in three divisions.

1. Inscriptions in general.
2. Those connected with Viae Publicae.
3. Instrumentum Domesticum.

The main body of inscriptions is arranged on geographical and topographical principles, by provinces as in vol. II., or by *regiones* as in vols. V., IX., X., with subdivisions according to the cities and towns. The several more important sections *capita*, e.g. those assigned to provinces, are introduced by historical notes, and by a chronological list of manuscripts and other works containing the inscriptions of the district, together with biographical comment and estimates of the epigraphic authority of the various editors. The character of the inscriptions under the title *Instrumentum Domesticum*, can be seen from the following subdivisions from vol. XII.:

Tegulae, Lucernae, Amphorae, Dolia, Pelves, Vascula, Aequipondia, Statunculorum formae cretaceae, Signacula ex aere, Sigilla medicorum oculariorum, Anuli, Gemmae, Pondera, Tesserae, Vasa vitrea, Supellex aurea argentea, etc., *Massae plumbeae, Fistulae plumbeae.*

III. Indices and Tabulae

The Indices contain a classification of the contents of the texts of the inscriptions, the scope of which may be appreciated by the following specimen index from vol. XII.:

Nomina virorum et mulierum.
Cognomina virorum et mulierum.
Imperatores.
Reges.
Consules aliaeque anni determinationes.
Honores alii publici populi Romani.
Res militaris.
Dei Deaeque et res sacra.
Populus Romanus, Tribus Romanae.
Provinciae, civitates, pagi, vici, fluvii, montes, praedia, rivi, similia.
Res municipalis.
Collegia.
Artes et officia privata.
Carmina.
Litterae singulares notabiliores.
Grammatica quaedam.
Notabilia varia.
Recensus locorum recentiorum, by Kiepert.

Indices are at this time provided with vols. I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIV.

Tabulae.

Maps prepared by H. Kiepert, giving the localities from which the inscriptions are derived, with names both ancient and modern, are placed at the end of vols. II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIV.

General Economy

Inscriptions Admitted.

All Latin inscriptions engraved upon durable materials, such as stone and bronze, and also those cut or impressed upon small movable articles *instrumentum*, no matter of what character or purpose, are included in this work. Coins, however, are given a place in the first volume, but are elsewhere excluded.

The work, as indicated by its title, is limited in its scope to *Latin* inscriptions, those of other languages, however closely related to Latin antiquities, being as a rule excluded.

Bilingual inscriptions in Greek and Latin, however, are given in their complete form, and certain Greek inscriptions appear among those of Pompeii (vol. IV.), and of England (vol. VII.). The limit of time as set by Mommsen in his letter to Borghesi (vol. X., p. vii), is the end of the sixth century, inasmuch as the Fasti Consulares reach almost to that period (541). In all cases of uncertainty as to date the inscriptions are accepted.

Christian inscriptions[1] are admitted, and are marked in the indices with a cross.

Criticism of Inscriptions.

The great object in the criticism of inscriptions has been to determine their authenticity, for it early became known that false inscriptions had been composed, so closely resembling those of antiquity that even the most skillful critics were deceived.

[1] *Christianos titulos appello inscriptiones eas quae a Christianis religionis causa positae sunt.* De Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae.* Vol. I. p. xxxvii. See bibliography for special works on Christian Inscriptions.

The first consideration in determining the validity of an inscription which exists only in a copy is the standing of the copyist, or of the author publishing it. The names of Ligorius and Pratilli are in themselves sufficient to condemn the inscriptions published by them alone.

The standing of the various authors can be learned from the *Index Auctorum* attached to each volume.[1] In the *C. I. L.*, when the unreliableness of an author has been the reason for the rejection of an inscription, the fact is indicated by some statement; as *quamquam fortasse genuina, suspecta tamen utpote a tali auctore solo relata* II. 432*, or *inter titulos suspectos releganda erant necessario propter auctorem fide omnino indignum* II. 454*; also by simply attaching to an inscription the name of a well-known falsifier, e.g. Ligorius or Pratilli, X. 406*.

The science of palaeography is useful in the criticism of inscriptions as defining certain rules and usages, a violation of which leads to a suspicion as to the validity of the inscription. This method of criticism has to do with the external presentation, and is concerned with the types of letters, the marks of punctuation, the forms of numerals, etc.; also, if the inscription can be seen, with the nature of the engraving.

Such a criterion of criticism is indicated in the *C. I. L.*, thus: *puncta rotunda pessime facta ad imas litteras apposita sunt*, XII. 145*; also *titulum recentem esse cum litterarum forma tum spatia inter vocabula relicta punctis deficientibus demonstrant*, XII. 305*, or *vidi ego et medio aevo incisam intellexi* X. 143*, or *descripsi et damnavi* V. 75*.

The last method of criticism has to do with the text itself. Violations of epigraphic laws, of established principles of the Latin language, or of well authenticated theories as regards Roman antiquities, should arouse suspicion as to the authenticity of the inscription or any portion of the same.

In X. 52*, for instance, the *tribus* does not hold its proper place; in X. 565* there is irregularity in the use of the *nomina* and *prae-*

[1] *Non tam inscriptiones singulas in iudicium vocavi quam singulos auctores.* **Mommsen,** *C. I. L.* **IX. and X. p. xi.**

nomina; in V. 40* a *munus senatorium* is inserted among the equestrian *munera*, thus violating rules of the *cursus honorum;* in X. 629* Sylvanus is termed *divus*, and not *deus*, and in X. 506* appears the irregular expression *sacra aedes.*

Inscriptions have been invented to prove certain statements of classical authors, to account for the name of a town, or determine some disputed point in Roman antiquities or mythology, e.g. XII. 188*, where the comment reads *ficta ni fallor ad Annecy nomen explicandum.* Antonini held that Paestum had been a municipality, and based his theory on two inscriptions, X. 109*, 110*. Pratilli declared that amphitheatres were consecrated to Hercules Victor, and used for this theory an inscription of the amphitheatre of Teanum X. 607*.

The unreliability of the source determines at once the authenticity of the inscription, when such striking support to a chosen theory is so readily supplied.

Other inscriptions, containing historical names and allusions to events of history, were undoubtedly composed for various purposes. Cyriacus shows an inscription from a statue in honor of Cicero, dedicated by the people of Arpinum, X. 711*. Antonini publishes an epitaph of a tomb raised to a son by M. Lamponius, general of the Lucanians in the Social War, X. 91*; the comment here is *ut M. Lamponii in bello sociali Lucanorum ducis gens in lapidibus quoque reperiretur.*

Methods of Presentation.

Preliminary to the text of the inscription, information is given as to where it was found, its location in antiquity, and at the present time. In some cases the nature of the monument is described, as *basis statuae, tabula marmorea.* The text itself is printed in Roman capitals, even if the original was in cursive letters. Imperfect letters are represented by type broken in such way as to indicate what remains. Ligatures are shown, also accents and punctuation marks of various forms. The lines of the inscription are reproduced in the text, but the words are always separated, even if they are united in the original. With the text is also given a brief

description, printed in small script, of any design appearing on the monument. Thus with the inscription on a sarcophagus,

C. I. L. XII. 1587.

mulieris imago
cum volumine
in manibus
in clipeo
quem duo
genii sustinent,

pastor cum grege.

pueri imago
cum tunica
laticlavia
et volumin.

Special characters are employed as follows:

I. Roman capitals inclined indicate

1) Letters added after the first cutting.

X. 6051.

M · TREBI
NIGRI
IN · F · P · XII · IN · AG · P · XII
C · MAMILIO · SP
F · PRIMIGE

Note: v. 4–5 *post tempus adiecti sunt.*

2) Letters seen by an early editor, but afterwards missing.

VI. 1098.

*MARCIAE · OTACI*LIAE · SEVERAE
SANCTISSIMAE · AVG ♁
MATRI · CASTRORVM ♁
SENATVS · AC · PATRIAE

Note: *Quae inclinatis expressi desumpsi ex Maffei.*

3) Letters substituted in antiquity in place of erasures.

VI. 1085.

SENATVS · ET · PATRIAE · ET

Note: *Litteris inclinatis expressi quae in litura reposita sunt.*

The above was substituted for

FVLVIAE · PLAVTILLAE · AVG ·

II. Italics with points beneath indicate letters erased in antiquity which can be replaced. Capitals with points beneath indicate letters erased, but partly visible.

XIV. 1007.

D · M · S
quinto BEBIO FELICISSI
MO · QVI · VIXIT · AN · XXIII

V. 1 et v. 2 *ex parte erasi sunt.*

III. *!!!!!* indicate letters erased which cannot be replaced. The number of dashes depends upon the number of letters.

VI. 1081.

IMP · CAES · M · AVRELLIO
ANTONINO · PIO · FELICI
AVGVSTO
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
*n*VMINI · EIVS
deuo TISSIMV *s*

IV. VIII. 6806.

ET SVPER OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES INVIC
TISSIMI

Letters thus enclosed have been substituted in antiquity for earlier erasures.

V. ////// indicate illegible or imperfectly copied letters. The number is regulated by the number of letters.

XIV. 2150.

D M
S A C R V M
Q //// SYNILESI
H E R E D E S

VI. . . . . indicate the same as V., but are used only when an early editor has adopted this form.

VII. FECIT. This kind of type indicates letters barely visible.

VIII. Small italics are used to fill out what is known to have formed part of a mutilated inscription; also to indicate when a new reading replaces an old. The old reading is given in the commentary accompanying the inscription.

VI. 926.

	I N · H C	*norem*
neron	IS · CLAVDI	*caes aug germ*
pont.	MAX · TRIP	*pot*

IX. When there is any break in the stone, it is indicated by lines which trace out the fracture.

Any confusion which might arise through the use of similar characters for different purposes is obviated by suitable information in the commentary.

After the text of the inscription there follows the *testimonium* of the eyewitness and the editor, e.g. *descripsi et recognovi*, *vidit* I. B. de Rossi, Holstenius *descripsit;* next the principal authors and reviews providing the inscription; and finally the *lectiones variae*, with authorities for the same.

If the abbreviations are difficult to understand, or if the inscription is much mutilated, a transcript is often given in cursive letters. In this transcript square brackets indicate where substitutions are made for letters erased or corrected, while parentheses show the filling out of abbreviations. Where nothing can be supplied, the lacuna is indicated by points . . . . . equal in number to the missing letters. Vertical lines show the limits of the lines of the text.

The Dexos Insurrection
See page 346.

PART I

CHAPTER I

THE LATIN ALPHABET (HISTORICAL)

For its civilization Rome was greatly indebted to the Greeks. Its philosophy was transplanted from Greece; its literature was an imitation of the literature of the same people. The resemblance between the alphabets of the people of Italy and those of the Greeks proves that for the source of the Italic alphabets we must look in a similar direction. A careful study shows that it is to the Chalcidian colonies, such as settled Cumae on the west coast of Italy and Naxos in Sicily, that the Italic alphabets are to be traced.

The origin of the Greek alphabet is the Phoenician. Tradition, of however little authority, supports this theory. Herodotus, V. 58–59, states that letters were introduced into Greece by Cadmus, a Phoenician who came to Boeotia. Pliny, *N. H.* VII. 56 (57), 191, repeats a similar tradition, adding that Cadmus introduced sixteen letters, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, and that Palamedes and Simonides each supplied four more. Tacitus, *Annales*, XI. 14, offers an interesting theory, tracing Greek letters through the Phoenician back to the Egyptians, assigning their introduction to Cadmus or Cecrops or Palamedes, but the addition of new letters to Simonides.

The early Greek and Phoenician characters show a marked resemblance in form, and stand in similar alphabetical order. Knowledge of the order of the Phoenician letters is obtained by a reference to the order of derived alphabets, such as Hebrew. The order of the Greek alphabet is known from an *abecedarium* scratched on a

PLATE I

	PHOENICIAN. Baal Lebanon.	PHOENICIAN. Mesha Stone.	GREEK. Abu Simbel.	GREEK. Euboean Inscr's.
Aleph			A	A
Beth			B	B
Gimel			Γ	Γ C
Daleth			Δ	D D
He			E E	E
Vau				F
Zayin				I
Cheth			H	H H
Teth			⊗	⊕
Yod			I	I
Kaph			K	K
Lamed			Λ	Λ Λ L
Mem			M	M
Nun			N	N
Samekh				
Ayin			O	O
Pe			Γ Π	Γ
Tsade				
Q'oph			Q	Q
Resh			P	R
Shin			Σ	Σ S
Tau			T	T
			V	V
			1 Φ	2 Φ
			2 X = χ = ch	1 ⊀ = ξ = ks
			3 ⋎ = ψ = ps	3 ⋎ = χ = ch

vase found at Formello near Veii in 1882.[1] The civilization of the Greeks is younger than that of the Phoenicians, and the names of the letters are Semitic, not Greek; hence the inference that the Greek alphabet is Semitic in its origin, derived from the Phoenician.

The Phoenician alphabet was not in all respects adapted to the phonetic requirements of the Greek language. First of all, there were no letters to represent vowel sounds. This want was supplied by the use of *aleph, he, yod, ayin* to represent *a, e, i, o.* *Vau* F may have supplied the *u*, the semivowel, but a new sign was invented to provide the vowel *u*, V or Y. There appears to be a resemblance between the *Vau* of the Mesha (Moabite) stone and the Greek Υ *upsilon*, but Kirchhoff believes this likeness merely accidental.

The sibilants abounded in the Phoenician alphabet, and were beyond the needs of the Greeks. In consequence of this, much confusion has arisen as to the history of the Phoenician sibilants in the blending of the two alphabets. These Phoenician letters were *zayin*=*dz*, *samekh*=*s*, *tsāde*=*ts* or *ss* (lingual), and *shin*=*sch* (palatal). Of these, *tsāde* appears to suggest the name *zēta*, while *zayin* resembles it in form and holds a similar place. Some declare that *zēta* obtains its name through analogy owing to its proximity to ἦτα and θῆτα. *Samekh* seems to have supplied the sound of *s* and perhaps

[1] The Formello alphabet is given on Plate II., column I. See Roberts's *Greek Epigraphy*, p. 17.

PLATE I.

COLUMN I. Names of Hebrew letters corresponding to the Phoenician characters in the next two columns.

COLUMN II. Early Phoenician letters traced from the "Baal Lebanon" inscription as shown by fac-simile in *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*. This inscription is dated by some as early as the tenth century B.C.

COLUMN III. Early Phoenician letters traced from the fac-simile of the Mesha Stone as found in *Die Inschrift des Königs Mesa von Moab*. R. Smend und A. Socin. Freiburg, 1886. This inscription is placed by scholars in the ninth century B.C.

COLUMN IV. Greek alphabetic characters from representation of the Abu Simbel Inscription as found in *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*, Roehl, No. 482. This inscription represents the Ionian and so the Eastern Greek alphabets and may be placed in the early part of the sixth century B.C.

COLUMN V. Letters taken from Euboean inscriptions of Styra and Chalcis, as shown in *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*, Roehl, pp. 87–108; and from Kretschmer's *Griechischen Vaseninschriften*, pp. 62–72. This Euboean alphabet represents the West Greek alphabets.

its name, while *shin* has given the form ⊰ or Σ of the Greek *sigma*. In some Ionic inscriptions *samekh* is found equivalent to ξι. Again, there are inscriptions in which the sign for *sigma* is M, the Phoenician *tsade*, and it has been suggested that the Greeks had in some alphabets a fourth sibilant *san* of this form M equal to *s*, while others had *sigma* ⊰, Σ.

Another difference between the Greek and Phoenician alphabets consists in the use, in the former, of additional characters to represent *ps* or *phs*, *kh* and *ph*. In the early inscriptions, such as those of Thera, Melos, and Creta, these phonetic values are expressed by the actual combination of the already existing letters.[1] The appearance of the new characters X (+), Φ, ⊥ (Y) in the alphabets of Chalcis and the Chalcidian colonies leads to the belief that they were introduced before the eighth century B.C.[1] Various theories have been proposed as to the origin of these letters, but none has been found worthy of acceptance. W. Deecke[2] considers them Cypriote, arguing from the phonetic values of Cypriote syllabic characters, Y = *u*, Ψ = *pu* and *phu*, ⁎ = *ku* and *khu*, ⊔, Y, Ψ = *se*.

Kirchhoff has classified the Greek alphabets prior to 403 B.C. (the archonship of Eucleides) in two divisions, —

1) The eastern alphabets, which are those of the Aegean Islands, Asiatic coast towns, and certain places in the mainland of Greece, as Corinth, Argos, Attica.

2) The western alphabets, which belong to the Euboean cities Chalcis and Eretria, to Sicily and the Greek colonies in Italy; also, on the mainland of Greece, to Boeotia, Locri, Thessaly, Western Peloponnesus.

The order and value of the purely Greek letters, those newly added, determine the difference between these two classes. The eastern alphabet shows the order Φ, X, ⊥, with X = *ch* and ⊥ = *ps*. The sound *ks* (ξ) is expressed by Ξ or ⊞ *samekh* seen between N and O.

The eastern alphabet became the recognized Ionic alphabet after certain changes had taken place. The *chēth* H used at first as *spiritus asper* became long *ē*. The O was differentiated to produce Ω = *ō*,

[1] Kirchhoff, *Studien*[4], p. 172. [2] Baumeister, *Denkmäler*, p. 51.

and placed in the last position. The use of the *F digamma* and the ϙ *koppa* as letters had ceased, and the *F* = 6, and the ϙ = 90.

The western division retained the Ξ (or ⊞ in the Formello alphabet) as a numeral in the same way that *F* and ϙ were used as numerals in the Ionian alphabet. The order of the letters was X, Φ, ⊥, with X = *ks*, Φ = *ph*, ⊥ = *ch*. For Ψ = *ps*, *πσ* or *φσ* was used. Besides these peculiarities, C, D, V are found for Γ, Δ, Λ, also H with the value of *spiritus asper*, also the older form of *mu*, ʍ.

The different Greek colonies entering Italy brought with them their own alphabetic forms, but the Chalcidian colonies provided the alphabets for the people of Italy probably previous to 600 B.C. The proof of this derivation rests on the similarity in the forms V and C (*gamma*) in the Italic and Chalcidian alphabets, for the appearance of these characters in the same alphabet marks it as Chalcidian.

The Italic alphabets arrange themselves in two classes. The one class contains the Etruscan, the Umbrian, and the Oscan; the other the Latin and the Faliscan. The distinguishing character is the form 8 found in the first class with sound of F.[1] The Latin and Faliscan not possessing this letter used *F* (*vau*) in place of Φ disregarded.

The Etruscan alphabet was found north of the Tiber, the Oscan in Campania, the Umbrian east of the Apennines, the Latin and the Faliscan between the Etruscan and the Oscan.

Etruscan.—This is evidently a Chalcidian alphabet, since it shows the use of ⊥ and Ɔ. The X, which in the Chalcidian alphabet = *ks*, is in the Etruscan a numeral. The *tenues* were originally all in use. K is at first found, then disappears, while Ɔ supplies its place, giving up the value of *g*, *media*. The other *mediae*, B and D, are not found in the oldest inscriptions. The ϙ is found only in the earliest remains, and soon falls out of use. There are two forms of the sibilant, M and ≺ or ƨ, used side by side. The prevailing form in the inscriptions is ƨ; ≺ seldom occurs. Two forms Ɔ and ꟻ with

[1] For the *f* sound, the bilabial spirant, the Italic nations seem at first to have used *F*H, the aspirated digamma. Cf. *fhefhaked* on the Praenestine *fibula* and the Etruscan *vhulχenas* = Fulcinius, Fabretti *C. I. I.* Suppl. III. 306. The 8 is a modified ⊟.

GREEK IN ITALY.	ETRUSCAN.	UMBRIAN.	OSCAN.	LATIN.	FALISCAN.
A	A	A	A	A A A A	A
B		B	B	B B	
C	)		)	C C	( )
D			A	D	D
E	E	)	E	E E	)
F	↑	)	⊐	F F	↑
I	⌶	⌶	I	G	⌶ ⌶
H	H	⊗	H	H	H
Θ	Θ ⊙				
I	I	I	I	I	I
K		K	K	K	
L	⅃	⅃	⅃	L L	⅃ ⅃ ⅃
M	M M	M	M	M M	M
N	N	N	N	N	N
Ξ					
O				O	O
P	⅂	⅂	Π	P P	⅂ P
Σ					
Q				Q	
R	D	D	D	R R	Я
S	⅀ ⅀	⅀	⅀	S S	S
T	T	T	T	T T	T T
Y	V	V	V	V	V
X				X	X
Φ	Φ				
Ψ	↓				
	8	8	8		
		9			
		9			
			⅃		

value *r* are found. The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, with *o* wanting. The Etruscan is always found written from right to left.

Umbrian. — All the aspirates are wanting save one, ⊙, which is itself rare, and does not differ in value from the T. Of the *mediae* C and D have disappeared, and in consequence the K is still in use. The ♀ is not in use, perhaps was never adopted. The Umbrian, like the Etruscan, has no *o*, but possesses the other vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*. The peculiarities of the alphabet are ⊟ appearing as ⊖, and the new letters ꟼ and ꟻ, which, with 8 found in Etruscan, have been added to the Greek alphabet. The first, ꟼ, is a by-form of the Etruscan ᑐ, but it does not have the same value, being equal to *rs*.[1] Hence it takes a different place in the alphabet. The ꟻ serves for the sound, peculiar to this dialect, of *k* before the vowels *e* and *i*. The Umbrian is, as a rule, written from right to left.

Oscan. — In this alphabet there are wanting the vowel *o*, X = *ks*, M = *s*, and ♀. The *d* was at first disregarded, and the form ᑐ was assumed by the *r* sound; so that when the need of a *media* was felt, a modified ꟼ, i.e. Ꞅ, was used, which may have taken the place of *d* in the alphabet. Need of O was felt at a later date, hence the modified *u*, i.e. V, changed to V̇. The letter next to the last is a modified form of I, i.e. ⊢, which, with V̇, naturally assumes a place after 8, as neither appears on the older Oscan coins. The order of writing is from right to left.

[1] See Bücheler, *Umbrica*, and von Planta, *Grammatik der Oskisch-Umbrischen Dialekte*, p. 48.

PLATE II.

COLUMN I. The Greek Alphabet as found on the Formello Vase. This is the Greek Alphabet as it was written in Italy, and is the link between the Western Greek Alphabets of Euboea, particularly of Chalcis, and the Italic Alphabets. These letters have been traced from Plate 6 of *Mélanges de l'École Française de Rome*, vol. II., Bréal.

COLUMN II. Etruscan alphabetic characters traced from representations given in *Die Etrusker*. C. O. Müller and Müller-Deecke.

COLUMN III. Umbrian letters traced from *Les Tables Eugubines*. Michel Bréal.

COLUMN IV. Oscan letters from fac-simile inscriptions, in *Inscriptiones Oscae* (*Tabulae*). J. Zvetaieff.

COLUMN V. Latin archaic letters.

COLUMN VI. Faliscan letters from *Inscriptiones Italiae Mediae Dialecticae* (*Tabulae*). J. Zvetaieff.

Faliscan. — This alphabet possesses peculiarities that lead to a classification with the Latin. It differs from the Latin in the disappearance of the B and ♀. The K also is wanting. The *vau* F is represented by the form ↑. The old form ‡ and the position of the Z show the early adoption of the alphabet. The order of writing is from right to left.

All these alphabets, together with the Latin, are evidently derived, directly or indirectly, from the same Greek alphabet. The test characters are ⊥ = *ch*, X = *ks*, C *gamma* and V *lambda*. The Oscan and Umbrian people obtained their alphabets through the Etruscans, while the Latins took their letters from the Chalcidian colonists.[1]

Latin. — The following peculiarities mark the Latin alphabet as distinct from those mentioned above. It has a complete vowel system, so that O is found as well as A, E, I, V. It employs *vau* F for the sign 8, which does not appear at all. The V serves the purpose of both vowel and consonant. The K has really disappeared from use, except in a few words and abbreviations, and C has taken its place. To provide the gutteral *media*, C is made into G by a mark of differentiation, and the new letter assumes the position of I (Z), which early goes out of use. In the time of Cicero, I, the old *zeta*, and Y, *upsilon*, were taken from the Greek alphabet and placed after X (*ix*), and the former appeared in the shape Z. The Greek aspirates did not become letters in the Latin alphabet, but were used as numerals,[2] Ψ or ⊥, the Chalcidian *ch*, = 50, ⊙ = 100 (probably), ⦶ = 1000. The ♀ remained in use, but gradually lost ground in later days. The mark of differentiation was added to the P to form R when the letter P began to have a form nearly closed.

The original right to left direction of the writing is found generally in the dialect alphabets of Italy, save those of the Romans and Volsci, a fact which assigns the adoption of these alphabets to a period prior to the change in direction in the Greek parent alphabet. The medium of change from the original order to the left-to-right is the "boustrophēdon" method, which combines the two

[1] Von Planta, *Osk. Umbr. Dialekte*, I. 44.

[2] For a different origin see Zangemeister "Entstehung der römischen Zahlzeichen" (*Sitzungsber. d. k. Preuss. Akad.*, 1887).

systems. With a very few exceptions, the writing of the earliest Latin inscriptions is from left to right. The "boustrophēdon" order is found in the inscriptions on the bronzes from Lake Fucinus,[1] but the language of these inscriptions cannot be said to be pure Latin. The Duenos Inscription[2] (Vascula Dresseliana) is written from right to left, but, being on a vase, the order of some lines may be due to economy of space. The inscription on a *fibula* from Praeneste,[3] which is regarded as perhaps the oldest Latin inscription, is written from right to left, an order which may be due to an attempt at concealing the meaning, as in charms. It is reasonable, however, to believe that this last inscription is a trace of the early retrograde direction of Latin writing.

Modifications in the Latin Alphabet.

C. This letter is the curved form of the gamma of the Greek alphabet. Its value at first was that of the Greek letter, but afterwards it had the sound of *k* (surd guttural), a value it assumed in the period preceding the decemviral legislation (451 B.C.).

G. This letter finds its origin through the process of differentiation in the letter C. The modification was due to the confusion arising from the use of C as the sharp guttural *k* and as the flat *g*. In the Duenos Inscription *virgo* is spelled *virco* (some read *vir cosied*), while in the word *feced* an attempt has evidently been made to change a K into a C, but the K still remains in *pakari*. Plutarch, *Quaestiones Romanae*, 54 and 59, declares that Spurius Carvilius Ruga, who opened a school in Rome about 523/231, invented this letter. Mommsen (*Unterital. Dial.*, p. 33) shows that Spurius Carvilius did not invent the letter, for it appears in inscriptions before his time. He may, however, have been the first to teach its use at his school, or he may have given it the position it still holds in the alphabet.

The letter G is first seen on the *as libralis* of Luceria, dating

[1] H. Jordan, *Hermes*, vol. XV., 1880, p. 5; F. Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* XXXIII., 1878, p. 989.

[2] See page 16.

[3] See p 265.

before 485/269, then in inscriptions in the epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, who was consul in 298 B.C. The epitaph appears to be less archaic than that of his son, who was consul 259 B.C. Ritschl has set the date as not later than 234 B.C. The words in the Scipio epitaph in which G appears are *Gnaivod, prognatus, subigit.* It is found also on *paterae* from Tarquinii in the name *Gabinio,* the date of which is supposed to be about the same as that of the Epitaph.[1] Again it is found in the decree of the Senate "de Bacchanalibus" of 186 B.C., in the words *magister, magistratud, magistratum, gnoscier, figier, agro.*[2] The letter G does not appear, however, in the inscription of the Columna Rostrata, which, though dating originally in the time of the Epitaph, was renewed, with a combination of modern and archaic forms in the Empire, perhaps under Augustus.[3] This character probably did not come into general use until a period much later than the time of its introduction, for the archaic form C is found long after the invention of the G. A trace of the early use of C is found in the abbreviations C for *Gaius* and Cn for *Gnaeus.*

I. This letter served as both vowel and consonant (semi-vowel). In the time of Cicero a double I is found indicating the semi-vowel; thus *Aiiax, Maiia, aiio, Troiiam,* are mentioned by the grammarians Quintilian, I. 4, 11, Velius Longus VII. 54, K, and others, and in the inscriptions are found *cuiius, eiius, plebeiius.*[4] This doubling of the vowel for such a purpose did not come into general use. In inscriptions of the imperial period the tall letter I stood between vowels as the semi-vowel, though ATEIO and EIVS are already found in inscriptions of the late days of the Republic.[5]

It should be remembered that J was not specialized as a letter until the fifteenth century A.D. At first the letter I, initial, was

[1] Corssen, *Aussprache,* I. p. 10.

[2] See page 359.

[3] It may, however, be an inscription of the days of Augustus, with imitation of archaic forms.

[4] *C. I. L.* II. 1953, 1687, 1129. Seelmann, *Die Aussprache des Lateins,* p. 236.

[5] *C. I. L.* I. 750, 1418. Christiansen, *De Apicibus et I Longis,* p. 29.

changed to J by being curved to the left, the original shape still serving as the medial letter. As the initial I was usually the semi-vowel, the initial shape became identified with the letter J.

K. This letter, in the earliest period, served as the sharp guttural (*k*), but was afterwards replaced almost absolutely by the letter C, which, at first equal to the sonant *g*, was relieved of this double service by the use of the differentiated C, i.e. G. K is found in "*fhefhaked*" on the *Fibula Praenestina*, which probably belongs to the sixth century B.C., and is apparently altered to C in the Duenos Inscription, dating about the beginning of the fourth century B.C., so that its disappearance from general use must have taken place at a comparatively early period. Its appearance in Latin orthography is confined to a few words for which it was the common abbreviation, as *Kalendae, Kaeso.*[1]

V. This letter, originating in the Greek *upsilon* of the form V, served the purpose of both vowel and consonant (semi-vowel). The differentiation of the vowel and the consonant did not occur until about the tenth century A.D.

X. This letter, which Quintilian calls *nostrarum ultima*, was the last letter in the early alphabet of the Romans. In inscriptions of all periods after the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus 568/186, which has, e.g., the form EXSTRAD for *extra*, *xs* are found for *x*, perhaps because the X is regarded as equal to Greek X (*ch*), and then naturally *s* is needed. The attempt to express the sound of *c* followed by *s* led to such irregular orthography as *ucxor*, *vicxit C. I. L.* V. 5735, *iuxcta C. I. L.* VI. 14614, and *visxit C. I. L.* VIII. 67.

Y. This letter, in reality the Greek upsilon, was employed in the days of the Republic to represent the Greek *υ*, for the Latin V corresponded more nearly to Greek *ου*. Before the use of Y, the Greek *υ* was represented by Latin V or at times I. (Cf. Cic. *Orator*, 48. 160,

[1] Quintilian, I. 4, 9; I. 7, 10; Vel. Long., 2218 (Keil, *G. L.*, p. 53); Ter. Maur. 2400 (Keil, *G. L.*, p. 349).

where Ennius is said to have written Burrus for Pyrrhus and Bruges for Phryges.) Ritschl, *P. L. M. E.* 124, states that, with one exception, there is no instance of the use of this letter until the seventh century of the City.

Z. This letter belonged to the earliest Latin alphabet, in which it probably had the place which the letter G afterwards assumed, since this is the position of the ζ in the Greek alphabet.

In the Duenos Inscription it is believed by some to occur in the word *dze* for *die*, although the letter may be I, or a V forming part of the word *Duenoi*. It is found in a fragment of an old priestly prayer, *Carmen Saliorum*, given by Varro, *L. L.* VII. 26 (M).[1] It appears on a coin of Cosa dating after 273 B.C.[2] taking the place of S in the word *Coza(no)*, and is also seen in the transcription of an Oscan Law of the time of the Gracchi.[3] After this we have no trace of the letter until the time of Sulla, when it reappears as representing the Greek ζ, for which, when initial, S had been used, or, when medial, SS.[4] Cicero (*Orator*, 48. 160),—*Nec enim Graecam litteram adhibebant, nunc autem etiam duas*,—probably referred to Y and Z. It should be remembered that Z, when reintroduced, was a Greek letter, and was so recognized in the first century A.D. Z took the last place in the alphabet.

Various attempts were made to add to the Latin alphabet. Verrius Flaccus, of the Augustan age, suggested a mutilated M, i.e. N, to take the place of M when final.[5] No trace of this has been found, so that it evidently did not come into use.

The Emperor Claudius invented three letters: the Greek *digamma* inverted, to provide the consonant V, the *antisigma* Ɔ for the sound

[1] The word is *cozeulodoizeso* (some read *cozeulodorieso*). Velius Longus, p. 2217 (Keil, *G. L.*, p. 52) wrote: *mihi videtur nec aliena sermoni fuisse* (*s littera*), *cum inveniatur in Carmine Saliari.*

[2] *C. I. L.* I. 14; *P. L. M. E.* VII. 40. a, b.

[3] *C. I. L.* I. 197.

[4] Jordan, *Kritische Beiträge*, p. 151, states that Z once stood for *s* between vowels, but lost its usefulness in consequence of "Rhotacism."

[5] Velius Longus, p. 2238, Keil, *G. L.*, p. 80.

of *bs* and *ps*, and the Greek *spiritus* ⊢ for the sound intermediate between *i* and *u*. Claudius wrote a book discussing the need of these letters, and, when emperor, ordered that they should be introduced. This was done in state documents, as senate decrees, such as Tacitus saw (*Annales*, XI. 14), also in the mandates of magistrates and of priests. The most common of these letters is the inverted *digamma* to indicate the consonant V. There is no certain example of the use of the *antisigma* Ɔ. The letter ⊢ for the middle sound between *i* and *u* is found in inscriptions of the time of Claudius to express a Greek *upsilon* in the words *Aeg⊢pti*, *Bath⊢llus*, *C⊢cnus*, *Gl⊢conis*, *M⊢ro*, *N⊢mphius*, *P⊢lades*, *Zop⊢rus*. It also occurs in *B⊢bliotheca* and once in *G⊢bernator*. It answers to the *i* or *u* before labials, which occurs in the superlative terminations, as *opt⊢mus* and *max⊢mus*. This letter may have had the value of the French *u* or the German *ü*.[1]

In the early period, to represent the Greek φ, χ, and θ, the Latin employed P, C, and T just as S and SS had been used for ζ, and V or more rarely I for Y. About the close of the second century B.C. the aspiration begins to appear, and for the following fifty years the usage varied between the aspirated and unaspirated letters, until finally the aspirated form prevailed.[2] In inscriptions of the imperial period, however, there are found P, C, and T, instead of the aspirates, and in the later imperial period F for PH.

Double Consonants.

The introduction of double consonants is commonly assigned to Ennius (239–169 B.C.). This usage, beginning about the end of the sixth century of the City (150 B.C.), did not become common until the middle of the seventh century of the City (100 B.C.). The double consonant is seen first in the decree of Aemilius Paulus, dating 189 B.C. (See page 359.)

Marius Victorinus (p. 2456) and Isidorus (*Orig.* I. 26) refer to the

[1] Lindsay, *The Latin Language*, pp. 25 and 79.

[2] PH, CH and TH are seen in the dedicatory inscriptions of L. Mummius, dating 146 B.C. *C. I. L.* I. 546.

sicilicus ɔ, which was placed over letters to indicate double consonants, thus SEL̊A, AS̊ERES. The occurrence of this sign is uncommon, the period of its most frequent appearance being the early days of the Augustan age.

Double Vowels.

The tragic poet, Attius, 170–94, introduced the double letter to represent the long vowel.[1] Ritschl shows that this usage appears in Latin inscriptions from the time of the Gracchi up to the Mithridatic war (75 B.C.). The first instance is in the word *paastores* on the *miliarium* of Popillius, dating 132 B.C. This doubling was employed in the vowels A, E, U, but not O.[2] Thus we find *faato, haace, Iuulius.* Reference has already been made to the doubling of the I, not for the purpose, however, of lengthening the vowel, but to indicate the consonantal I.

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[1] Velius Longus, p. 2220.

[2] *C. I. L.* I. p. 600. In a Faliscan inscription we find *vootum.* Zvetaieff, *Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 70.

CHAPTER II

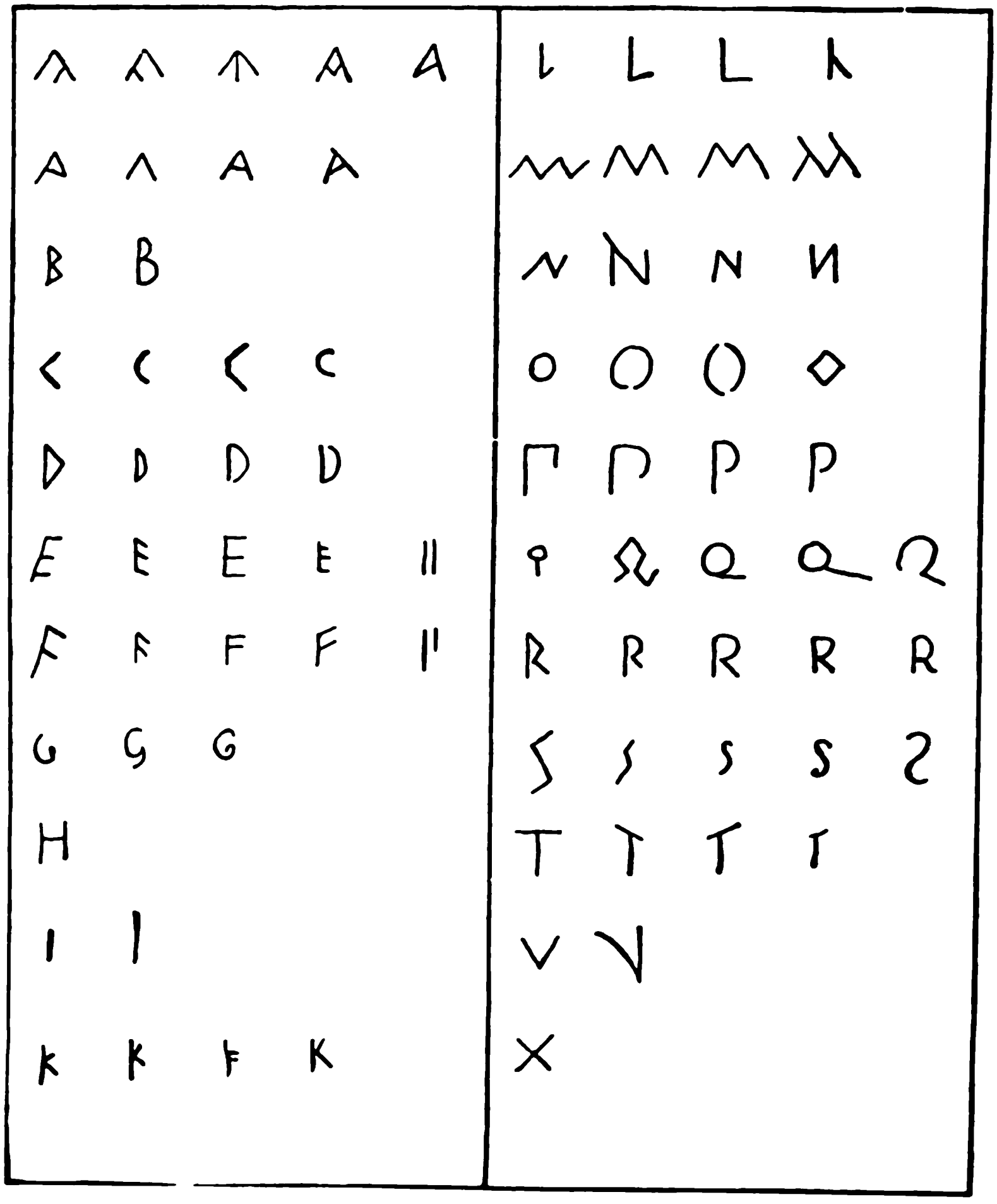
THE LATIN ALPHABET (MORPHOLOGICAL)

THE early writing of the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans, shows a uniform style employed for both public and private use. Similar forms are found on the various materials used, such as clay or wax, and metal or stone, since there is only one form of writing. This uniformity is at first interfered with by reason of the difference in materials. Letters made in soft substances naturally display curved and easy lines, while stiff set forms are found on the hard surface, as the cutting of letters on metal or stone demands greater and more laborious toil. This difference in style is still more marked after the introduction of outlining in crayon or chalk, and of drawing letters in colors with a brush on such surfaces as walls and board tablets, finally in the use of ink and pen on papyrus or parchment. The Greeks appear to have used, for the most part, similar styles of writing for both public and private documents, and for inscriptions on monuments, down to the time of the Macedonian supremacy. In like manner the most ancient remains of Roman writing show a style uniform even in its rudeness. This style was not changed until the sixth century of the City, when there was introduced from the Greeks the custom of adorning buildings and monuments with inscriptions, the letters of which were made with regard for beauty and elegance.

ARCHAIC ALPHABET

This early uniform writing of the Romans may be designated as the *Archaic Alphabet*. We know from Dionysius of Halicarnassus (*Antiq.* IV. 26 and 58) that the Romans used writing very early in their history. The treaty of peace made by Tarquinius (Superbus?)

PLATE III—ALPHABET OF THE REPUBLIC



with the Gabii was written on an ox-hide γράμμασιν ἀρχαϊκοῖς and stored in the temple of Sancus.[1] A treaty made by Servius Tullius with the Latins is said to have been cut in bronze (στήλην χαλκῆν).[2] Cicero (*pro Balbo* 23. 53) refers to a treaty of alliance between Rome and the Latins engraved on a bronze column, and Polybius III. 22 mentions a commercial treaty made between Carthage and Rome in the earliest days of the Republic, likewise engraved on bronze in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

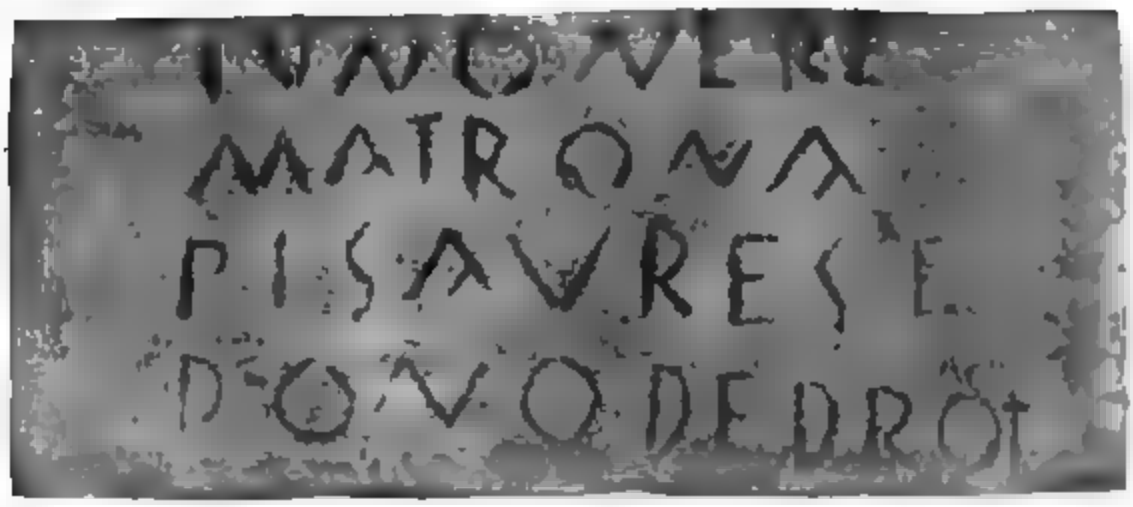
The oldest Latin inscription extant, that on the golden fibula of Praeneste,[3] dating possibly in the sixth century B.C., shows letters which are really Greek in form, and which bear witness to the Greek parentage of the Latin letters, and to a period when the Latin alphabet was in a transition state, not fully naturalized. Very old forms, showing Greek influence, are also found in the Duenos Inscription,[4] which dates perhaps in the early part of the fourth century B.C. Besides these, there remain to us inscriptions on coins, mirrors, boxes, and vases. This archaic alphabet is found in the inscriptions given by Ritschl. *P. L. M. E.* plates I.–XVII. The marked characteristics of this alphabet are, first and mainly, the near approach to the parent alphabets, the Greek and the Phoenician; the lack of uniformity in the various forms of the same letter (see A), also the oblique lines (as in N); together with general irregularity and unevenness. Such archaic forms as ⋀ ⋀ ⋀, ꓭ, ꓷ, ||, |', ⌊, ||||, Γ, ♀ Ω, ꓤ, ⸘, indicate a period prior to the Second Punic War.

Monumental Alphabet of the Republic

The employment of inscriptions on great monuments led to an improvement in the style of the letters. This can be seen by examining the monuments of the last three centuries of the Republic.

The earliest of these are the dedicatory inscriptions from the grove of Pisaurum, and the most archaic of the *tituli sepulcrales* from Praeneste.

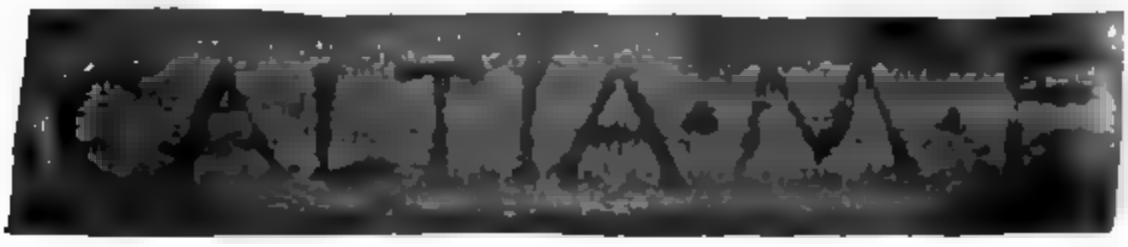
[1] Dionys. Hal. *Antiq. Rom.* IV. 58. [2] IV. 26.
[3] See page 265. 16.



On a *cippus* found at Pisaurum, fifth century A.U.C.

P. L. M. E. XLIII. *c.*

Iunone Re(ginae) matrona(e) Pisaure(n)se(s) dono(m) ded(e)ro(n)t. *C. I. L.* I. 173.



Epitaph from a *sepulcretum* at Praeneste, sixth century A.U.C.

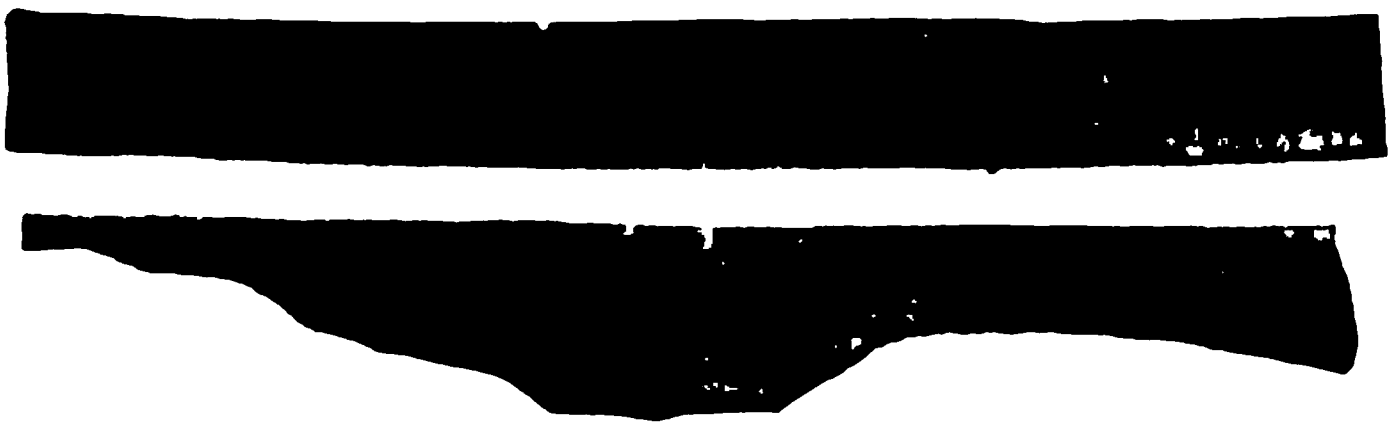
Caltia M(arci) f(ilia). *C. I. L.* XIV. 3079.

It will be seen that the letters do not show particular elegance; their parts do not always join, and the lines of direction are not straight.

Epitaph from Praeneste, sixth century A.U.C.

Sta(tios) Cupio(s). *C. I. L.* XIV. 3114.

In the epitaphs of the Scipios (see pages 232, 236) and in that of M. Furius, *tribunus militaris* at Tusculum, we find great advance made in the evenness and elegance of the letters.



Dedicatory inscriptions from Tusculum, sixth century A.U.C.

P. L. M. E. XLIX. B.C.

(*a*) *M. Fourio(s) C. f(ilios) tribunos militare(s) de praidad Maurte dedet.*
(*b*) *M. Fourio(s) C. f(ilios) tribunos* [*milita*]*re(s) de praidad For*[*tunae*] *dedet.*
C. I. L. XIV. 2577, 2578.

Monumental inscriptions of the seventh century of the City show marked improvement in the forms and details of the letters, the exactness and beauty of which increase with the growth of the custom of erecting, and likewise inscribing, large architectural monuments, whether sepulchral, dedicatory or honorary. The fully developed *scriptura monumentalis* belongs to the days of Augustus and to the early Empire.

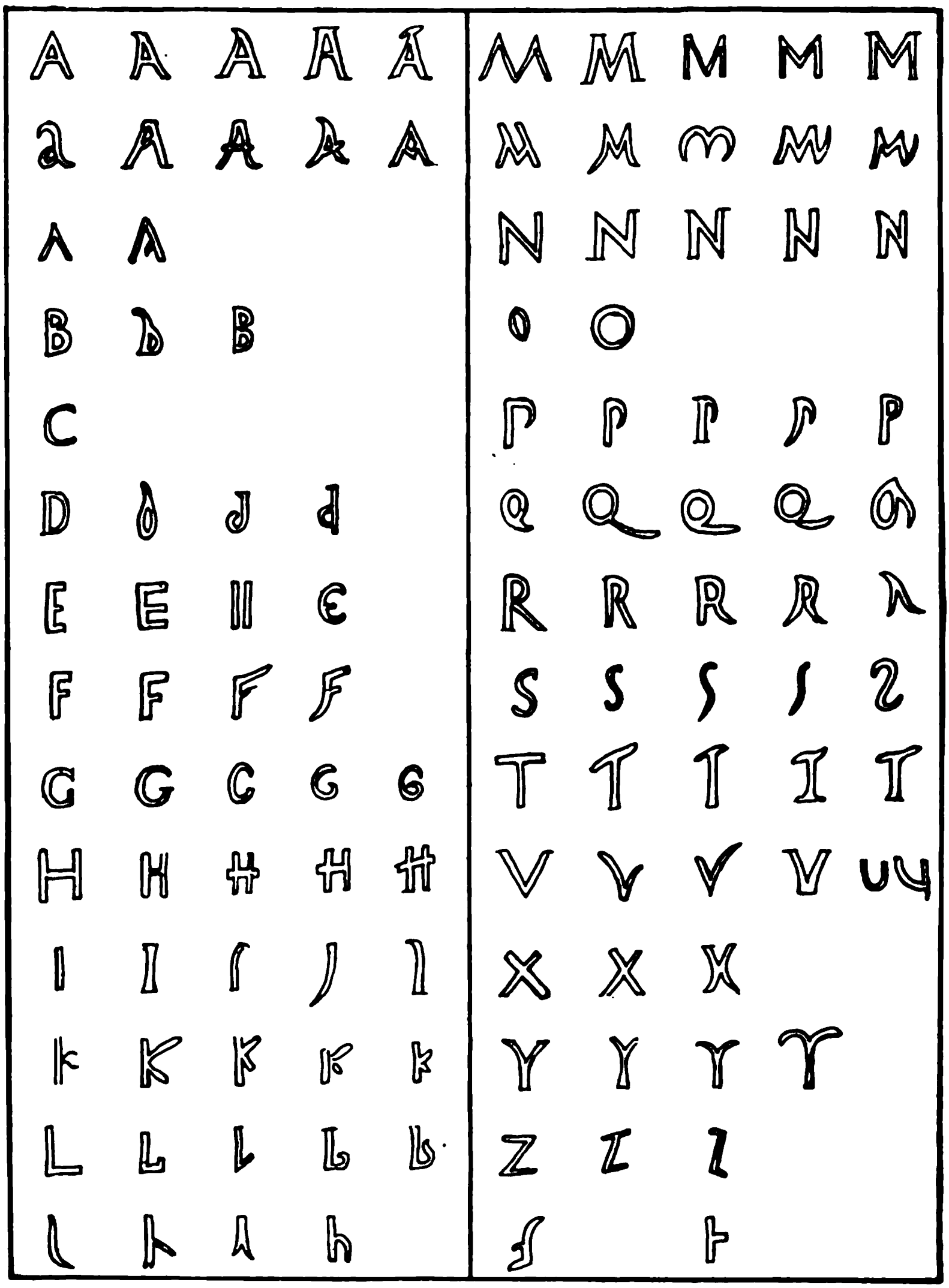
DIVO·IVLIO·IVSSV
POPVLI·ROMANI
STATVTVM·EST·LEGE
RVFRENA

On a small marble pedestal found at Rome, where it was probably brought from some *municipium*, now in the Vatican Museum. The date is 710/44.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1.

Divo Iulio iussu | *populi Romani* | *statutum est lege* | *Rufrena.* *C. I. L.* VI. 872.

PLATE IV—ALPHABET OF THE EMPIRE



Monumental Alphabet Perfected

The letters cut in stone and appearing on large and impressive monuments represent the standard of this fully developed alphabet. It is the *scriptura quadrata* or *lapidaria* of Petronius (29. 58).[1]

This standard *scriptura monumentalis* was mainly the work of the professional stonecutter, who made the letters with exactness after a pattern previously outlined in color or crayon. There is no adornment, such as extended or added lines, *apices, cornua.* The letters are square and exact. Whatever variation is found in this alphabet is due to the skill and care of the stonecutter, and is shown in the depth of the cut, gracefulness of form and exactness in detail. It must be remembered that these forms were not confined to stone, but were used on other material, such as bronze.

CAECILIAE
Q·CRETICI·F
METELLAE·CRASSI

Sepulchral inscription on the large tomb of Caecilia Metella on the Via Appia, Rome.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 61.

Caeciliae | *Q. Cretici f(iliae)* | *Metellae Crassi.* *C. I. L.* VI. 1274. Caecilia was the daughter of Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus, consul 685/69, and wife of the son of M. Crassus. Although it is not known when she died, the inscription may with probability be assigned to the earlier part of the reign of Augustus.

While this *scriptura quadrata* is strictly the alphabet of great monuments during the early Empire, yet other forms more or less ornamented, showing the influence of the lettering of the *acta* and of the more ordinary alphabets, are found in monumental inscriptions

[1] Allied expressions are *saxa quadrata, lapis quadratus, opus quadratum, opifices quadratarii.*

from the days of Augustus. The following will illustrate this tendency to vary the standard forms.

IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F
AVGVSTVS
PONTIFEX·MAXIMVS
IMP·XII·COS·XI·TRIB·POT·XIV
AEGVPTO·IN·POTESTÁTEM
POPVLI·ROMÁNI·REDÁCTÁ
SOLI·DÓNVM·DEDIT

On an obelisk which formerly stood in the Circus Maximus; now in the Piazza del Popolo, Rome. The date is 744/10.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 52.

Imp(erator) Caesar divi f(ilius) | Augustus | pontifex maximus, | imp(erator) XII, co(n)s(ul) XI, trib(unicia) pot(estate) XIV, | Aegupto in potestátem | populi Románi redáctá | Sóli dónum dedit. *C. I. L.* VI. 701.

L·VILLIO·C·F·POM·FLORO
TVRCIANO·GALLO
STLITVD·TRIBVNO·MIL·LEG·VIIII
QVAESTOR·IMP·CAESARIS·AVG

From an inscription on a marble tablet in the tower of a gateway of the Propylaea at Athens.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 185.

L. Aquíllio C. f(ilio) Pom(ptina tribu) Flóro | Turciano Gallo | x vir(o) stl(itibus) iud(icandis), tribúno mil(itum) leg(ionis) VIIII | Macedonic(ae), quaestór(i) imp(eratoris) Caésaris Aug(usti), | próquaest(ore) provinc(iae) Cypri, tr(ibuno) pl(ebi), proco(n)s(ule) Achaiae. | C. I. L. III. 551.

This inscription belongs to the age of Augustus.

SP·TVRRANIVS·L·F·SP·N·L·PRO·N·FAB
PROCVLVS·GELLIANVS·
PRAEF·FABR·II·PRAEF·CVRATORVM·ALVEI
TIBERIS·PRAEF·PRO·PR·I·D·IN·VRBE·LAVINIO

From an inscription on a pedestal of black marble found at Pompeii, now in the Museum of Naples. Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 185.

Sp. Turranius L. f(ilius) Sp. n(epos) L. pron(epos) Fab(ia tribu) | Proculus Gellianus | praef(ectus) fabr(um) II, praif(ectus) curatorum alvei | Tiberis, praif(ectus) pro pr(aetore) i(ure) d(icundo) in urbe Lavinio, | pater patratus populi Laurentis, . . . l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum). *C. I. L.* **X. 797.** The date is between 47–54 A.D.

EX·AVCTORITATE
IMP·CAESARIS
VESPASIANI ·AVG

On a *cippus* of travertine found at Pompeii, now in the Museum at Naples. Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 885.

Ex auctoritate | imp(eratoris) Caesaris | Vespasiani Aug(usti) | loca publica a privatis | possessa, T. Suedius Clemens | tribunus, causis cognitis et | mensuris factis, rei | publicae Pompeianorum | restituit. *C. I. L.* **X. 1018.**

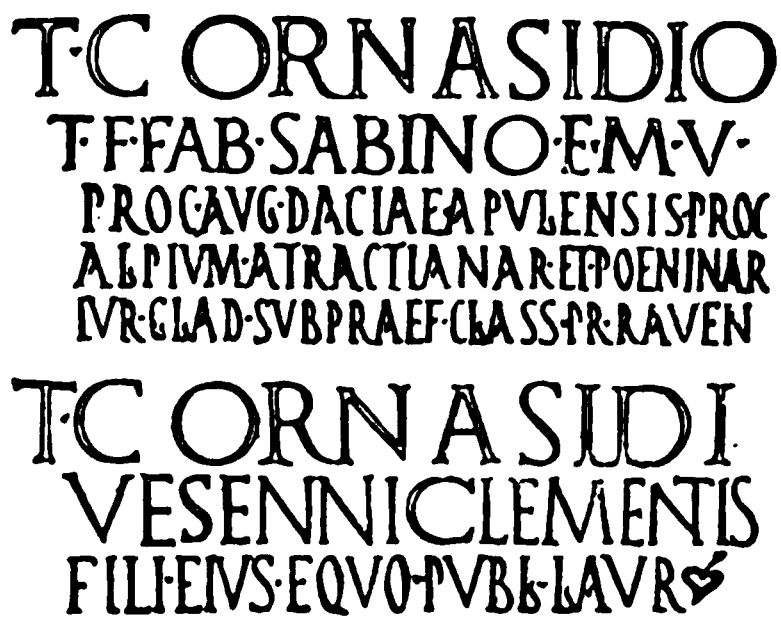
This inscription dates between 69–79.

P·SCIPIONI·CS
IMP·OB·RESTITV
TAM·SACVNTVM
EX·S·C·BELLO·PV
NICO·SECVNDO

An inscription on a pedestal found at Saguntum, where it still remains. Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 484.

P. Scipioni Co(n)s(uli) | imp(eratori) ob restitu|tam Saguntum | ex s(enatus) c(onsulto) bello Pu|nico secundo. *C. I. L.* II. 3836.

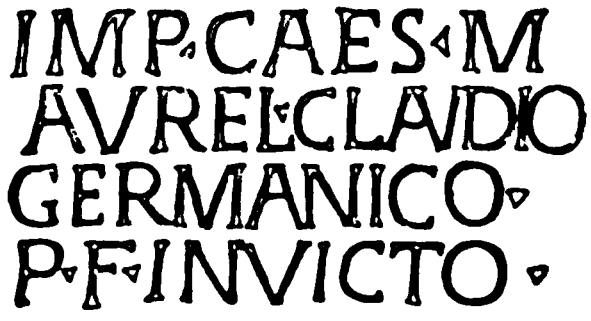
Hübner assigns this inscription to either the age of Trajan or the close of the second century.



From an inscription on a large marble tablet found at Falerio in Picenum, now at Rome, in the Museum of the Vatican. It may be assigned to the middle of the third century A.D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 551.

T. Cornasidio | T. f(ilio) Fab(ia tribu) Sabino, e(gregiae) m(emoriae) v(iro), | proc(uratori) Aug(usti) Daciae Apulensis, proc(uratori) | Alpium Atractianar(um) et Poeninar(um) | iur(e) gladii, subpraef(ecto) class(is) pr(aetoriae) Raven(natis), | . . . T. Cornasidi Vesenni Clementis | fili eius equo publ(ico) Laur(entium) | Lavin(atium) . . . *C. I. L.* IX. 5439, vv. 1–5 and 12–14.



From an inscription on a pedestal found at Aquincum, dating in the year 270 A.D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 593.

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M. | Aurel(io) Claudio | Germanico | P(io) F(elici) invicto | Aug(usto), pont(ifici) max(imo), | trib(unicia) potes(tate) | III, co(n)s(uli), pro | co(n)s(uli), p(atri) p(atriae), leg(io) II | Adi(utrix) VI p(ia) VI f(idelis) | Constans | Claudiana, | numini ma|iestatique|eius | dicatissima. *C. I. L.* III. 3521.

Documentary Forms of the Letters

Reference has already been made to the influence upon the forms of letters due to the materials used. This is seen most clearly in the formative period before the alphabet has reached its full development, but subsequently another principle supersedes the former. The character of the subject-matter determines the style of writing, and letters are made with a certain design and according to what finally becomes a fixed custom. The effect of this influence may be seen to some extent in the days of the Republic, as in the writing on the bronze law plates, but in the time of the Empire the alphabets as employed for various purposes can be plainly distinguished.

In contrast, then, to the letter system of the great architectural monuments, the letters of which were carefully outlined and deeply cut, a more simple style was employed for the more ordinary inscriptions. This style, differing at first merely in size from that of the monumental, gradually assumed its individuality, and finally developed along two general lines, namely, the forms of writing employed in public documents, *scriptura actuaria ;* and again, but more widely, the cursive writing used in ordinary life, as on wax tablets.

In the early days of Rome public announcements were made by painting letters with ink on the walls or on white board tablets. Such were the declarations of the priests as to the *feriae* and *prodigia,* also the publication of the names of the magistrates, and the historical notices known as *Annales Maximi.* By the same method advertisements of various kinds and information as to contracts and sales were later on placed upon the walls of buildings. This use of the brush had its influence upon the forms of the letters, and a style which was an approach to the alphabet of the pen, and which after became the book-hand, was used for public documents, *acta,* cut in bronze. The curving of the oblique lines of the letters A, M, N, and of the transverse strokes as in A, E, F, H, I, T, the extending of the tails of L, Q, R, and the diminution in the size of the upper part of the B and R, mark this writing of the *acta.*

No exact or set lines can be drawn defining the use of this alphabet, but its letters are found in stone inscriptions also, and this form

of writing, *scriptura actuaria*, became the system used in inscriptions in general after the fourth century A.D.

The following inscriptions will illustrate the alphabet of the *acta* as engraved first of all on metal and then on stone.

VTIQVE·QVAECVNQVE
HVMARVM·PVBL
CENSEBIT·EI·AGERE·FACE

A portion of the *Lex de Imperio Vespasiani* engraved on a large bronze tablet found at Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. The date is 69 A.D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 802.

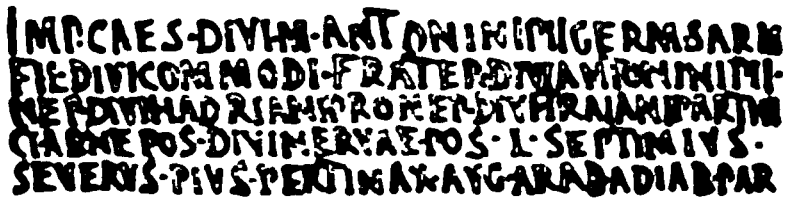
. . *foedusve cum quibus volet facere liceat ita uti licuit divo Aug(usto),* | *Ti. Iulio Caesari Aug(usto) Tiberioque Claudio Caesari Aug(usto) Germanico* | . . . e.q.s. . . . *utique, quaecunque ex usu rei publicae, maiestate divinarum* | *hum[an]arum publicarum privatarumque rerum esse* [*e*] | *censebit, ei agere facere ius potestasque sit* . . . e.q.s. *C. I. L.* VI. 930.

SALVIA·C·F·MARCELLINA·OB·MEMORIAM·EL·AP
EIVS·MARITI·SVI·OPTIMI·PIISSIMI·DONVM·DEDIT·COLLEGIO·AESCVLAPI·ET

A portion of the *Lex Collegi Aesculapi et Hygiae* engraved on a large marble tablet found at Rome, where it is now preserved in the Palace of the Barberini, dating 158 A.D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1044.

Lex collegi Aesculapi et Hygiae | *Salvia C. f(ilia) Marcellina ob memoriam Fl(avii) Apolloni proc(uratoris) Aug(usti), qui fuit a pinacothecis, et Capitonis Aug(usti) l(iberti) adiutoris* | *eius, mariti sui optimi piissimi, donum dedit collegio Aesculapi et Hygiae* . . . *C. I. L.* VI. 10234.



A portion of a *diploma militarium* engraved on a bronze tablet forming part of a diptych found near Mantua, where it is still preserved, 208 A.D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 851.

Imp(erator) Caes(ar) divi M. Antonini Pii Germ(anici) Sarm(atici) | *Fil(ius), divi Commodi frater, divi Antonini Pii* | *nep(os), divi Hadriani pronep(os), divi Traiani Parthi*|*ci abnepos, divi Nervae* [*adne*]*pos, L. Septimius* | *Severus Pius Pertinax Aug(ustus) Arabic(us) Adiab(enicus)* e.q.s. *C. I. L.* III. p. 800.

Cursive Letters in the Inscriptions

Naturally letters made without any regard for elegance or even moderate adornment or clearness of outline present the same variations which are found in the rapid and inartistic writing of common life. Early Roman capitals made rapidly and carelessly are the predecessors of the cursive letters of the first three centuries of the Christian era. In the early *vulgaris*[1] lettering we find such forms as Λ, II, I', Ϛ, ʎ, which, in modified form, are prominent in the cursive alphabets shown on pages 44 and 46.

Cursive writing[2] is that found on wax or on clay before it is baked. It appears on the wax tablets of Pompeii and Dacia, on the wall inscriptions of Pompeii and other cities, on tiles marked by children, and on vessels for domestic use made of gold, silver, and clay. As with the writing of the *acta*, this cursive style cannot be set within well-defined limits, for it is found in the laws and invades the dignified inscriptions of the monuments. Even as early as the first century of the Christian era, cursive letters are found in the monumental inscriptions, and in the course of time some of its forms supplant the more regular types.

Uncial Letters in the Inscriptions

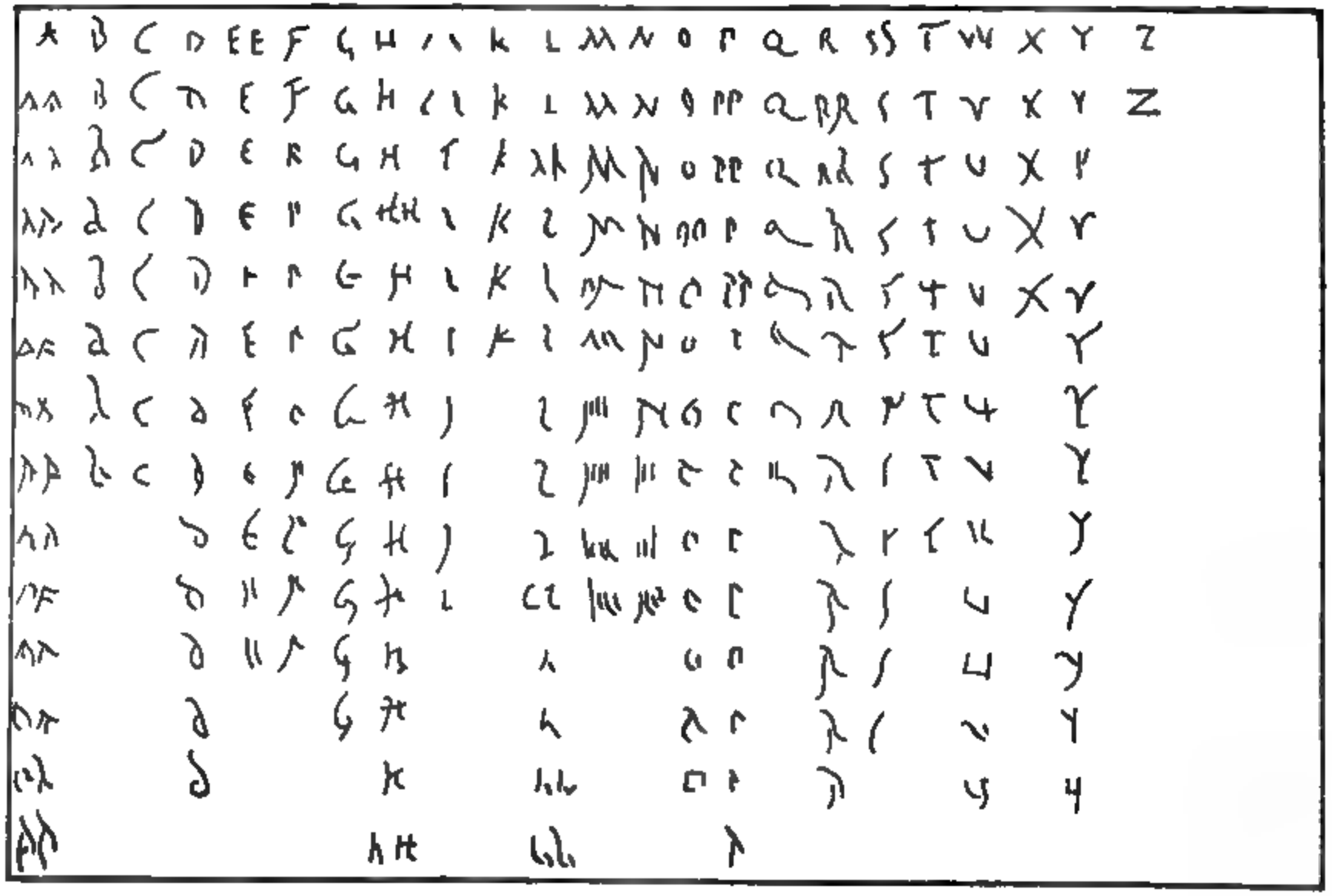
A form of script used upon papyrus and parchment, consisting of rounded forms with vertical strokes somewhat curved is known as uncial. From the close of the fourth century these letters appear in inscriptions cut in stone, mainly in the *acta* and in *carmina* of a dedicatory character.

A few inscriptions, however, have been found in Africa, which may be assigned to the close of the third century, of which all the

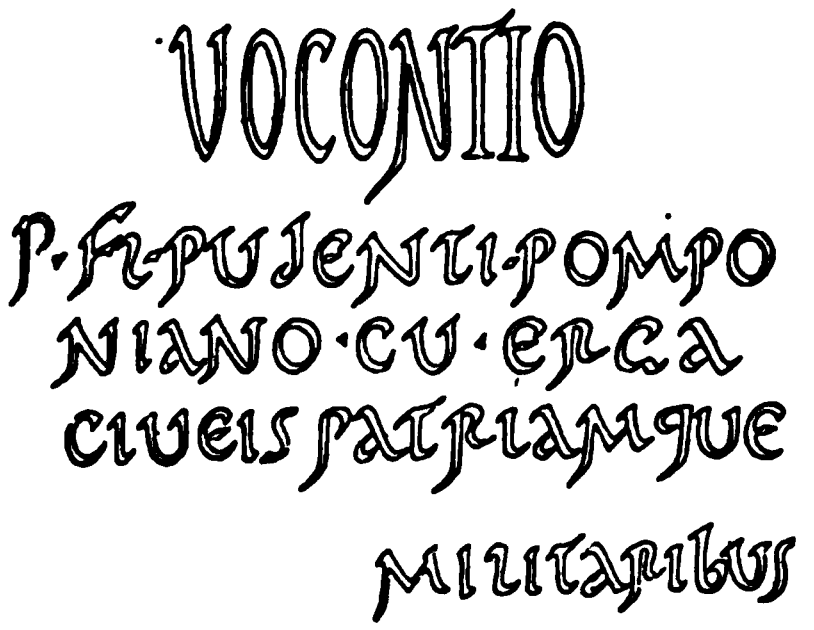
[1] See page 52.

[2] Cursive letters from wall inscriptions and wax tablets of Pompeii as given in *C. I. L.*, vol. IV., are shown on Plate V., those from the wax tablets of Dacia, as given *C. I. L.*, vol. III., on Plates VI. and VII. The former date no later than 79 A.D., while the latter range from 131–167 A.D.

PLATE V—CURSIVE ALPHABET OF POMPEII



letters are uncial in character. The following is a portion of one of these.



On a pedestal found at Thamugadi, Africa.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1147.

Vocontio. | *P. Fl(avio) Pudenti Pompo*|*niano c(larissimo) v(iro), erga* | *civeis patriamque* | *prolixe cultori, exercitiis militaribus* | *effecto, multifari*|*am loquentes lit*|*teras amplianti, At*|*ticam facundiam ad*|*aequanti Romano* | *nitori,* | *ordo incola fontis* | *patrono oris uberis* | *et fluentis nostr*[*o*] *alteri fonti.* *C. I. L.* VIII. 2391.

METHODS OF MAKING INSCRIPTIONS[1]

To study properly the forms of letters, and appreciate the changes which they undergo, it is very essential to consider the methods by which these forms were imparted to the various materials used.

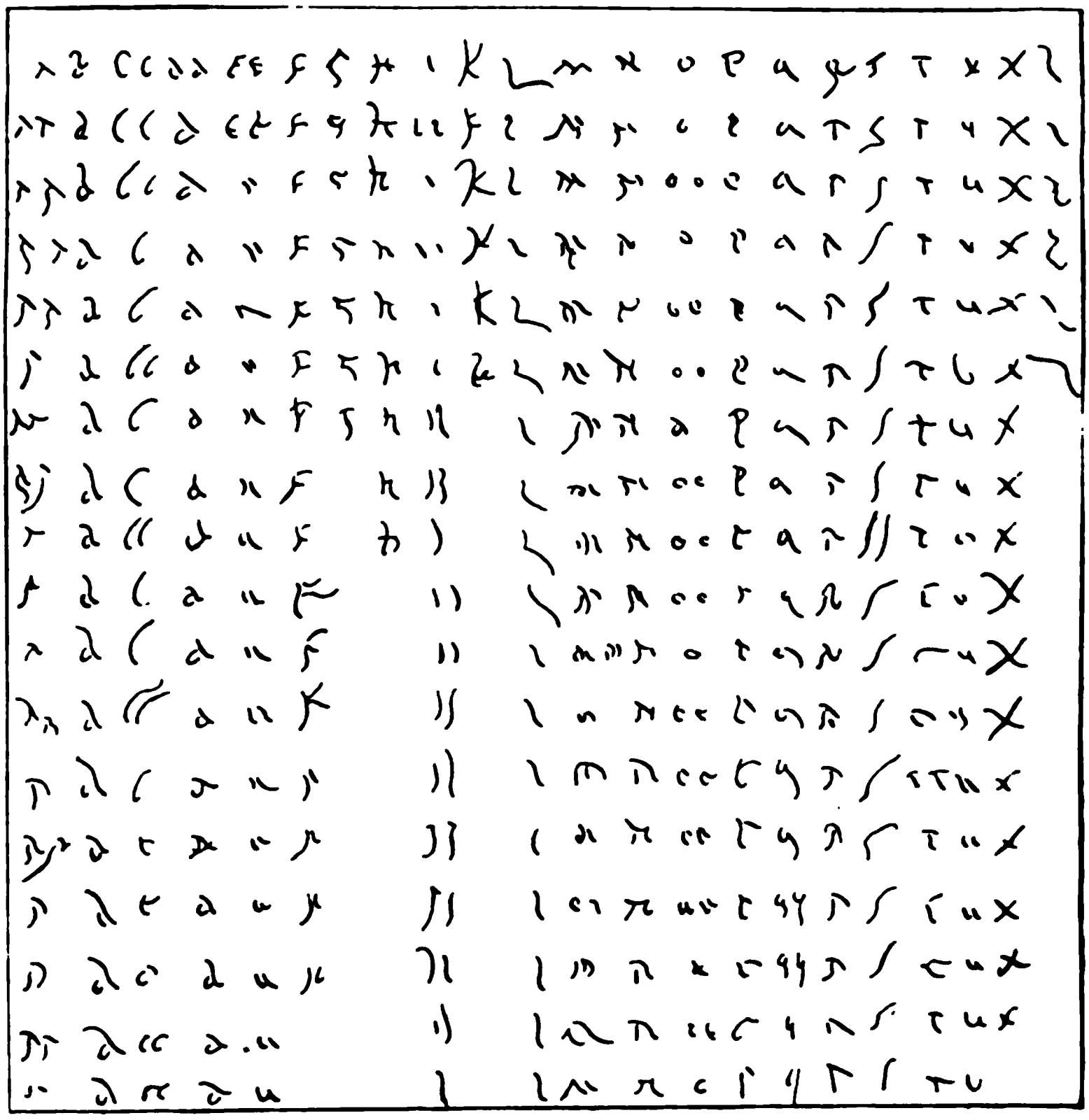
Statements of ancient writers, also terms used in literature and in the inscriptions, as well as a careful examination of existing remains, provide us with information as to the art of engraving letters.

The exactness with which letters were inscribed on stone and bronze bears witness to the existence of a custom of outlining in crayon or chalk, or of painting in black, red, or white color, as preliminary to the work of the stonecutter or engraver.

There is every reason to believe that the practice of giving exactness to lettering in stone by means of patterns prevailed generally at

[1] Prolegomena, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae Latinae.* Aem. Hübner.

PLATE VI—CURSIVE OF DACIA



all periods. The effect of cutting after a pattern made with the brush is seen in the later tendency to imitate painted letters in the inscriptions.

The custom just referred to originated in the earlier usage existing among the Romans of painting inscriptions, a practice derived, in all probability, from the Phoenicians and Greeks, and found also among other people of Italy, such as the Etruscans and Samnites, who made sepulchral inscriptions in this manner.

Some of the earliest of the Roman *tituli sepulcrales* on the Scipio sarcophagi show letters painted in minium. Reference is made in the *Lex Acilia Repetundarum* 631/123 to the custom of painting on board tablets.[1] *Fasti* have been found at Rome painted in red or black colors on the walls of buildings. In like manner registers of officers of the year 707–708 A.U.C. were painted in black upon buildings of Pompeii built of light colored tufa. *Amphorae* of various kinds show many instances of this custom. How widely the practice extended can be appreciated by considering that a number of painted inscriptions exist to-day, though such a preservation is remarkable.[2]

Letters Cut in Stone.

The next operation in the preparation of inscriptions, after outlining or painting of patterns, was the work of the stonecutter (*marmorarius, lapidarius*), which consisted in the cutting (*sculpo, scalpo, insculpo*) letters out of stone with the use of tools, principally the chisel (*scalprum*), and the hammer (*malleus*). Other tools of which we have knowledge from representations in the inscriptions[3] were the *regula*, compasses (*circinus*), used also in the pattern-making, square (*norma*), level and plumb-line (*libella et perpendiculum*), the *scalpellum*, *dolabra*, and *ascia*. The form of the cut is that of an inverted isosceles triangle  , hence angular and not oblong nor curved. This shape has been useful in determining the genuine-

[1] *C. I. L.* I. 198. verse 14. *in tabula in albo atramento scriptos.*
[2] Hübner, *Exempla*, p. xxviii.
[3] *C. I. L.* VI. 16534.

ness of inscriptions, for it is an evidence of antiquity;[1] and the additions of modern hands can thus be recognized. The smoothness and evenness which it displays testify to the perfection attained in this art.

As we infer from the perfect and exact form of the letters that they were outlined before being cut, so the evenness and regular order of words lead us to believe that lines of direction were marked upon the stone, probably by means of a cord covered with minium. Naturally these have disappeared. In one of the Scipio inscriptions lines are plainly seen which were marked in the stone (see page 240). After the letters were cut in the stone they were frequently colored with minium, *litterae rubricatae*, — a practice which belongs to the more recent inscriptions, as well as to those of the most ancient period.[2]

In addition to these methods, it became common in the days of great architectural designs and ornamentation to form letters out of some material such as bronze or lead, and insert them in the stone by means of rivets set into holes previously prepared, or to fasten them upon the surface. The architraves of temples, gates, porticoes, and public buildings, particularly in the Province of Africa, were adorned by these letters in relief (*litterae incrustatae* or *caelatae*). Pavements were inlaid with bronze and lead, and bronze plates were inscribed with letters of silver; on vases of silver letters of gold appear, while bronze weights were thus marked with silver.

Letters Engraved on Metal.

As stone was the material used for monumental inscriptions (*tituli*), so bronze was employed for documents (*acta*), such as *leges*, *senatus consulta*, *edicta*, etc.

The cutting of letters in bronze was the work of the *aerarius* or *caelator*. This operation is referred to by ancient writers under the word *incidere*.[3] The difference in material required different

[1] Ritschl, *Opusc.* IV. 694, note.

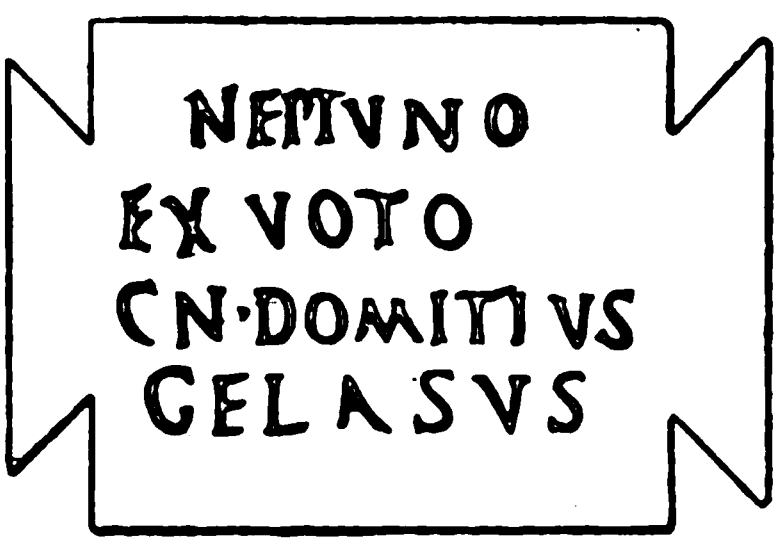
[2] Pliny, *N. H.* XXXIII. 122: *minium in voluminum quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque litteras vel in auro* (Mommsen *in muro*, Hübner *in aere*) *vel in marmore etiam in sepulcris facit.*

[3] Cic. *pro Balbo* 23, *Phil.* 1. 10. 26; Pliny, *N. H.* XXXIII. 19; Pliny the Younger, *Epist.* VIII. 6, 13.

methods of treatment, lighter and smaller tools, and work more minute in detail. Hence we find a style of writing related to that employed on board and wax tablets.

As can be seen from the bronze plates given in facsimile by Ritschl (*P. L. M. E.*), in the laws of the Republic the style of the letters is that of the early cursive writing with space between lines, giving evidence of a rapidly moving *scalprum*. Later documents (*acta*), show that great skill and facility were attained by those who prepared bronze tablets in the time of the Empire (see page 42).

In addition to the documents which were engraved on bronze, inscriptions appearing on various objects of various materials show the use of a similar tool (*scalprum*), and a similar style of lettering. Such are the thin bronze plates (*laminae*), placed on the bases of statues and altars and attached in different ways to votive offerings.



Bronze *lamina* found in Rome, now in the Kircherian Museum.

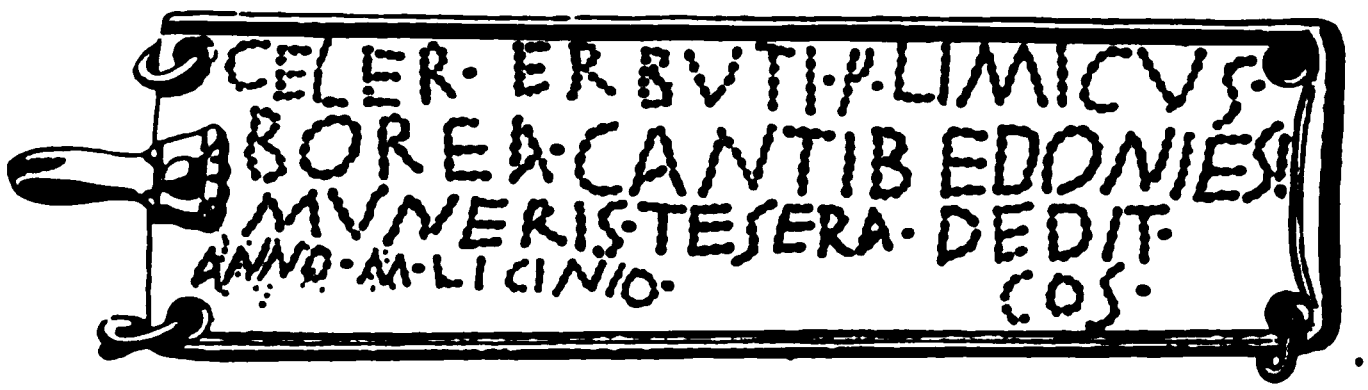
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 898.

***Neptuno* | *ex voto* | *Cn. Domitius* | *Gelasus*.** *C. I. L.* VI. 534.

Bronze vases and figures, likewise ivory and bone *tesserae*, and, in a more recent period, consular diptychs, were engraved with a tool similar to that used in making the *acta*, and show, in consequence, letters of the same or similar character.

In addition to the ordinary methods of engraving or scratching letters upon metal or other materials, at times the lines were made by a succession of points cut in the surface. Letters of this char-

acter are found to some extent on gold and silver, but frequently on bronze *paterae*, *tabellae*, and shields.



A *tabella ansata* of bronze found between Niebla and Moguer in Spain, dating 27 A.D. Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 869.

Celer Erbuti f(ilius) Limicus | Borea Cantibedoniesi | muneris tesera(m) dedit | anno M. Licinio co(n)s(ule). *C. I. L.* II. 4963.

This is regarded as a *tessera gladiatoria* and is explained by Hübner thus: *Celer, Erbuti filius, natione Limicus, munerarius Boreae gladiatori, natione Cantibedoniensi, muneris gladiatorii tesseram dedit anno M. Licinio consule.*

Written Inscriptions.

The two forms of inscriptions described above, namely, those on stone and those on metal, show letters deeply cut with a graving tool by professional workmen.

Although not the technical term, the word *scribo* was used in reference to this engraving on stone and metal, but applied more exactly and consistently to inscriptions which may be said to have been "written," inasmuch as they were made without the formal, artistic work of the *lapidarius* or *aerarius*, but as the writing of ordinary daily life.

These inscriptions show a style of writing of the character of that looked for on wax tablets or on papyrus. Of such a nature are the inscriptions cut with a large *stilus* (*graphium*), in such material as the lime or clay of house walls, or on earthen vessels used for various purposes.

The *inscriptiones parietariae* of Pompeii were scratched with a *graphium* before the cement had become hardened.[1] Inscriptions

[1] *C. I. L.* IV. See page 386.

in cursive style cut or scratched with a *graphium* are found also at Rome, as, for example, on the walls of the guard-house of the seventh cohort of the Vigiles.[1]

On clay vessels lettering was made either before or after baking. In the former case, as the material was soft, the lines are curved, while in the latter they are angular, as cut in hard material with a sharper *stilus*. Tiles were also thus marked with cursive lettering before or after the material had been hardened, and were used for educational purposes, often containing alphabets and verses, also for memoranda of various kinds, such as directions to workmen in the brickfields.[2] Very early examples of these scratched tiles have been found in Etruria, containing sepulchral inscriptions with Etruscan words written with Latin letters.[3]

It is not upon such surfaces alone that these scratched (*scaripho*), or written letters, are found, but metal which was soft enough for the purpose was also used as material for what may be termed "written inscriptions." There exist to-day vessels of silver, such as drinking goblets, and *patellae*, inscribed thus in cursive style with the names of the maker and the weight. Bronze tablets were thus inscribed with maledictory inscriptions (*devotiones*), written in a cursive or semi-cursive style. Lead, as being a softer metal, was freely used for these *devotiones* and for sepulchral inscriptions, but specimens are rare, as the material was easily destroyed. A very early example of the use of lead for inscriptions is the dedicatory *lamina* given *C. I. L.* I. 196.

Pl(autios) Specios Menervai donom port(at).

P. L. M. E. II. c.

[1] *C. I. L.* VI. 3061. [2] *C. I. L.* V. 8110 (176).

[3] *C. I. L.* I. 1347, 1354–1356.

Unscientific Cutting in Stone.

The different methods of making inscriptions described above do not include the unscientific cutting (*sculpo*) of large letters with a *scalprum* by those ignorant of the art of engraving or careless in their work.

A peculiar style of lettering, which approaches the cursive, resulted from this amateur inscribing. It has been termed the *scriptura vulgaris.*[1] Ritschl[2] has shown that traces of this style are found in the most ancient inscriptions. The imperial period, however, provides much more numerous illustrations of this *vulgaris* writing, which may be regarded as the epigraphic cursive style. Inscriptions with this lettering were cut without the assistance of outlines, in a careless and hasty manner.

Hence we should place under this classification inscriptions found in quarries and on blocks of stone which were inscribed before their removal to the place for which they were designed.

From an ancient limestone quarry situated between Birdoswald and Castlesteads, England.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1185.

I(unius?) Brutus | dec(urio) al(ae) Pet(rianae). *C. I. L.* VII. 872.

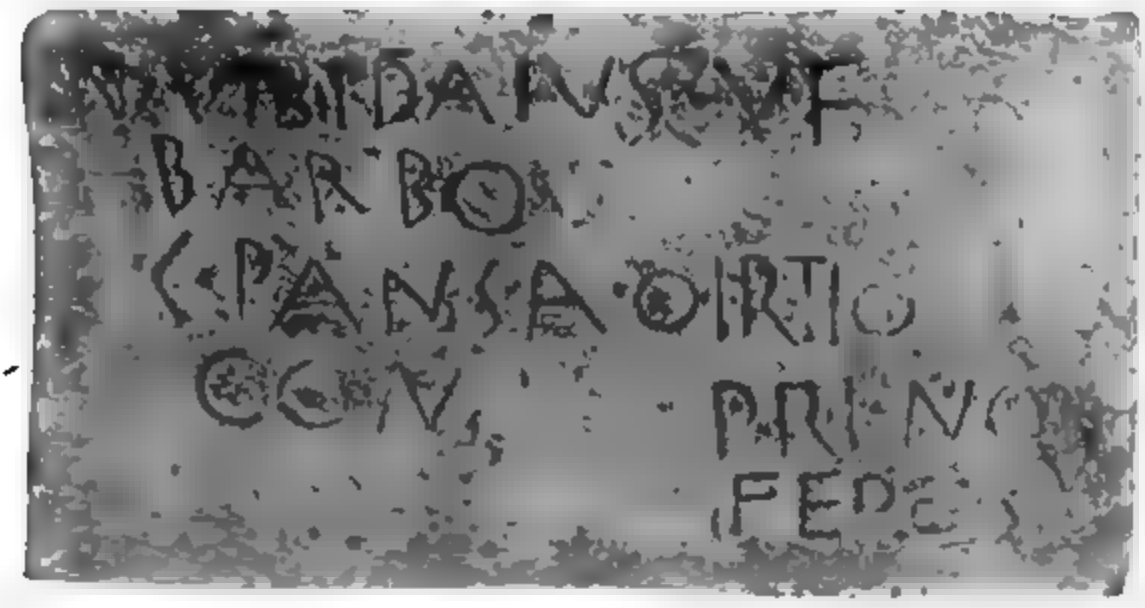
The above inscription was made by cutting holes along the outlines of the letters, and afterwards rudely joining them.

From an inscription on a block of Carystian marble found at the Emporium in Rome, now in the Lateran Museum. Date, 137 A.D.

[1] Hübner *Ex.*, p. xlvi. [2] *P. L. M. E.*, p. 111; *Opusc.* IV., pp. 511, 687, 725.

L. Aelio | *Caesare n(ostro)* II *et Bal*|*bino co(n)s(ulibus) rationis urbicae sub cur(a) Irenaei* | *Aug(usti) lib(erti) proc(uratoris) caesura Tulli* | *Saturnini* ⅄ (= *centurionis*) *leg(ionis) XXII Prim(igeniae)*. (Hübner's *Ex.*, No. 1160.)

Inscriptions are also found cut in the natural rock which show an irregularity due in some measure to the hardness of material and inconvenience of location. A very early illustration is the sepulchral inscription from Pescina, dating in the later days of the republic, which is given below. The letters are monumental, but show in some particulars a cursive tendency.



Sepulchral inscription cut in the natural rock over the entrance to a vault near Pescina.

N(umerius) Vibidaius V(ibii) f(ilius) | *Barbo* | *G(aio) Pansa O(to) Irtio* | *cons(ulibus), pri(die) non(as) Febr(uarias)*. *C. I. L.* I. 625 = IX. 3771.

The work of the amateur and unskillful stonecutter is seen very commonly in the votive inscriptions, appearing on public or private altars of the different gods, and on marble tablets.

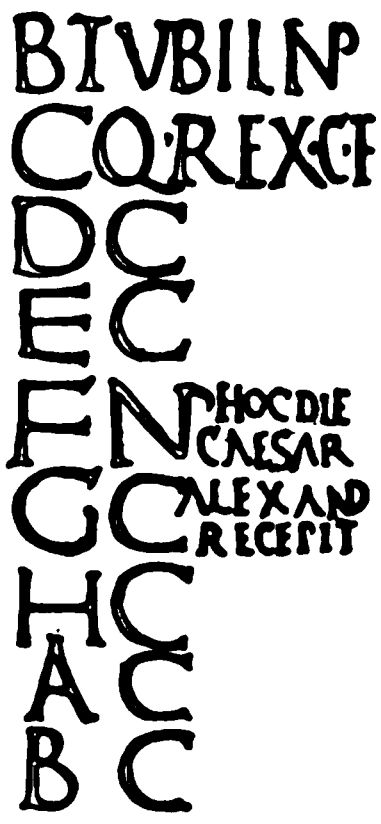
GLABRIONISN̄ SER
VILICVS HORTORVM

From a votive inscription on a marble tablet, now in the Capitoline Museum, Rome, probably of the second century A. D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1155.

Silvano sacrum | *Tychicus* | *Glabrionis n(ostri) ser(vus) vilicus hortorum* | *v(otum) s(olvit)*. *C. I. L.* VI. 623.

Again, parts of the *fasti magistratuum* and of the *calendaria*, also of registers of various kinds which were added from time to time, show a form of lettering evidently made without the care and skill of a professional workman.



A portion of the *fasti anni Iuliani* engraved on a marble tablet, dating between 746/8 and 757=8 A.D., and running from March 23–31st.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 971.

The Roman year was marked off into sets of eight days denoted by the letters A–H, *litterae nundinales*. These appear in the first column.

The *Tubilustrium* is the fixed festival assigned to March 23d and May 23d.

Q(uandoc) rex c(omitiavit) f(as), March 24th; also N^P = *nefastus dies* and C = *comitialis dies*, are the *notae* indicating the character of the days. The occasion of the *feriae* on March 27th is given as *Caesar Alexandream recepit*. *C. I. L.* I². p. 223.

For complete account of the *Kalendaria* see page 365.

In like manner *miliaria*, upon which names or other inscriptions were cut without the stone being taken to the domain of a professional engraver, particularly when names of later emperors have been added to the original inscription while the stone was in position, show letters carelessly and hurriedly made, often of small size, and with shallow cut.

IMP·DN·
M·AV R·
VALERIO
MAXENTIO
PIO·FELIC·INVIC
TOAC·PERPETVO
AVC

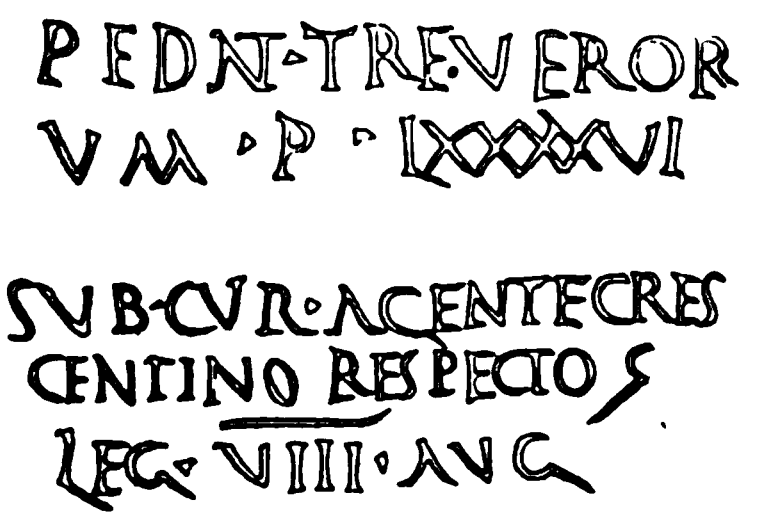
On the fifth milestone of the Via Appia at Rome, dating between 306 and 312 A.D., now in the Vatican Museum.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 700.

Imp(eratore) d(omino) n(ostro) | M. Aur(elio) | Valerio | Maxentio | Pio Felici invic|to ac perpetuo | Aug|usto V. *C. I. L.* X. 6816.

Inscriptions showing similar irregularity were cut on the seats of the theatres or *circi* giving names of the bodies of officials or of the *collegia*, as well as of individuals who had the privilege of certain portions.[1]

Inscriptions made by soldiers are found in the remains of camp fortifications.



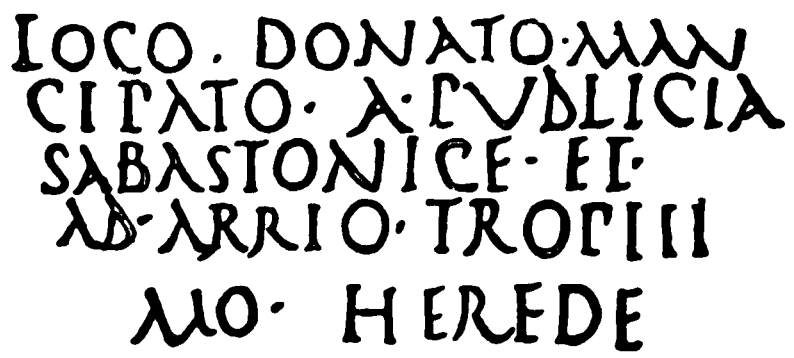
Inscribed on a *cippus militaris*, once inserted in the wall of a Roman fortification on Mt. Taunus (Hoheburg), Germany, now in the Museum of Wiesbaden.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1181.

Pedat(ura) Treveror|um p(edum) LXXXXVI | sub cur(am) agente Cres-|centino Respecto ϛ *(= centurione)* ***| leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae).***

[1] *C. I. L.* VI. 1796 *d*; also p. 857, 1–82, 97–100.

Tituli sepulcrales of all kinds and from various places form the great body of these inscriptions, often monumental in size and pretension, but ordinary in form and arrangement.



From a sepulchral inscription on a marble tablet found at Rome, now in Vatican Museum.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1167.

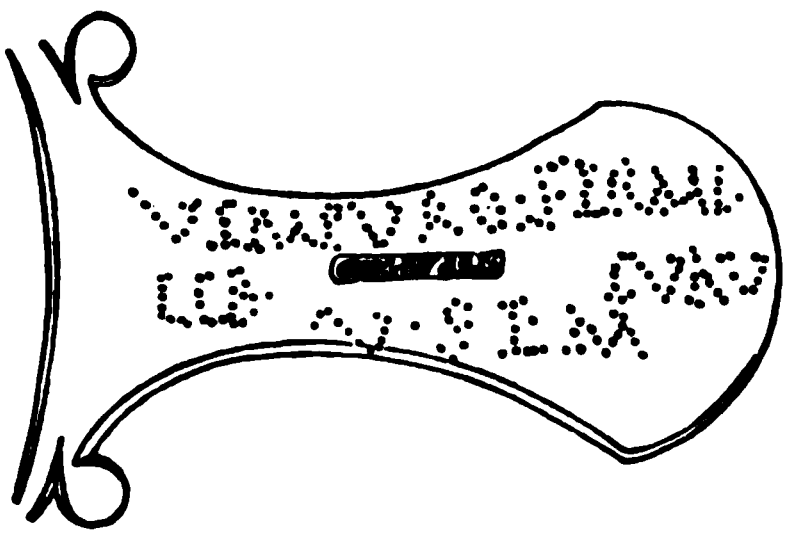
Loco donato man|cipato a Publicia | Sabastonice et | ab Arrio Trophi|mo herede | eius, in f(ronte) p(edes) XVI s(emis), | in ag(ro) p(edes) VIIII. *C. I. L.* VI. 25165.

Another method of making inscriptions which is different from any mentioned above, and which was employed in the main upon the smaller articles classed in *C. I. L.* under *Instrumentum*, given at the close of each volume, is that of impressing inscriptions upon a soft substance by means of stamps of hard material.

The greater number of these inscriptions stand forth from the surface in relief, and were produced by stamps upon which letters were deeply cut. There have also been found inscriptions pressed into the softer substance, which are distinguished from cut inscriptions by the shape of the impression, which is curved or square rather than triangular.

These letters in relief appear on various remains. Such are the lamps made of clay or terra-cotta upon which the names of the potters are pressed, also vessels of every kind, such as large Roman *amphorae*, upon the handles of which these stamped letters are found.

Household utensils of metal are also marked in relief with the names of the maker. So arms, metal ornaments and equipment show the name of the *aerarius* imprinted upon them when in the mold.



On the handle of a bronze *patera* found at Evaux, France.

Vimpuro Firmi | *lib(ertus) Suav* (. . . ?) | *v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*. (In *litterae punctatae.*)

[*An*]*si(i) Epap(h)rod(iti)*. (In *litterae impressae.*) Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 933.

In addition to these, pigs of silver, bronze, and lead, found in the mines of England, also the lead water pipes (*fistulae plumbeae*) and lead missiles (*glandes plumbeae*), lead *tabellae* or *tesserae* which have been cast, show these letters in relief (*litterae prominentes*).

The most interesting of these *inscriptiones impressae* are those made upon tiles from the numerous tile and brick kilns (*figlinae*). See page 269.

These inscriptions in relief which have been imprinted by means of stamps are seen also on glass vessels.

Gems cut with a graving tool show inscriptions of a similar character.

INDIVIDUAL LETTERS

A

The various forms of the letter A may be classified with reference to the three following types:

1. A, with transverse. 2. Λ, without transverse. 3. Λ Λ, with pendant. A. This is found in the earliest remains with the position of the transverse varying in its relation to the height of the letter.

It is also the monumental form, but with the position of the transverse fixed midway between the top and bottom of the letter. Little ornamentation is attached to this standard letter.

A A A A A A. In the imperial period ornamented forms showing additions (*cornua*) and extensions of certain lines become prevalent. It is noticeable that the extensions are regularly to the left.

Λ. This form is due at first to the negligence of the graver. It appears in the smaller letters of the *instrumenta* of the Republic and Empire, but belongs to the cursive writing of inscriptions of all periods. Λ Λ Λ, more rarely Λ, are of Latin origin, and belong in the earliest period to the *vulgaris*, and later to the cursive writing, both of the Republic and Empire.

B

The rounded form of this letter is the one in ordinary use in all periods. B, the angular shape, is rarely found in early inscriptions, but occurs in letters cut in lead in time of the Empire, the form being due to the material. The variation in the forms of this letter depends upon the relative sizes of the lobes. Inscriptions in *vulgaris* lettering on pages 53 and 56 show a form in which the upper lobe has entirely disappeared. Compare with this the cursive letters, in which further modifications are seen.

C

< ((are the archaic forms. In early inscriptions the only point of difference is the breadth, but the full rounded form belongs to the best period.

D

D D D are the archaic forms, the first recalling the letter of the old Chalcidian alphabet. Like C, this letter varies merely in its breadth, and the form of the best period is full and round. D D D occur on the metal plates containing *leges* of the republican period.

E

E E E E II are the archaic forms of this letter. The monumental form of the best period has three equal parallel horizontals. A similar shape belongs to the days of the Republic, though it is

very narrow in the *leges* on the bronze plates, but the letter of the Augustan age is well proportioned. A diminution in the length of the central horizontal gives evidence of a period later than the Augustan age.

II. This form is very general in its occurrence, appearing in the archaic alphabet and among the cursive forms of the Republic and Empire. It is not a form belonging to the City either in origin or use, although in the imperial period it is familiar in all regions and is found in stone inscriptions. Zangemeister suggests that IΞ, I: are transition forms from E to II. Hübner supposes that II = E is analogous to I' = F, and that the latter I' is developed from F through the medium of ⅄ or some one of the numerous cursive forms in which one transverse is wanting.

Є. This curved form, due to Greek influence, appears on a coin and on a jar of Praeneste of the republican period, and about the beginning of the second century A.D. is found in inscriptions which have cursive letters.

F

⅄ F ⅁ I' are the archaic forms of this letter. The monumental form of the best period has two horizontals equal and parallel. Narrow shapes are seen in the law plates.

F. This form with the second horizontal shorter than the upper is rare in monumental inscriptions until the fourth or fifth centuries. ⅂ ⅂ ⅂ ⅂ I' are the *vulgaris* and cursive forms which appear in inscriptions of the later Empire, particularly those of Gaul and Germany. I' has been referred to in the account of II under E, with which its history is connected.

Like T and P, F often overtops other letters, particularly when it is initial in the line. This custom dates from the second century A.D., being found mainly in inscriptions of Italy and the provinces, and becomes prevalent in Rome after the third century.

G

The earliest form of this letter is G, in which the line of differentiation rises perpendicularly from the right-hand corner of the letter

and terminates in a head scarcely perceptible. This is the general form up to the second century, although ς is occasionally found.

6. This curved form is found at times in the first century, but becomes more common in the second and third centuries, particularly where smaller letters are used or where patterns have been drawn before the cutting of the inscription. It is very general in its use in City inscriptions of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries.

ϛ ϛ ϛ ϛ are the cursive forms which consort with Λ ll l' L and later appear with uncials. In the latter part of the second century they appear on the smaller monuments with monumental letters, and become common in the fourth and fifth centuries.

H

H. The earliest form of this letter, coinciding in fact with the early letter in the Phoenician and Greek alphabet, is seen on the Fibula Praenestina A similar form is seen in the other Italic alphabets.

The main points of variation in the different forms of this letter are the breadth and the position of the transverse.

The standard monumental form of the early part of the first century is broad, and the transverse occupies a position at half the length of the shaft, but in almost the same period the letter is found narrow and with transverse higher up.

I

I. This, the most ancient form of the letter, in which there is neither head nor foot, was the prevailing shape even in the early part of the imperial period; but during the first century the ornamentation of head and foot was added, particularly where painted patterns were followed. From the time of Sulla a tall I is found taking the place to some extent of the more ancient EI which had been used to denote the long vowel. Thus in *P. L. M. E.* we find CHILO, MAGISTRI, PRIMVS. It occurs very commonly in the word DIVVS, also in the genitive case DIVI, again in the dative case, third declension, CAESARI, in dative and ablative plural of the second declension although more rarely, GRATIS, also in

MEIS, HIS, and in the accusative plural of the third declension, SAECVLARIS.

The tall letter is also used in certain positions as an additional form, and as representing merely a custom in writing. Thus it appears as an initial letter at the beginning of words and lines, from the Augustan period. The words ITEM and IN have a tall initial letter of which there appears to be no explanation save that it is a mere custom, originating in the tendency to ornament an inscription by the simple modification of certain letters. The form IMP (= *imperator*) is common in inscriptions from 10 B.C.[1] At the close of the second century the tall letter denoting the long vowel disappeared from use, but the graphic tall I seems to have been very common during the second and third centuries.[2]

The form J found at the end of words in the latter part of the second century is due merely to the caprice of the graver and has no additional value.

The point over the I is not of ancient origin, but appears about the fifth or sixth century A.D.

K

K. The ancient form of this letter belongs to the time of the Republic and Empire as well. In the earlier period the transverse lines are very short; after the first century, however, letters are found with one or both lengthened. In case of one being lengthened, the preference is in favor of the upper.

Occasionally K overtops its fellows.

L

V ⊢ L ⊥. These are the archaic forms of this letter. The most ancient form V, the same as the Chalcidian prototype, gave way, by degrees, to the rectangular shape, and disappeared from use about 200 B.C.

[1] Ritschl. *Opusc.* IV., p. 570, *reverentiae sensu imperatoris personae atque maiestati debitae.* Hübner declares, however, that in the majority of instances in his *Exempla* the word *imperator* with tall initial stands as the first word of the inscription or line. See Christiansen, *De Apicibus et I Longis*, p. 37.

[2] For the tall letter used as the semivowel, see page 26.

L. The standard letter of the best period is rectilinear and rectangular, with transverse measuring a little over one half of the length of the shaft. The transverse varies in length in later periods, being very short in painted letters, even approaching the simple shaft as in I. The letter L is at times taller than other letters.

M

The oldest form of this letter consists of five parts, ⋀⋁. This is found on the Fibula Praenestina, also in the Duenos Inscription. It gives rise to M· M), which in the days of the Republic stands as the abbreviation for Manius, as distinguished from Marcus with abbreviation M. The prevailing form under the Republic, and the standard letter of the best period is that made with oblique lines reaching to the base of the letter.

M and M are very rare in the republican period, the former occurring only on coins and small articles, and the latter on coins only because of lack of space. The former appears in the *instrumenta* of the Empire, but as an exception, while it is not seen in the monumental inscriptions until after the second century, and then very rarely until the close of the fourth century.

M. No instance of the rectilinear form with angle reaching to the base occurs in inscriptions until the middle of the first century A.D. It does not become a familiar letter until the close of the second century, when it is found in Germany, but in the third and fourth centuries it becomes so common as to equal in frequency of occurrence the oblique forms, especially in Gaul and Germany.

The oblique form M, however, continued in use as the more elegant letter, particularly in the fourth and fifth centuries, when the monumental alphabet approached the style of lettering found in the *instrumenta*, for the rectilinear form never prevailed in the *instrumenta*, being merely a chance occurrence.

The standard type of the best period suffers modification only as regards its breadth and ornamentation. The earliest shape of this normal letter is very broad and unornamented, its top being the simple angles without *cornua*. It is not obsolete even in the second

and third centuries. The ornamented letter ꟽ appears in inscriptions of the time of Trajan, and becomes common in the period of Diocletian.

IIII belongs to the old cursive writing, and may be classed with II, I', G. It does not occur in the imperial period, save in the scratched inscriptions of Pompeii.

ʌʌ. This is a cursive form in the best period, but appears later on monuments of the lower class, and in inscriptions of Germany, Spain and Africa.

ꟽ. This five-part letter, denoting Manius, belongs rather to the time of the Republic. It exists in a few examples during the Empire, and is retained in marking the *praenomina* of the Consuls.

N

N. The earliest form of this letter is that in which all parts are oblique. This was maintained during the Republic, but disappeared entirely under the Empire.

N. The rectilinear form is the normal type of the best period, being at first unornamented, afterwards having partial ornamentation, N, and finally, from the second century, becoming fully ornamented, N. The N varies in breadth just as the M, the quadrate form appearing in the early part of the best period, while the slender letter is found in painted inscriptions.

ʌ is a cursive letter having a history coördinate with the similar form of the *m*, ʌʌ.

O

O O O ◇. These are the archaic forms of this letter. In the early part of the best period the form of the O like that of other round letters of the same time is quadrate, that is with height and breadth equal. In the earliest period it is noticeable that the O is very often smaller than the other letters. This peculiarity lasted through the imperial period, especially after the letter C, which could envelope the O in its curve. This is very common in the abbreviation ⊂S from the Augustan age down to the end of the third century.

P

ᒣ ᒥ ᑭ ᑭ. These are the archaic forms, the first being due to the retrograde direction found in earliest inscriptions and, like the second, recalling the Greek prototype.

The standard letter of the monumental alphabet is the curved and open form. The closed letter is a chance occurrence in republican days, appearing on *glandes plumbeae* and *tesserae*. It is rare in the imperial period until the second century; but from the third century it is found in inscriptions of the City and provinces. In Germany, however, it appears as early as the close of the first century and afterwards with greater frequency than elsewhere.

Sometimes P rises above other letters, particularly at the beginning of the line.

Q

This letter originates in the Greek *koppa*, hence its earliest form is ϙ. Q Q Q Q are other archaic forms.

The types of the Republic and Empire vary merely as to the tail, which is either short and straight or long and curved. The short and nearly straight projection belongs to the latter part of the Republic, while in the first century A.D. the tail is lengthened and curved, the abridged form becoming rare.

R

ꟷ. The oldest form of this letter as found in the Duenos Inscription is like the Greek original.

ᑭ R ᑭ R are other archaic forms. After the R attained its normal curved shape, its form depended upon the relative sizes of the upper and lower parts, as in B, also upon the length and shape of the tail and the manner of its union with the upper part.

The early letters have a full circular form with the end of the circle at times withdrawn from the shaft, while the tail originates at the shaft or close to it. The standard letter of the monumental alphabet of the Republic and Empire was marked by the fully rounded circular portion whose circumference terminated at the

middle of the shaft. A diminished circle with circumference ending above the middle of the shaft and with a tail somewhat curved are later modifications. In this standard letter the tail either originates at the shaft, or in the circular portion at some distance from the shaft. The former is the earlier shape.

R. Often the tail begins at the end of an incomplete circle to the right of the shaft. This is found in the provinces both in the early period and in some monumental inscriptions of the second and third centuries.

S

ϟ S ϟ are the archaic forms of this letter of which the angular shape is found in the days of the Republic, but not of the Empire. S, the standard letter of the best period, shows the upper and lower portion equal and fully rounded. Inequality in the sizes of these two portions gives evidence of an inferior alphabet.

ſ. Very slender letters approaching the straight line are found in inscriptions of the lower class, particularly of the provinces.

C This is found in inscriptions showing Greek influence, as those of Naples and Sicily. It is a form of the Greek Ϛ. The original four-stroke Greek Ϛ appears in Latin as an indication of value to denote the *semuncia*.

In rare instances S is taller than other letters when standing at the beginning of the line, and more rarely still when medial.

T

ϒ T ϒ T are the archaic forms of this letter.

In the early period of the Empire the standard letter was plain, with transverse at right angles to the shaft, not very short, but unornamented.

A form with transverse slightly curved T appears in inscriptions of the first century, and is very common in the second, third and fourth centuries. It belongs originally to the documentary writing and the cursive letters.

Very often this letter rises above others, for reasons of space. Examples of this are found from the beginning of the seventh century of the City, and in the imperial period the usage is very common.

V

V. This is the early, and at the same time the regular form of this letter in the Republic and Empire.

At times the apex of the angle is placed a little to the right, and as a consequence the right side becomes perpendicular and the left side is lengthened.

The curved form U belonging to the uncial writing is found in City inscriptions of the last part of the second and the first part of the third centuries. It afterwards appears frequently in inscriptions with uncial letters.

X

The early form of this letter is unornamented and exact, with lines equally divided. In the imperial period the quadrate form is the more elegant, but the ordinary shape is narrow and graceful.

Many instances occur of a form marked by the broadening of the transverse X. This is seen not only in the plain letter, but also in the more recent and more elegant forms.

Y

This letter, as well as the Z which follows, was introduced in the later days of the Republic, to aid in transliterating Greek words. Alphabetic forms were then attaining the perfection which marked the Augustan letters, hence both Y and Z are well proportioned in their early history.

The regular letter is a plain rectilinear figure, with the two sides of the angle equal. Even in the best period, however, letters with curved lines are common.

Z

The letters of the best period show equal angles and equal horizontals.

ⅎ ⊢

These are the two letters of Claudius that appear in inscriptions. The former, denoting the consonant V, is the more common.

LIGATURES

The necessity for economizing space in engraving letters led to the expedient of joining them in monograms. This custom first appears in the lettering of coins about 200 B.C., and in inscriptions about 150 B.C., particularly at the end of the line, where other devices, such as the use of small letters and their insertion in curved letters, mainly C, *e.g.* Ⓒ, Ⓒ, and superposition, as M̊, were also employed.

The use of ligatures did not become very general in Rome or Italy, but they are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D., and in those of Germany after the second century, while they abound in African inscriptions of the third century.

The ligatures of the cursive alphabet of the Dacian wax tablets are given in Plate VII. These present peculiar difficulties, while those of the capital letters, a few of the most common of which are given below, are more readily interpreted.[1]

Ligatures of Two Letters

AM — am, AM — ma, AN — an, AR — ar, AV — au, AX — au, AR — ar,
CH — ch, DE — de, ND — nd, NE — ne, ME — me, MP — mp, VE — ve.
TH — th, IB — ib, IL — li, MI — mi, IN, IN — ni, IR — ir, IT — ti,
AL — al, VL — ul, NN — nn, NT — nt, ER — er, OR — or, PR — pr,
TR — tr, TA — ta, TE — te, VR — ur, RV — ru.

Ligatures of Three Letters

AR — aur, ENT — ent, ER — eri, ITE — ite, AE — mae, AT — mat, NTH — nth.

In some cases a number of letters are combined, thus:

AR — atur, IAR — matri, AMA — maxim, (HH) — o(ssa) h(ic) s(ita), *Inscr. Rhen.* 1983.
(TSLT) — o(pto) t(erra) s(it) l(evis) t(ibi), *C.I.L.* III. 5577.

[1] For a fuller list see Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie*, p. 24, and Hübner's *Exempla*, p. lxviii.

PLATE VII

SICILICUS. APEX. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION

Sicilicus ↄ

This has already been referred to in the treatment of double consonants.

The testimony of the Grammarians, that the *sicilicus* was used to denote that the consonant should be regarded as a double letter, is supported by a few instances of its use found in the inscriptions of the time of Augustus. *C. I. L.* V. 1361; *C. I. L.* X. 3743.

Apex

From the period just after Sulla up to the second half of the third century vowels long by nature were denoted by a sign termed the *apex*. They appear most frequently in inscriptions of the first century A.D., and of the first half of the second.

The earliest form of this sign is ʾ ⁊ ⁊ ⁊, but in the time of the Empire the usual form is the acute accent ʹ.

The apex is found over A, E, O, V, EI = ī, but very rarely over I.[1]

Its occurrence in the *acta* is decidedly less frequent than in the monumental inscriptions.

Other methods of indicating the long vowel were:

(*a*) The double vowel introduced by Attius (see page 30).

(*b*) The use of EI, the spurious diphthong, to denote long I, a custom dating from the Gracchan period, 620/134.

(*c*) The tall I, from the time of Sulla up to latter half of second century.

In the Augustan age both methods were still in use, as in the Monumentum Ancyranum a number of words (twenty-two at least) are found with tall I, and three with EI.

Punctuation

From earliest times individual words in inscriptions were separated by marks of punctuation, which regularly occupied a position midway between the upper and lower limits of the letters. These points,

[1] Christiansen *De Apicibus et I Longis*, p. 13, shows that out of 1119 instances of the use of the apex, 415 were over *á*, 350 over *ó*, 169 over *é*, 147 over *ú*, 4 over *í*, 32 over *áe*, and 2 over *áu*.

as a rule, were not placed at the end of a line, and did not indicate sentences or parts of sentences.

There are various forms of these punctuation marks. The round form, which may be regarded as the primitive mark, belongs in its general use to inscriptions in raised letters. Very rarely are round marks found in inscriptions, as in stone this shape would be most difficult to make. Stone workers probably made a square with four blows of the chisel, hence we have ■, ▮, ▬ in the more ancient inscriptions. In the more elaborate inscriptions triangular shaped points are found, ▶, ▲, ◀, which are made more ornamental by the curving of the sides, ➢.

These triangular points remained in use from the earliest times down to the most recent periods.

The triangular shape finally passed into the form of an ivy leaf, termed in an inscription (*C. I. L.* VIII. 6982) *hederae distinguentes*, ☙, ❧. This form is very common in the latter part of the first century, but is not found in the time of the Republic (see page 40). Naturally in cursive writing the form of punctuation would be a line. Hence in the "scratched" inscriptions of Pompeii we find examples of this form, and from the close of the second century it is found in the stone inscriptions. It has the following varieties: —, ⁓, ⁄, ∿.

These points of punctuation were regularly placed between the letters, but in some cases, for lack of space, they are found above, or in case of the round forms C, D, G, O, Q, inside of the letter.

Punctuation was not confined to the separation of words, but may be found between syllables, and in some cases between letters. In sepulchral inscriptions of the lower class unusual punctuation of this kind had a place, but it is rare in great public and private inscriptions.

In some instances the component parts of compounds were indicated by punctuation, as *sub · legi*, *in · perato*, *ad · versus*.

Rarely are points found at the beginning of lines, but more frequently at the end.

In *carmina* the metric lines are marked, and when half-verses are written this also is indicated by punctuation.

At times a long space takes the place of the punctuation mark. In one of the Scipio "Elogia" the ends of the metric lines are indicated by the spacing, while in another the punctuation mark is used, in this case a horizontal line.[1]

Like the ivy leaves referred to above, branches of palm are found as early as the first century marking the more important divisions.

Under the Republic, punctuation marks were rarely omitted. The *leges* of the seventh century of the City are an exception in this respect, either because of Greek influence or the carelessness of the engraver.

Still more rarely are points omitted in inscriptions of the best period, from Augustus to Hadrian. In sepulchral inscriptions of the lower class, however, they are quite often neglected.

Division of Words

In the more ancient inscriptions words were not, as a rule, divided at the ends of lines, but were written entire. This is particularly true of the older *leges* of the Republic, with some rare exceptions, such as the Lex Rubria.[2] In the *acta* of the imperial period words are frequently divided, the division following the usual law of syllables which generally holds in the inscriptions.

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[1] See pages 232, 236.

[2] *P. L. M. E.* Enarratio, p. 120.

CHAPTER III

NUMERALS

THE characters which served as Latin numerals are as old as the letters of the alphabet, and in some cases perhaps older. The original numerals were the vertical I denoting the large unit, the horizontal — or • denoting the small unit, while V denoted 5, and X denoted 10. The earlier system was probably decimal, the small unit being $\frac{1}{10}$ of the large; and, although in the later change to the duodecimal system the small unit became equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the large, the original signs —, • were still used.[1]

Upon the introduction of the alphabet two letters were adopted as numerals, ⊥ (later ⊥, ⊥, L), the Chalcidian *ch*, = 50, and Φ, *ph* (later CIↃ) = 1000, since they were not needed in the Latin alphabet. A sign for 100 must have been adopted in like manner, and its later representative, C, seems to indicate as its origin Θ (*th*), the remaining aspirate. This appears from a comparison with Etruscan numerals, which closely resemble the Latin, as I = 1, Λ = 5, X = 10, ↑ = 50. As the Etruscan alphabet retained the aspirates, we would naturally expect some mark of differentiation, if such letters were used as numerals. Hence ⊥ inverted, *i.e.* ↑ = 50, Φ becoming ⋊ = 1000, and O or □, the Etruscan *th*, becoming ⊗ = 100. The similarity existing between the Etruscan and Latin systems thus supports the theory that Θ originally expressed 100.[1]

The remaining Roman numerals were formed by indicating multiplication by the doubling of the signs, as ⦶ = 1000, ⦶⦶ = 10000, ⦶⦶⦶ = 100000, while the halves of these: D = 500, ⦶D = 5000, and ⦶⦶D = 50000. In the more ancient times the Roman numerals did not go beyond 100000, so that it was necessary to repeat the sign

[1] Mommsen, *Hermes*, XXII. pp. 598, 599.

for 100000 to indicate higher amounts. In the inscription on the Columna Rostrata ⊕ is repeated some thirty times.

At a later period a sign ↀ, indicating *quingenta milia*, is found as a substitute for the repetition of signs denoting 100000.

In the latter part of the Republic a custom became prevalent to write simple numbers and indicate multiplication by lines above for thousands, and with others on the sides of the signs for hundred thousands, so *e.g.* V̄ took the place of IↃↃ = 5000, D̄ took the place of ↀ = 500000, and |X| = 1000000. The earliest use of these lines is found in the Lex Rubria[1] of Caesar's time. In the early Empire the two systems are both in use. Thus in the Pompeian auction tablets of the time of Nero the earlier system is found, while in another of the same period the latter. In the later period the latter form prevailed.[2]

There appears to have been a tendency at first to assimilate numerals to letters. The original numerals I, V, X were identical with three of the letters, and when Φ was divided the resulting form became a D, C took the place of the Θ, and ⅃ became L.

M for *mille* or *milia* appeared from the second century A.D., but in the combination M · P = *milia passuum* the use of M was much older. The M was an abbreviation for the word *mille* or *milia*, and was never used by the Romans as a numeral.[3]

The adoption of the C as 100 must have taken place after the date of our earliest inscriptions, subsequent to the time when *ſhefhaked* and *pakari* were written, for *centum* at that time would have been *kentum*.

Difficulty naturally arose from the employment of the same signs as letters and numerals. In consequence of this we find a mark of differentiation used, namely, a line crossing the numeral. This is seen in Ꝑ, which dates from the seventh century of the City; cf. also ⋊ denoting the *denarius*.

[1] *C. I. L.* I. 205, *P. L. M. E.* 32. 4, etc.

[2] M. G. de Petra, *Le Tavole Cerate di Pompei*, Roma, 1876; No. 15, HS V̄CCCLII; No. 16, >I XXXIX; No. 39, IↃↃ∞ XXXVIIII.

[3] Mommsen, *Hermes*, XXII. p. 601, X̄V̄ M · N (133 A.D., Henzen 6086); HS · L M · N (153 A.D., Orelli, 2417).

In the Augustan period the line was placed over the numeral, perhaps coincident with the use of numerals of iteration in titles. In the time of the Republic the number of iteration with official titles was given in letters, but from the time of the battle of Actium numerals were used.[1]

To express amounts intervening between these numerals, the signs were placed side by side until the next denomination was reached.

Two methods might be used: 1) the addition method, when the higher number preceded, 2) the subtraction method, when the lower denomination preceded.

The former of these two methods is the older and more usual. 1st method, XVIII = 18; 2d method, XIIX = 18; so IIII is more regular than IV, and VIIII than IX.

For the subtraction method Mommsen (*Hermes*, XXII. 603) gives the following rules:

1) Not merely one number, but many in order, could be subtracted, so that IIX is just as correct or incorrect as IX.

2) Only the numerals I, X,[2] C,[3] were, as a rule, used in subtraction, seldom the sign for 1000, and never V, L, D.

3) The number I is subtracted, as a rule, only before V and X, and only by exception before L and the higher numbers.

4) The subtractive method has the object of saving space. It is therefore inadmissible unless room is gained, so, not IIIX but VII, not XXXC but LXX. It predominates in cases where an essential simplification is obtained, and, therefore, particularly in the numbers 80 and 90, and occurs more in the carelessly made private inscriptions than in the precise monumental writing.

5) The numeral or numerals to be subtracted were placed before the last numeral of an addition series, so that XIIX = 18 was written, not IIXX; and CCCXXC = 380, not XXCCCC.

There are certain numerals which deserve special consideration.

[1] In *C. I. L.* VI. 873, dating $^{725}/_{29}$, *cos. quinct.*, *cos. design. sext.*, *imp. sept.*, and *C. I. L.* XII. 3148, dating $^{729}/_{25}$; but in *C. I. L.* X. 3826, dating $^{728}/_{31}$, *imp.* VI. *cos.* III and *C. I. L.* VI. 701, dating $^{744}/_{10}$, *imp.* XII *cos.* $\overline{\text{XI}}$ *trib. potest.* $\overline{\text{XIV}}$.

[2] *C. I. L.* I 1166. CCCX⊥; 1143. CX⊥ VIIIS; 536, dating $^{567}/_{187}$ CCXXC.

[3] *C. I. L.* I. 198, dating $^{631}/_{123}$, CD⊥; *C. I. L.* VI. 1243 *e*, *f*, C∞I, C∞LX.

2. II. This numeral, with the earlier position of line of differentiation, is regularly seen in HS denoting *sestertius*. II occurs very frequently, particularly when indicating successive consulships and denoting *duumvir* (II VIR). At the beginning of lines II is also found.

4. Either IV or IIII. The former, the subtractive form, belongs to writing of the lower class, appearing first on the vessels of San Cesareo, which date in the seventh century of the City.

IIII is the more usual form, varying as follows: HH, IIIF, IIII, frequently denoting *quattuorviri*, IIII, IIII VIR.

5. V. In Pompeian tablets it is found on its side. IIIII appears in African inscriptions.

6. VI, also IIIIII.

8. VIII. The subtractive form IIX is a rare occurrence.

9. VIIII is the more common form. IX is rare.

10. X. The transverse cuts the middle of the letter when the *denarius* is denoted, ⋊.

14. XIIII is more common than XIV.

18. XVIII, but XIIX in *C. I. L.* III. 582.

19. XVIIII.

28. XXVIII, but XXIIX, *C. I. L.* VI. 9934.

45. XLV.

In some inscriptions ⋊ = 20, ⋊/ = 25, ⋊⋊ = 30, ⋊⋊/ = 35, ⋊⋊⋊ = 40.

50. ⊥ is the original form, ⊥ appears down to the Augustan period, ⊥ is seen in the "Lex Repetundarum" (123 B.C.), and during the first and second centuries A.D.

60–100. To represent numbers between 50 and 100, L with X repeated is the regular form. In some African inscriptions XXXXXX (*C. I. L.* VIII. 3914) is found. LXXX and LXXV are worthy of notice.

500. D, originally half of ↀ, was subsequently marked by transverse Ɔ, as in the "Lex Repetundarum," and in many inscriptions of the Empire.

1000. ↀ is the oldest form. This was not maintained, but appeared in the more common form ∞, which was also modified to ∽ or ⋈.

Combinations of the preceding signs were used to denote higher numbers. ∞∞∞∞ C = 4100. ∞∞∞ CCXX = 3220. XXI DCLXI = 21661.

By exception, the additional thousands were denoted by the subtractive form, thus ∞ ↳ = 4000 (*C. I. L.* X. 1273).

10000 = ⊕, or ⊕, ⊕, ⊕, ⊕.

5000 = ↳, or ↳, ↳, ↳.

100000 = ⊕, or ⊕.

50000 = ↳, or ↳.

The use of a horizontal and verticals has already been referred to. $\overline{X}$ = 10000. $\overline{|X|}$ = 1,000,000.

In the time of Hadrian the ⊓, regularly denoting 100000, was strangely used to indicate 1000.

Naturally the variety of the uses for which these horizontal and vertical lines were employed caused much confusion (Suetonius, *Galba.* 5).

FRACTIONS

The Roman system of fractions is based upon a division of the unit, *as*, into twelfths, *unciae*, the former being denoted by I, the latter by — or •. The use of the nobler metals led to a division of the *uncia*, thus $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, and finally $\frac{1}{144}$ of the *uncia*.

All these fractions have special names, and can be arranged in the following table, showing the duodecimal system.

TABLE A

	As.	*Unciae.*
As	1	12 I
Deunx	$\frac{11}{12}$	11 S ⊜⊜—
Dextans	$\frac{5}{6}$	10 S ⊜⊜
Dodrans	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 S ⊜—
Bes	$\frac{2}{3}$	8 S ⊜
Septunx	$\frac{7}{12}$	7 S —
Semis	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 S
Quincunx	$\frac{5}{12}$	5 ⊜⊜— or ⊜—⊜
Triens	$\frac{1}{3}$	4 ⊜⊜
Quadrans	$\frac{1}{4}$	3 ⊜—
Sextans	$\frac{1}{6}$	2 ⊜
Sescunx	$\frac{1}{8}$	1½ ⊂— or Σ—
Uncia	$\frac{1}{12}$	1 — or o, ∪, ∽

	As.	*Unciae.*
Semuncia	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ ℒ or Σ or ϵ
Binae sextulae or duella . .	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ ϑ
Sicilicus	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ Ɔ
Sextula	$\frac{1}{72}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ ƨ
Dimidia sextula	$\frac{1}{144}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ ƨ
Scriptulum	$\frac{1}{288}$	$\frac{1}{24}$ ϑ
Siliqua	$\frac{1}{1728}$	$\frac{1}{144}$

The signs for the various fractions are derived from the initial letters of particular words; thus, S for *semis;* Σ, and later ℒ, for *semuncia* and *sembella;* ƨ for *sextula;* T for *teruncius*, which corresponds to the *sicilicus.* The Ɔ of the *sicilicus* and the ϑ of the *scriptulum* are from the round forms of the Greek sigma.[1] ϑ is due to the repetition of the ƨ, the sign of the *sextula.*

With the introduction of the silver *nummus* (νοῦμμος), *sestertius,* a new system of fractions appears.

The *sestertius* became the major unit corresponding to the old *as;* the *libella* became the minor unit corresponding to the *uncia,* but, as the system was decimal, the *libella* = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the *sestertius.*

The following table shows this fractional system with the signs, which are adopted from the duodecimal system:

TABLE B

Sestertius	= 1			
Semis	= $\frac{1}{2}$ of sestertius, S			
Libella	= $\frac{1}{10}$ "	"		—, as corresponding to the uncia.
(Singula) Sembella	= $\frac{1}{20}$ "	"		Σ, like semuncia.
(Sicilicus) Teruncius	= $\frac{1}{40}$ "	"		Ɔ or T

With the *sestertius* equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses,* the copper denominations may be arranged in a decimal system with the *sestertius* as major unit, and with signs adopted from the duodecimal system:

Dupondius	$\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{8}{10}$ of sestertius, so S				=—, *i.e.* $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{10}$.
As	$\frac{2}{5}$ "	$\frac{4}{10}$ "	"	"	= =
Semis	$\frac{1}{5}$ "	$\frac{2}{10}$ "	"	"	— —
Quadrans	$\frac{1}{10}$			"	—

[1] The Greek C = *s* appears on Tarentine coins struck before the time of Pyrrhus, and in Greece after the time of Alexander. Mommsen, *Hermes,* XXII. p. 605.

In like manner if the *denarius* be taken as a major unit, with value of 10 *asses*, the system stands:

Denarius	1			X
Quinarius	$\frac{1}{2}$	denarius,	so	S
Sestertius	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	= Σ, *i.e.* $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20}$
Dupondius	$\frac{1}{5}$	"	"	= " $\frac{1}{10}$
As	$\frac{1}{10}$	"	"	—
Semis	$\frac{1}{20}$	"	"	Σ
Quadrans	$\frac{1}{40}$	"	"	T or Ↄ

The duodecimal fractional system, with the *as* serving as any unit, was applied very generally, *e.g.* to land measure, to computation of interest, to weight, time, and money. The decimal system was applied to money, to the *denarius* and *as*, then to the fractions of the *sestertius*.

The final depreciation of the *as* brought it down to the value of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a *denarius*, and, as the *sestertius* = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *denarius*, the *as* = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *sestertius*.

The duodecimal fractional system of the *denarius*, when equal to 16 *asses*, is set forth in the following table:[1]

TABLE C

Denarius			X[2]	
Quindeciaere .	$\frac{15}{16} = \frac{11}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$,	so "	S = = Ↄ	deunx sicilicus
Quattuordeciaere	$\frac{7}{8} = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$,	" "	S = = Σ	dextans semuncia
Tredeciaere .	$\frac{13}{16} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$,	" "	S = Σ Ↄ	dodrans, semuncia, sicilicus
Duodeciaere .	$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$,	" "	S =	dodrans
Undeciaere .	$\frac{11}{16} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{48}$,	" "	S = Ↄ	bes sicilicus
Decus[sis] . .	$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{24}$,	" "	S — Σ	septunx, semuncia
Nonus[sis] . .	$\frac{9}{16} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$,	" "	S Σ Ↄ	semis, semuncia, sicilicus
Octus[sis] . .	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$,	" "	S	semis

[1] From *Manuel des Institutions Romaines*, Bouché-Leclercq.

[2] This sign merely denotes denomination.

Septus[sis] . .	$\frac{7}{16} = \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$,	so ⚹ ≡ ⊐	quincunx, sicilicus
Sexis	$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$,	" " ≡ Σ	triens semuncia
Quinques[sis] .	$\frac{5}{16} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$,	" " ⊐ Σ ⊐	quadrans, semuncia, sicilicus
Quattrussis . .	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$,	" " ⊐	quadrans
Tressis . . .	$\frac{3}{16} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$,	" " ≡ ⊐	sextans, sicilicus
Dupondius . .	$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{12}$,	" " Σ —	sescuncia
As	$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$,	" " Σ ⊐	semuncia, sicilicus

The decimal fractional system of the *sestertius*, when equal to 4 *asses*, is shown in the following table:

TABLE D

Sestertius			HS[1]
Tressis semis . .	$\frac{7}{8} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40}$,	so " S ⊐ ΣT	octo libellae, singula, terruncius
Tressis	$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{20}$,	" " S ≡ Σ	septem libellae, singula
Dupondius semis	$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{10} + \frac{1}{40}$,	" " S — T	sex libellae, terruncius
Dupondius . .	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$,	" " S	quinque libellae
As semis . . .	$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40}$,	" " ⊐ ΣT	tres libellae, singula, terruncius
As	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{20}$,	" " ≡ Σ	duae libellae, singula
Semis	$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{40}$,	" " — T	libella, terruncius

In money, the duodecimal system as indicated above was followed before the *as* was reduced, that is, as long as the *as* was considered the *aes grave* or libral *as*.

[1] This sign merely denotes denomination.

The coins were:

As	= 12	unciae,	marked	I
Semis	= 6	"	"	S
Triens	= 4	"	"	O O O O
Quadrans	= 3	"	"	O O O
Sextans	= 2	"	"	O O
Uncia	= 1	uncia	"	O

In addition to these were:

Dupondius	= 2	asses,	marked	II
Tressis or Tripondius	= 3	" ,	"	III
Decussis	= 10	"	"	X

When silver coinage was introduced, 485/269, the copper *as* became a subordinate denomination of the superior metal, and subsequently depreciated in value so as to be entirely distinct from the old libral *as*, i.e. the unit of the duodecimal system.

The silver system may be shown by the following table:

Silver	Denarius	= 10	asses, later	16	asses	⊼
	Quinarius	= 5	" "	8	"	V
	Sestertius	= 2½	" "	4	"	HS
Copper	Dupondius	= 2	"			H
	As	= 1				I

We might expect that in money calculations of ordinary life the subordinate denominations would be expressed in terms of copper coins, but it was customary to follow the silver fractional system as far as possible.

Thus, in an African inscription of the days of Hadrian, *Ephem. Ep.*, VII. 426, we find:

[fecit sta]tuam argenteam ex HS L̄Ī CCCXXXV tribus libel(lis) sing(ula) terr(uncio) et aeris quad(rante) cum rei p(ublicae) HS L̄ prom(isisset), *i.e.* 51335 sestertii, 1 as, 1 semis, 1 quadrans, since $\frac{3}{10}$ (*tribus libellis*) + $\frac{1}{20}$ (*singula*) + $\frac{1}{40}$ (*terruncio*) = $\frac{1}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$, but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *sestertius* = 1 *as*, and $\frac{1}{8}$ = *semis*. The word *aeris* shows that *quadrans* is from the copper system.

In denoting money the various indications are: for copper money, *aeris gravis*, or *aeris*, or A(*sses*); for silver, N = *nummi*, or HS · N = *sestertii nummi*, rarely in the order N · HS, but later

regularly HS · · · N, with the number placed between. With the sums denoting *denarii*, ⲭ alone was used.

The duodecimal system served for measures of weight, also for linear and surface measures when the foot was divided into twelve parts; *e.g.* *summa ped(um)* CXXVIIII S ⊏ ⊏⊢ ℒ = $129\frac{23}{24}$ feet;[1] *in agr. p* XXV S⊏ ⊏ ℒ = $25\frac{7}{8}$ feet.[2]

In weight, PI denoted a pound, P being the abbreviation for P(*ondo*), which was the indication of weight, and hence was regularly used with the subordinate denominations, *e.g.* P · IS[3] = $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; P⊏⊢ ∋ III = 3 *unciae*, 3 *scriptula*;[3] P ⊏ ⊏⊢ ∋ $\frac{V}{III}$ = 5 *unciae*, 8 *scriptula*;[3] P⌣⌣⌣ ℒ = $5\frac{1}{2}$ *unciae*.[4]

In expressing linear or surface measure, P(*edes*) or PED(*es*) is used where the measure exceeds the foot. PED · LXIII S ⊏ ⊏⊢ ℒ = *pedes sexaginta tres deunx semuncia*, or 63 and $\frac{11}{12} + \frac{1}{24}$ (Wilmanns, 2875). In the building contract of Puteoli, *C. I. L.* I. 577, *l.* 14: *latum p.* I⁝·, *altum p.* S⁝·; and *l.* 15: *crassos* S⁝, *altos p.* I. It is exceptional to find the exponent with the simple fraction.

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[1] *C. I. L.* VI. 2059.
[2] *C. I. L.* XIV. 665.
[3] *C. I. L.* XIV. 21.
[4] *C. I. L.* XII. 354.


Uncia.


Sextans.


Quadrans.


Triens.


Semis.

PART II

CHAPTER IV

THE ROMAN NAME

THE Roman name enters very largely into the composition of inscriptions of all classes, and forms, therefore, the most important element in their subject matter, often making up the inscription itself. A knowledge, accordingly, of its history and chronological development, its formal arrangement and abbreviations, is essential to a proper interpretation of the inscriptions, which, moreover, are themselves the great source of information as to this subject, since here the Roman name has its fullest use and most complete form.

It must be understood, first of all, that the name among the Romans was not of fixed or absolute form, but that it varied with the history of the people, passing through a process of development and reaching its complete form in the most prosperous period; then suffering modification and losing its regularity in the declining days of the later Empire.

In the earliest times the individual, strictly speaking, was designated by one name, but as a member of society, and in relation to the state, his name consisted of the personal element, with the addition of certain determinatives.[1] The first determinative was the genitive case of the name of the one in whose possession or

[1] In a fragment of uncertain authorship, entitled *de Praenominibus*, placed as the tenth book of Valerius Maximus by Julius Paris of the fourth century A.D., the statement *Varro simplicia in Italia nomina fuisse ait* is supported by a reference to the names *Romulus* and *Remus*, but controverted by a reference to *Rhea Silvia*, *Silvius Numitor*, *Amulius Silvius*.

under whose authority the person belonged, as of the father in the case of a son or daughter, of the husband in the case of a wife, or of the owner in the case of a slave. Thus *Marcus Marci*, *Caecilia Crassi*. Later this genitive was followed by *f(ilius)* or *f(ilia)*, *uxor* or *s(ervus)*. The second early determinative was the name indicating the family (*gens*). This at an early period was marked by the suffix *-ius*. The early Roman name thus consisted of, *a*) the personal name, *b*) the family name, *c*) the name of the one in authority, the father or husband, and at times the names of the grandfather and great-grandfather.[1]

Q. Fabius Q(uinti) f(ilius).

In the course of time an additional element, the *cognomen*, brought the Roman name to its full development, so that free-born men possessed a triple name, *praenomen* = individual name, *nomen* = name of *gens*, *cognomen* = name of family (*stirps*).

L. Cornelius Scipio.

Official usage required that with these three names there should also be given the names of the father and of the tribe. These were both placed before the *cognomen*.[2] With the name of the father there might also be given those of the grandfather and great-grandfather.

The inscriptions show that the regular order was *praenomen*, *nomen*, *cognomen*. It was observed by the writers of the best prose as Cicero and Caesar.[3] Any variation is due to the necessities of the metre, as in the Scipio Epitaph, where the *nomen* precedes the *praenomen*. or to Greek influence, or to the irregularity of rustic

[1] The original order was I., individual name; II., father's name; III., family name; so Mommsen, who refers to the order among the Greeks, Umbrians and Volscians. The Romans and Samnites transposed the last two.

[2] Lex Julia Municipalis (709/45). *C. I. L.* I. 206, p. 122.

[3] In prose of the good period the usage was *M. Claudius*, not *Claudius Marcus*, even in Livy; *M. Claudius Marcellus*, not *M. Marcellus Claudius*. Without the *praenomen*, according to older method (so Cicero), *Marcellus Claudius*, according to later method (so Caesar), *Claudius Marcellus*. G. Lahmeyer in *Philol.* XXII. 1865.

usages, as *Alfenos Louci(os)* on a cinerary jar from the *sepulcretum* near the church of San Cesareo (*C. I. L.* VI. 8220).

Praenomen

The *praenomen*, the strictly personal name, was conferred by parents upon children on the *dies lustricus*, which was the ninth day after birth in the case of boys, and the eighth in the case of girls. This is the opinion of ancient writers in general,[1] but Q. Scaevola[2] is authority for the statement that the name was not conferred upon a boy before he assumed the *toga virilis*, nor upon a girl before her marriage.

It is probable that the informal conferring of the name in the family took place on the *dies lustricus*, but the official recognition of the same occurred at the time of the assumption of the *toga virilis*. This opposition between theory and practice is set forth in the inscriptions, where we find names of persons dying in childhood both with and without *praenomina*. Frequently the word *Pupus* (abbreviated PUP) took the place of the *praenomen*, thus indicating an early death.

PVP · PONTIO · T · F · VO(*l*?)
PROCVLO · AN · XIII ·

Pup(o) Pontio, T. (Pontii) f(ilio), Vo[l](tinia tribu), Proculo, an(norum) tredecim. (Of the first century A.D.) *C. I. L.* IX. 2789.

The number of inscriptions giving the *praenomina* exceeds that of those without, particularly after the second century A.D.

The *praenomen* was regularly abbreviated when joined with the *nomen* and *cognomen*. This was not a matter of choice, but an established custom, indicating Roman citizenship. In consequence we do not find the *praenomen* written in full, unless standing alone or in inscriptions in which Greek influence has been felt, or in those of the lower class dating mainly after the second century A.D.

[1] Festus, p. 120; Macrobius, *Sat.* I. 16. 36; Plutarch, *Quaest. Rom.*, p. 102.

[2] *De Praenominibus*, § 3, *pueris non priusquam togam virilem sumerent, puellis non antequam nuberent, praenomina imponi moris fuisse Q. Scaevola auctor est.*

The following are the *praenomina* in general use, with their abbreviations. Kaeso, Manius, Servius, Spurius, are the most uncommon.

A	Aulus.	D	Decimus.	∿	(M')	Manius.	Q	Quintus.	S	Spurius.
C	Gaius.	K	Kaeso.		M	Marcus.	SER	Servius.	TI	Tiberius.
CN	Gnaeus.	L	Lucius.		P	Publius.	SEX	Sextus.	T	Titus.

Aulus. Abbreviations: A, AV, or AVL (rare), O (very rare). Additional form, Olus. Cf. the slave name Olipor.

Decimus. D, DEC (rare and late). Additional form, Decumus. This praenomen is regularly found with the names of the Claudii (patrician), and of the Iunii and Laelii (plebeian).

Gaius. C with the primitive value, that of the Chalcidian Γ.[1]

Gnaeus. CN, GN (very rare). Additional forms: Gnaivos (early), Naevus, Naeus, Gneus (rare).

Kaeso. K. This praenomen is not common. It is found with names of the Acilii, Duilii, Fabii, as shown in the Fasti Consulares, and the earlier inscriptions, such as those found at Praeneste.

Lucius. L, LV (rare). Early form, Loucios.

Manius. ∿ or ∿J. The familiar form with an apostrophe M' is not found in the inscriptions. This praenomen is common with names of the Aemilii and Sergii.

Marcus. M. This is probably the most common praenomen.

Publius. P, PVP = Puplius (rare), PO appears in one instance for Poblio, *C. I. L.* IX. 5699.

Quintus. Q. Additional form, Quinctus.

Servius. SER. This praenomen is found with names of the Cornelii and Sulpicii; elsewhere it is rare, and, for the most part, archaic.

Sergius is the family name, having the same origin as Servius.[2] It is first found as a praenomen in an inscription of Salona, *Eph. Epigr.* II. n. 522, referring to the Emperor Sergius Galba. S is a rare abbreviation for Sergius, *C. I. L.* XIV. 2636.

Sextus. SEX, SX for reasons of space on a denarius of the City, of the sixth century, SEXT (once, *C. I. L.* II. 1495), S appears in lists of Praetorian soldiers and on tombstones of the second and third centuries A.D., and in Africa.

[1] Quintilian, *Inst. Orat.* I. 7, 28, Terentianus Maurus, *De Metr.*, V. 890 ff., Priscian, I. 7, 28, are authorities for the statement that C and CN were abbreviations for Gaius and Gnaeus, with values G and GN.

[2] "Sergius and Servius are related as *ni(n)gere* and *nives*, *vixi* and *vivere* (Corssen, *Ausp.* I. 44). They are merged in an older *Serguius*, as *nig-* and *niv-* in *ni(n)gnis*." (Mommsen, *Römische Forschungen*, p. 8.)

Spurius. S (archaic), SP after middle of the first century A.D.
Tiberius. TI, later TIB.
Titus. T.

The three following, belonging to certain special patrician families, should also be added:

Appius. AP, APP (rare). This praenomen is the same as the Sabine Atta, and was probably brought to Rome by the Claudii.

Mamercus. MAM, used exclusively with the names of the Aemilii as seen in the Fasti Consulares of the third, fourth, and seventh centuries.

Numerius. N. Gk. Νεμέριος. This is Samnite in its origin. — Festus, p. 170, and the author of *de Praenom.* § 6 inform us that through the marriage of Q. Fabius Vibulanus with the daughter of Numerios Otacilius of Maleventum this name was brought into the Fabian family. Cf. Numasioi on the Fibula Praenestina.

Of these eighteen *praenomina* certain only were selected by the individual patrician families.

Mommsen has arranged these in a table (*Röm. Forsch.*, p. 15).

Aemilii: C, CN, L, MAM, ∧∨ (M'), M, Q, TI.
Claudii: AP, C, D, L (*disregarded later*), P, TI, Q. (*Ephem. Ep.* IV., p. 218).
Cornelii: A, CN, L, M, P, SER, TI.
Fabii: C, K, M, N, Q.
Furii: Agrippa, C, L, M, P, SEX, SP.
Iulii: C, L, SEX, Vopiscus.
Manlii: A, CN, L, M (*disregarded* in 370 B.C.), P, T.

Still further restriction in the selection of names is shown in the exclusive use of *Tiberius* and *Decimus* by the Claudii Nerones, and *Gnaeus*, *Lucius*, *Publius*, by the Cornelii Scipiones.

After a certain time the Claudii did not use Lucius, nor the Manlii, Marcus, because, as Cicero and Suetonius inform us,[1] certain men bearing these names committed crime. Likewise, Marcus was not used by the *gens Antonia* after the downfall of the Triumvir.[2]

In addition to the *praenomina* just discussed, which form the body of those in general use, there are others worthy of mention, either

[1] Cic. *Phil.* I. 13, 32. Suetonius, *Tiberius*, c. 1.
[2] Plutarch, *Cic.* c. 49; Dio, LI. 19; Tacitus, *Ann.* III. 17.

those which fell into disuse in early days, and are known from the Fasti, or from statements of authors,[1] or those which are of foreign origin and of rare occurrence.

Agrippa. AGRIPP is found in the Fasti Cons. with names of the Furii and Menenii.

Faustus, with names of the Cornelii Sullae. (Consuls 31 and 52 A.D.)

Hostus, with names of the Lucretii.

Lar, with names of the Herminii. This is an Etruscan praenomen.

Opiter. OPI or OPET, with names of the Verginii.

Paullus, with names of the Aemilii, Lepidi, and Regilli; afterwards with those of the Fabii and Postumii.

Postumus. POST, with the names of the Aebutii, Cominii, and Veturii, also Umbrian.

Proculus. PR, with the names of the Geganii and Verginii.

Vibius. V (archaic), VI and VIB (rare), with the names of the Sestii. The old form was Veibius. This is common in inscriptions from the district of the Oscan dialect.

Volero. VOLER, with the names of the Publilii.

Volusus. VO, with the names of the Valerii.

Vopiscus, with the names of the Iulii.

The following *praenomina* are, as a rule, of foreign origin, and occur only in individual instances:

Annius	AN	
Aruns	AR	Etruscan.
Atta or ***Attus***	AT (so Attus Clausus is Sabine for Appius Claudius).	
Ban··?		Oscan.
Caesar, originally a praenomen. — Varro, *de Praenom.*, § 3.		
Denter-, Denter Romulus, praefectus urbi under Romulus. Tacitus, *Ann.* VI. 11.		
Epidius	EP	Oscan.
Marius		Sabine.
Mesius		Oscan.
Min(atius ?) or ***Minius ?***	MIN	Oscan.
Nero	NER	Umbrian.
Novius	NO or NOV . . .	Sabine.
Of?	OF	Sabine.
Ovius	OV	Oscan.
Paquius or ***Pacuius*** . .	PAC or PAQ . .	Oscan.

[1] Varro, according to *de Praenom.* § 3, names fourteen of these: *Agrippa*, *Ancus*, *Caesar*, *Faustus*, *Hostus*, *Lar*, *Opiter*, *Postumus*, *Proculus*, *Sertor*, *Statius*, *Tullus*, *Volero*, *Vopiscus*.

Percennius? or *Petro?* .	PE	Sabine.
Petro	PET	Sabine.
Pescennius or *Percennius*,	PESC and PER .	Sabine.
Plancus or *Plautus?* . .	PLA?	Sabine.
Pompo or *Popidius* . .	POP	
Retus	R, perhaps Keltic (Hübner).	
Salvius	SA or SAL . . .	Oscan, common as a praenomen and later as a cognomen.
Sertor	SERT	Sabine or Umbrian.
Statius	ST or STA . . .	Oscan.
Tirrus	TIR (*C. I. L.* XIV. 3110).	
Trebius	TR, later TREB .	Oscan, *C. I. L.* XIV. 3224.
Tullus	TVL	

The *praenomina*, when first used, evidently had a significance suited to the circumstances of their original application.[1] This primitive meaning lost its force, so that words originally conveying some reproach might be given to those of high birth.

Although the common *praenomina* were employed in naming the first four sons, nevertheless the following were used, finally with loss of original meaning:

Primus . . . . . PR or PRI	*Secundus.*
Tertius (abbreviated in one instance), TERT	*Quartus*, QVAR or QVART
Quintus.	*Sextus.*

Irregularities.

a) Cognomina as Praenomina.

In certain countries, notably Gallia Cisalpina, *cognomina* were at times used as *praenomina.*

So, *Maximus C. I. L.* V. 5902, *Rufus C. I. L.* V. 7064, *Firmus C. I. L.* V. 7339.

In the Augustan period this transfer in use, so that *cognomina* served as *praenomina*, is found in the names of members of the imperial family, and those of the nobility.

[1] So, *Manius* (mane), born in the morning; *Tiberius*, Tiberis, the god of the river; *Titus*, tata, used by children as papa; *Appius*, atta, applied by children to old men.

Cossus . . . Cossus Cornelius Lentulus. Consul, 753/1.
Drusus . . . Drusus Iulius Ti. f(ilius) Aug. n(epos) divi pron(epos) Caesar
= Drusus, son of Tiberius.
. . . Drusus Iulius Germanici f. Ti. n. Aug. pron. Caesar
= Drusus, son of Germanicus.
Sisenna . . . Sisenna Statilius Taurus. Consul 16 A.D.
Taurus . . . Taurus Statilius Corvinus. Consul 45 A.D.

The designation of honor, "imperator," which in republican days followed a triumph, in the time of Julius Caesar became an actual title, and finally in the days of Augustus took the place of the *praenomen*. See page 115.

b) Nomina as Praenomina.

From the middle of the second century A.D. the *nomina* Aelius, Aurelius, Flavius, Ulpius were frequently used as *praenomina*, and were abbreviated.[1]

Praenomina of Women.

In the names of women as found in the inscriptions the *praenomen* is of uncommon occurrence and little importance, compared with the regular appearance and significance of the same element in the names of men. The *praenomen* was all-important to a man in his relation to the state and to society, while in a woman's name its presence was by no means essential, and its abbreviation did not imply what a similar abbreviation implied in the *praenomina* of men.

Nevertheless, from the earliest times, women had *praenomina*, and during the republican period this custom was maintained. This is shown by the legendary names Acca Larentia, Gaia Caecilia, Quinta Claudia, Quarta Hostilia,[2] also from the testimony of the inscriptions, such as those of the grove of Pisaurum (*Cesula Atilia, C. I. L.* I. 168), which regularly give *praenomina* of women, also those from

[1] In an inscription from Apulia, dating second or third century A.D., Aemilia is referred to as a *praenomen*. *C. I. L.* III. 1228.

[2] *de Praenomin.* § 7 "*Antiquarum mulierum frequenti in usu praenomina fuerunt Rutilia, Caesellia, Rodacilla, Murrula, Burra a colore ducta. Illa praenomina a viris tracta sunt Gaia, Lucia, Publia, Numeria, ceterum Gaia usu super omnes celebrata est.*"

the tombs of Praeneste, *e.g. Gaia H(e)r(enia?)* (*C. I. L.* XIV. 3149), and with abbreviation, *C. Comeniai, C. Usor(i)?* (*C. I. L.* XIV. 3102).

In the case of two sisters the elder was known as *Maio(r)*, the younger *Mino(r)* — *Maio Fabricia, Mino Cumia* (*C. I. L.* XIV. 3111, 3133), *Mino Ania C. f.* (*C. I. L.* XIV. 3058). In some instances, at a later period, the oldest sister had the *praenomen Maxima.*

Other *praenomina* of importance are *Pola* (oldest form) for *Paul(l)a, Polla* (in country districts), *Pusilla, Pupa,* also the numeral adjectives which were in use in all periods, *Prima, Secunda, Tertia.*

In the imperial period *praenomina* of women are of little account, and occur entirely as exceptions.

Nomen

The second determinative in the early Roman name was the name which belonged to all members of the same family, and which was at first identified with a certain locality. Afterwards the *nomen* denoted members of the same *gens*, men, women, clients, freedmen, while the *cognomen* indicated the family of the *gens.*

The *nomina* of the ancient Roman families, both the patrician and, for the most part, the plebeian, ended in *-ius*, and the closely related terminations *-aius, -eius, -eus, -aeus.*

Ex. — Aemilius, Cornelius, Furius, Manlius, Vibidaius, Arcaeus, Terraeus, Cocceius, Pompeius.

In early inscriptions, such as those on the earthen vessels from San Cesareo, *nomina* are found ending in *-is*, in place of *-ios*, so *Anaris, Clodis, Caecilis*, and the Oscan *Heirinnis.*

In addition to these there are many with different endings, which were once restricted to certain localities of Italy.

The terminations *-arna, -erna, -enna, -ina, -inna*, show Etruscan derivation.

Mastarna, Perperna, Caecina.

-as, -anas, -enas, -inas, show Umbrian derivation.

Maecenas, Sentinas

-acus, -avus, show Gallic derivation.

Avidiacus, Amnavus.

-enus shows Sabine and Oscan derivation.

Alfenus, Varenus.

-icus marks *nomina* from Illyria, Lusitania and Africa.

Abalicus, Boicus, Veronicus, Caturicus.

To these there should be added Latin, Sabine and Umbrian *nomina* in *-anus,* mainly derived from names of places.

Acerranus (Acerrae), Aequanus (Aequum), Calpetanus, Norbanus (Norba).

Also *nomina* in *-inus,* partly of Latin origin.

Pomptinus, Crastinus.

On the analogy of early names in *-ius* are formed the Greek names of similar ending, as *Eumachius, Aristius, Nymphidius;* and *Propertius* of Umbrian origin, also like formations from other languages.

After the second century A.D., in the provinces, there appear many new *nomina* made from *cognomina* and other *nomina.*

Faustinius, Secundinius.

The *nomen* Verres,[1] of Roman origin, stands by itself.

Nomina appear in the inscriptions, as a rule, in their complete form.

Exceptions.

1) Nouns in *ios* or *is* drop the final *s* in early inscriptions:

Cornelio(s), *C. I. L.* I. 31, about 250 B.C.; Corneli(s), *C. I. L.* I. 35, about 160 B.C.; Claudi(s), *C. I. L.* I. 196, of 196 B.C.; L. Anici(s) V. f., *C. I. L.* I. 75.

[1] *Rhein. Mus.,* XV. 1860, p. 172 and 207. Ritschl, *Opusc.* IV. p. 469. *Phil.,* XIX. 1868, p. 110

2) Abbreviations of *nomina* are found at times where the name may be readily supplied, as in tomb inscriptions, where many of the same *nomen* are mentioned.[1] So AEL for Aelius, CL or CLAVD for Claudius, IVL or I for Iulius.

Cognomen

The *cognomen*, although the last addition to the actual Roman name, is identical in its origin with the *praenomen*, for it was first applied as a strictly personal name, and had a meaning as a surname or nickname appropriate to the individual. It differed, however, from the *praenomen* in its early use in several respects, for it was not an essential part of the name, neither was it given to children, but to adults; it was generally an adjective referring to some peculiarity of body[2] or mind,[3] or derived from the name of the place of birth.

As to the time of the introduction of the *cognomen*, at least of the recognition of its use, we can form an idea from the position it holds in the name, in that it follows the word indicating the tribe. The tribal division of the Roman people belongs to the days of Servius Tullius, hence the inference that the use of the *cognomen* does not date back further than the Servian Constitution. It appears in the oldest Scipio inscriptions of the fifth century of the City, also on Roman coins from the time of the second Punic war, while in the laws of the seventh century of the City of a less formal character (*Lex Repetundarum*, 631/123) its use is demanded. In important decrees, however, where conservative influences are likely to prevail, it does not appear before the time of Sulla. It can be said, then, that the custom of writing *cognomina* dates back to the fifth century of the City, while its regular use may be assigned to the latter part of the seventh century.

The *cognomen*, at first a strictly personal name, was soon recog-

[1] See Cagnat *Cours.*, p. 52.

[2] *Albus, Barbatus, Calvus, Claudus, Longus.*

[3] *Benignus, Blandus, Catus, Severus, Serenus.*

[4] *Gallus, Ligus, Sabinus, Siculus, Tuscus.*

nized as a family possession, and became an heirloom for succeeding generations. Two principles appear to have controlled its use: first, it was regarded as the indication of the family (*stirps*) of the *gens*, so of the *gens* Cornelii there were the Cethegi, Lentuli, Scipiones, and, with a subdivision, the Cornelii Scipiones Nasicae; again, it was considered an indication of nobility, though not absolute, for, though the patricians and most of the plebeians had *cognomina*, certain families of the plebeians, the Antonii, Duilii, Flaminii, Marii, Memmii, Mummii, Sertorii, were without them. The specially selected *praenomina* had once indicated nobility, but later the *cognomen* served this purpose, so that the number of these names that were not the property of the nobility in early republican times is very small. In the later republican period, and in imperial times, the *cognomen* was given to all freeborn citizens, and frequently to freedmen. This change dates from about the middle of the seventh century of the City.

The *cognomen* differed from the *praenomen* in another respect, namely, in that more than one could be attached to the same name. In the days of the Republic a second and third *cognomen*[1] might be used. Such were

a) the *cognomina ex virtute*, as Caudinus, Fidenas, Achaicus.

Cn. Cornelius Scipio *Hispanus*.
P. Cornelius Scipio *Africanus*.

b) Names indicating the parentage of the adopted, formed from *nomina gentilicia* by the use of suffix *-anus*.

P. Cornelius Scipio *Aemilianus* (son of L. Aemilius Paullus).

c) Special designations, as nicknames, in many instances retaining their meaning.

Q. Caecilius Metellus *Celer*.
P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica *Corculum*.

[1] Among later grammarians, beginning with those of the fourth century A.D., the second *cognomen* was erroneously regarded as an additional element, and termed *agnomen*.

Names of Women.

The early names of women probably consisted of an individual name, *praenomen*, followed by the *nomen* of the father and genitive case of his *praenomen*, or by the *nomen* of the husband and the genitive case of his *praenomen*. Later the genitive case was followed by the word *f(ilia)* in case of a daughter's name, and *uxor* in case of the wife's. Cf. Maio(r) Anicia C. f., *C. I. L.* XIV. 3057. The changes in this form consisted in the disappearance of the *praenomen* and the use of the *nomen gentile* of father or of husband,[1] either alone or accompanied, when more formal, by the genitive of the *praenomen* of father or husband.[2] Other inscriptions show the *nomen* of the husband in the gen. case added to the *nomen* of the wife,[3] accompanied in the imperial period by a *cognomen*.

Old inscriptions, such as those of Praeneste and San Cesareo, show isolated instances of *cognomina* in the names of women. At the close of the Republic, however, the evidences[4] of the introduction of this custom are more numerous, and from the middle of the first century A.D. women's names frequently contained *cognomina*. Entirely exceptional are the instances of triple names of women.[5]

Reduplication of Names.[6]

The custom of using more than one *cognomen*, beginning in the period of the republic, became common in the early days of the empire, and in the second and third centuries A.D. the number had

[1] Aemilia; Iulia, *C. I. L.* XIV. 1517, 1176.

[2] Acilia C. f.; Brasidia L. f., *C. I. L.* X. 5146, 721.

[3] Curtia Rosci (uxor) *C. I. L.* XIV. 3115; Helvidia C. f. Priscilla Marcelli (uxor) *C. I. L.* IX. 3019.

[4] Caecilia Metella; Cornelia Gaetulica, *C. I. L.* VI. 1274, 1392.

[5] Furia Sabinia Tranquillina, *C. I. L.* VI. 1095.

[6] More than one *praenomen*, L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer. (*C. I. L.* VI. 2059, 43.)

More than one *nomen*, M. Valerius Antonius Antico. Borghesi *Annali* 1830, p. 182. C. Calventius Sittius Magnus, *C. I. L.* IV. 526.

Fourteen *nomina* in one name, that of a Consul of 169 A.D., *C. I. L.* XIV. 3609. See page 197, no. 20.

increased in some cases to a wonderful degree. This reduplication of names was not confined to *cognomina;* for from the time of Sulla several *nomina* might, for various reasons,[1] be adopted by the same person. At the close of the first century A.D. instances occur of the use of several *praenomina.* These, however, take the position of *cognomina,* and are regarded as such, being regularly written in full. This multiplicity of names raises the question as to the manner of addressing a person so encumbered. In social intercourse children, clients, and slaves addressed the master of the house by using his *praenomen,* while strangers used the *cognomen.* In more formal address the *nomen* and *cognomen* were used.

The consul of 71 A.D. had as full name *C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius P. f. Pomp. Festus,* but Tacitus speaks of him as *C. Valerius Festus* or *Valerius Festus.*

Signa.

In consequence of the similarity of names, and their number as well, certain persons were designated by nicknames (sobriquets), termed *signa* (*vocabulum,* Tac. *Ann.* I. 41). These *signa* are found in the inscriptions, and are, in general, preceded by the words *idem, idemque, sive, qui et* = *qui et vocatur,* or *vocatus,* or *dictus est,* also *signo* or *signum;* cf. Gk. ὁ καί or φύσει δὲ.

L. Cornelius Cato qui et Caligatus, C. I. L. VIII. 2848; *Aemilius Epictetus sive Hedonius* (Wil. 2483).

Additional Elements.

It has already been stated that the complete Roman name did not consist alone of the *tria nomina,* but included certain other elements.

I. The first of these in importance is the indication of descent, which was placed after the *nomen* and before the *cognomen.* This showed the freedom of the person designated, hence is regularly found in the inscriptions. It consisted, as a rule, of the *praenomen* of the father followed by the word *f(ilius),* but extended, in case of nobility, to names of ancestors in order, since in this way aristocracy of birth could be declared. The common abbreviations are: for

[1] See names of adopted persons, page 98.

filius or *filia*, F, later FIL; for *nepos*, N or NEP; *pronepos*, PRON; *abnepos*, ABN; *adnepos*, ADN.

C. Aetrius, C. f(ilius), C. n(epos), L. pron(epos), C. abn(epos), Maturus.
C. I. L. IX. 1206.

Sometimes the *cognomen* of the father is used in place of the *praenomen*.

Q. Coelius Laeti f(ilius). *C. I. L.* VIII. 972.

At times the name of the mother either takes the place of that of the father or stands with it.

M. Porcius Aegriliae f(ilius). *C. I. L.* VIII. 8996.

II. Another element was the name indicating the *tribus* to which a person belonged.

The *tribus*, a territorial classification of the citizens of Rome for the purpose of the census, dates from the time of the Servian reformation. The number was at first four, but increased until 513/241, when it reached the limit, thirty-five, which was never passed. Towards the close of the Republic it lost its early territorial value, and became merely a personal and hereditary affair, while under the Empire it lost its administrative and political importance, and became, in the provinces, an evidence of Roman citizenship, while in the city it was of advantage as a means by which certain privileges, such as the distribution of corn, could be enjoyed by the citizens.

The word denoting the tribe regularly preceded the *cognomen*, sometimes taking its place. In the inscriptions the names of the tribes are, as a rule, abbreviated. When they are written in full, they are regularly in the ablative case, rarely in the genitive.

The following are the names of the thirty-five tribes, with their customary abbreviations[1]: AEMilia, ANIensis, ARNiensis, CAMilia, CLAudia, CLVstumina, COLlina, CORnelia, ESQuilina, FABia, FALerna, GALeria, HORatia, LEMonia, MAEcia, MENenia, OVFentina (or VF), PALatina, PAPiria, POPlilia (or POB), POLlia

[1] See Cagnat *Cours.*, p. 61, for other abbreviations, also Indices of *C. I. L.*, vols. II., III., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIV.

(Momm. *Ephem. Ep.* V., p. 14), POMptina, PVPinia, QVIRina, ROMilia, SABbatina, SCAptia, SERgia, STELlatina, SVCusana, TERetina, TROmentina, VELina, VOLtinia, VOTuria (or VET).[1]

III. In inscriptions of certain classes, particularly of soldiers, there occur names which have words indicating the country, province, city, or town to which the person designated belonged. The position of such words is regularly after the *cognomen*, although at times they are placed between the tribe and *cognomen*.

L. Cassius L. f. Trom(entina) (tribu) Martialis Aq(uae) Sta(tellae). *C. I. L.* III. 2833.

C. Cornelius C. f. Pom(ptina) (tribu) Dert(ona) Verus. *C. I. L.* III. 4057.

These words assume various forms, and in some instances are made more definite by the addition of *civis*, *natione*, *genere*, *domo*, or *natus in*.

The name of the city is in the ablative case, or, if it is singular of the first or second declensions, in the genitive. Ethnic adjectives are also found either standing alone or accompanied by the word *civis* or *natione*. In combination with the word *natione* the adjective either agrees with the name of the person or stands in the nominative case.

If the word *domo* occurs, it is either followed by a noun in the ablative, or, if singular of first or second declension, in the genitive, or is used with an adjective agreeing with the name of the person. See Wil., vol. II., p. 409.

M. Valerio M(arci) fil(io) Gal(eria tribu) Aniensi (tribu) Capelliano Damanitano. *C. I. L.* II. 4249.

Capellianus = *Cognomen*. Damanitanus = Adj. from Damania.

M. Liberius Victor cives Nervius. Brambach *C. I. Rhen.* n. 71.

C. Iulio Silvano . . . natione Bithyno. *C. I. L.* X. 8492.

L. Valerius L(ucii) f(ilius) Vol(tinia) (tribu) Domo Philippis. *C. I. L.* III. 2717.

Names of Illegitimate Children.

Illegitimacy of birth is indicated in the inscriptions by the abbreviations SP · F, standing for *S(purii) f(ilius)*.[2] In some inscriptions[3]

[1] Hübner, in *Handbuch der Klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, vol. I[2]., p. 680.

[2] *C. Asinius, Spuri f(ilius), spurius, C. I. L.* IX. 2696; V. 3804.

[3] *C. I. L.* X. 3790, V. 2009, 4145.

the SP stands for the *praenomen* Spurius, which belonged to a few old patrician families, but in various ways the inscriptions prove that SP · F was regularly the indication of illegitimacy. In some inscriptions the father's *praenomen* is given, and thus shown to be different.[1]

D. Avianus Sp. f. Rufus, D. Aviano Salvio patri. *C. I. L.* X. 2185.

Again, SP · F is defined by the expression *filio naturali*,

C. Mamercio Sp. f. . . . filio naturali. *C. I. L.* X. 1188.

or *spurius* is used as a designation.

T. Aretio Proculo spurio Modestae libertae filio. *C. I. L.* V. 2523.

Names of Adopted Persons.

The usage as regards the names assumed by adopted persons varied with different periods. According to the early system, the one adopted received the name of the adoptive father, and added thereto his own *nomen*, changed to a *cognomen*, with termination in *-anus*. The son of L. Aemilius Paullus, adopted by P. Cornelius Scipio, became P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus. After Sulla's time one of the original names could be used unchanged. The natural son of L. Licinius Lucullus became M. Terentius M. f. Varro Lucullus, Cos. 681/73. So a famous *cognomen* of the old family could be joined with the entire name of the new, thus:

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Cos. 702/52.

From the time of Augustus two *nomina* are found in one name, as the result of the use of the *nomen* of the natural father, so,

P. Sulpicius Quirinius. Cos. 742/12,

and

Sex. Papinius C. f. Allenius. Cos. 36 A.D.,

and finally at the close of the first century the entire name of the natural father might be added to that of the adoptive father,[2]

C. Marius Marcellus Octavius Publius Cluvius Rufus. Cos. 80 A.D.
C. I. L. III. dipl. XI., p. 854.

[1] Mommsen, *Staatsrecht* III., p. 72 n. Hübner, Müller's *Handbuch*, vol. I., p. 657. Mispoulet, *Études d'Institutions Romaines*, p. 253. *C. I. L.* V., p. 1213, X., p. 1187.

[2] See examples under Reduplication of Names, page 94.

Later on there appears to have been a choice made in the selection of the *praenomen* either of the natural or the adoptive father, also in the retention of any other part of the original name.

Antoninus Pius had originally the name T. Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus, but after his adoption by P. Aelius Hadrianus he received the name T. Aelius Hadrianus Aurelius Antoninus.[1]

Names of Slaves.

The slave did not originally have more than one name, which consisted of the name of his master in combination with the word *puer*, so Marcipor = *Marci puer*, Olipor = *Auli puer*, Lucipor, Publipor. In the republican period the slave was known by an individual name, often of foreign origin, derived from the circumstances of capture or purchase, followed by the *nomen*, and afterwards the *praenomen* of his master as well, both in the genitive case. This was followed by the word *servus*, abbreviated S or SER in case of male slaves, and *s(erva)* or *ancilla* in case of female, so,

Helenus Hosti Q. s. Date 656/98. *C. I. L.* X. 8789.

Felix Popil(ii) L(ucii) s(ervus). *C. I. L.* X. 8790.

In the time of the Empire the name of the owner is given in full in the genitive case, so

Martialis C. Oli(i) Primi (servus). *C. I. L.* X. 826.

When a slave came under a new master, either by purchase or inheritance, it was customary to give to him an additional name, formed from the *cognomen* of his former owner with the termination *-anus*, so,

Epitynchanus Caes(aris) n(ostri) ser(vus) Candidian(us). *C. I. L.* X. 6977.

This is clearly set forth in the following, from a Spanish inscription:

[*Tr*]ophimus, C(olonorum) C(oloniae) P(atriciae) ser(vus), [*e*]mptu Germanianus. *C. I. L.* II. 2229.

[1] See Mommsen, *Hermes*, III., p. 70.

Names of Freedmen.

The status of the freedman in early days was similar to that of the slave, hence his name differs at first but little from the name of the latter. In the early period the freedman received the *nomen* of his patron, but selected his *praenomen*, which might be his early servile name,

Cratea Caecilius M. l(ibertus). *C. I. L.* I. 840.

His former state was indicated by the word *servus* following the genitive case of his patron's *praenomen:*

C. Sextio(s) V(ibi) s(ervos). *Ann. dell' Int.* LII. 1880.

Servio(s) Gabinio(s) T(iti) s(ervos). *C. I. L.* X. 8054. 7.

In the seventh century of the City (150–50 B.C.), however, a freedman received his patron's *nomen*, a Roman *praenomen* regularly that of his master, and used his former slave-name as a *cognomen*, while he indicated his former status by the word *libertus*, abbreviated L or LIB.

Thus the form, in many examples, is P. Helvidius P. l. Hermes, (*C. I. L.* VI. 975).

In inscriptions of the earlier part of the seventh century the *cognomina* are not always found (Wil. II., p. 404). The *cognomen* of the patron, in some instances, took the place of the *nomen*.

When freedmen were liberated by the emperor, the expression *Aug(usti) l(ibertus)* or *Caes(aris) n(ostri) l(ibertus)* took the place of the *praenomen* of the patron.

In special instances a patron, when naming a freedman, might, out of regard for a friend, name him after that friend, so Cicero named Dionysius, his son's tutor, M. Pomponius Dionysius. Slaves freed by women took the *nomen* of their patroness and the *praenomen* of her father.

M. Livius Aug(ustae) l(ibertus) Menophilus. *C. I. L.* VI. [illegible].

Livius is from the name Livia; M(arcus) is from name of Livia's father, M. Livius Drusus.

A. Postumius Postumiae l(ibertus) Heraclida. *C. I. L.* VI. [illegible].

The fact that a slave has received his freedom from a woman is indicated in the inscriptions regularly by an inverted C, thus Ↄ. L. stands for G(aiae) l(ibertus) or l(iberta), i.e. *mulieris libertus* or *liberta*. Other methods of indicating this are the word *mulieris* written in full or abbreviated MVL,[1] also M inverted W,[2] or placed on its side ≥,[3] or ⋀ = MV inverted.[4]

Q. Atisius Ↄ l(ibertus) Iucundus. *C. I. L.* V. 3500.

The names of those who have been freed by more than one person testify to the fact as follows:

a) When the *nomen* is the same, but the *praenomina* are different, the freedman receives the common *nomen* and the one or the other of the *praenomina*.

L. Cocceius C. L. M. l(ibertus) Papa. *C. I. L.* X. 3808.

b) When the *nomina* are different, and the *praenomina* as well, the freedman takes the *praenomen* and *nomen* of one, or the *praenomen* of one and the *nomen* of the other.

M. Varenus Ↄ et M. Laitidi libertus. *C. I. L.* X. 1333.

Q. Caecilius Cn. A. Q. Flamini l. *C. I. L.* XIV. 2090.

Freedmen of a *colonia* or a *municipium* formed a *nomen* either out of the word *publicus*, since they had been *servi publici*, or from the name of the *colonia* or *municipium*.

Sextus Publicius Bathyllus. *C. I. L.* X. 1889.
M. Publicius coloniae l(ibertus) Philodamus. *C. I. L.* X. 4984.
Sex Venafranius coloniae l(ibertus) Primogenius. *C. I. L.* X. 5012.

Cf. also Pollentius from Pola, *C. I. L.* V. 83, Veronius from Verona, *C. I. L.* V. 3470.

The additional names, which belong to certain towns, supplied names to the *liberti* in some instances.

Claudia Suavis colonor(um) lib(erta). Henzen III. 6399.

Claudius was a *cognomen* of Lugdunum, where the inscription was found.

Ti. Claudius Municipii Celeian(i) lib(ertus) Favor. *C. I. L.* III. 5227.

This inscription was found at the Municipium Claudium Celeia, Noricum.

[1] *C. I. L.* V. 7017. [2] II. 558, 1449. XII. 4364. [3] V. 7107. [4] V. 358.

The freedmen of a *collegium* obtained names from the profession of the members of the *collegium* as the *Fabricii Centonii* in Brixia, named from the *fabri centonarii*, *C. I. L.* V. 4422.

If the slave possessed two *cognomina*, these were retained after he had become a freedman; cf. the names in *-anus* referred to above.

Ti. Iulius Aug. l(ibertus) Fuscus Cornificianus. Wil. 300.

Naturalized Citizens.

Foreigners who were naturalized, on a similar principle to that observed in the naming of freedmen, received their names from the one who obtained for them the right of citizenship, or the one through whose interposition the favor was granted.[1] This will account for the *Cornelii* in Sicily, the *Iulii* in Gaul, the *Pompeii* in Spain, and the *Claudii* and *Flavii* in the provinces in general. Hence, under the Empire, the names of the Emperors were used thus, not only for persons so favored, but for towns which were raised to the rank of cities.

Foreign kings, allies of the Roman Empire, frequently adopted names of the emperors, so as to show them respect.

Ti. Claudius Cogidubnus. King of Britain. *C. I. L.* VII. 11.

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[1] *Ex.* — C. Valerius Caburus obtained citizenship from C. Valerius Flaccus. Caes. *B. G.* I. 47.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FORM OF THE ROMAN NAME *

1. d. m. | D. Iuni D. f. | D. n. D. pron. | Attiani Agrippini, | vix. mens. IIII d. XV, | Probus et Agrippina filio.

C. I. L. XIV. 1204. On a sarcophagus found at Ostia. The enumeration of ancestors in an inscription of so young a child indicates high birth. For form of sepulchral inscription, see page 235.

2. C. Cuspius C. f. Pansa pater d. v. i. d. | IIII quinq.,[1] praef. i. d. ex. d. d.[2] lege Petron.[3]

C. I. L. X. 858. Inscribed on travertine in the *porta* of the amphitheatre at Pompeii. [1] *d(uo) v(ir) i(ure) d(icundo) q(uartum) quinq(uennalis).* [2] *ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).* [3] *Petron(ia).* Mommsen conjectures the date to be between 63–70 A.D.

3. C. Cuspio C. f. f.[1] Pansae | pontifici, II vir. i. d., | ex. d. d. pec. pub.

C. I. L. X. 791. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Pompeii in the forum. [1] *f(ilio).* For date see preceding inscription.

4. Atilia A. l. | Lais.

C. I. L. XIV. 3068. On the pedestal of a cone-shaped monument found at Praeneste.

5. Aciliae Gavini|ae Frestanae | c. q.,[1] Cl. Acili Cleobolis | fil., M'. Acili Faustini | cos.[2] nepti, Acili Gla|brionis bis cos.[3] II vir | q q. pronep., Tib. Clau|di Cleobolis [s]en.[4] cos. | nep.

C. I. L. IX. 2334. Inscribed on a large pedestal found at Allifae (Allife) Samnium. [1] *c(larissimae) p(uellae).* [2] 210 A.D. [3] 186 A.D. [4] *sen(ioris).*

* As the following inscriptions are selected for practice in reading, they are arranged without consideration of chronology or development. Such arrangement and selection should be made as far as is possible by the student.

The stem is

M'. Acilius Glabrio cos. II (186 A.D.).
Ti. Claudius Cleoboles sen., cos. M'. Acilius Faustinus cos. (210 A.D.).

Cl. Acilius Cleoboles.
Acilia Gavinia Frestana.

Cl. Acilius Cleoboles had two fathers, one natural, one adoptive.

6. [*T. Do*]mitio T. f. Vol. Decidio | [*III*] viro capitali | [*elect*]o a Ti. Claudio Caesare | [*Augus*]to Germanico, qui primu[*s*] [*quaes*]tor per triennium citra | [*sorte*]m praeesset aerario Saturni, | praetori.

C. I. L. VI. 1403. A fragment discovered at Rome preserved in copy. Domitius is the father of *Domitia Decidiana*, wife of *Iulius Agricola*, Tac. *Agr.* 6. In the year 44 A.D. Claudius intrusted the *aerarium* to the quaestors. From this the date of the inscription can be approximately determined. Note the name *Decidius* due to adoption.

7. M. Livius Aug. l. | Menophilus calc.[1] ollam dat | Liviae Chloe.[2] l. suae.

C. I. L. VI. 3939. Found in the Columbaria of Livia at Rome. [1] *calc(iator)*. [2] *Chlo(a)e l(ibertae)*. The name of the *libertus* is obtained from that of M. Livius Drusus, father of Livia.

8. d. m., | T. Allio T. f. Profuturo, | vixit ann. VIII | mens. V dieb. | V hor. [*I*], [*T*] Allius | Admetus et | Aufila Ius|ta parentes.

C. I. L. VI. 11484. From Rome. For form of sepulchral inscription see page 237.

9. L. Valeri Laeti | M. Valeri Vetusti | libertus Verna, | M. Valeri Vetusti | Prima Vernae ux. | v. s. l. m. Saluti, | posita[1] k. Mart., | Cn. Cornelio Gaetulico | C. Calvisio Sabino cos.[2]

C. I. L. II. 2093. On a pedestal found near Granada (Iliberris), Spain. Verna is *libertus* of the two Valerii, L. Laetius and M. Vetustus. He and his wife Prima, a slave of M. Valerius Vetustus, have thus paid their vow to Salus. [1] Sc. *statua*. [2] 26 A.D.

10. dis manibus | T. Flavi Capitolini, | Hermeros Aug. lib. | a libellis et | Flavia Irene | parentes | filio dulcissimo, | vi. ann. VIII m. V.

C. I. L. VI. 8614. Found at Rome, but now at Florence.

11. Q. Fulvio Q. | Fulvi Attiani f. | Q Fulvi Rustici n. | Gal. Carisiano | patrono et | pontifici obme|rita, centuriae[1] | Ores.,[2] Manens., | Halos., Erques., | Beres., Arvabores., | Isines., Isurgut., | in locum quem ordo m. m.[3] | F. A. decrevit posuerunt d. d. |

C. I. L. II. 1064. Inscribed in letters of age of Trajan on a pedestal found near Arva (Alcoléa del Rio), Spain, now in museum at Sevilla. [1] *centuria* designates some *collegium* of owners of property; [2] *Ores(is)*, *Manens(is)*, *Halos* . . . , *Erques(is)*, *Beres(is)*, *Arvabores(is)*, *Isines(is)*, *Isurgut(ana)* are the names of the *centuriae*. [3] *m(unicipum) m(unicipii) F(lavii) A(rvensis)*.

12. Sex. Afranius Lautus | Sp.[1] f. vix. an. X. mens. VIII | dies IIII, | Afrania Prote mater | et Herma pater filio | piissimo.

C. I. L. VI. 11206. Inscribed on a marble urn found at Rome, now in Castle Pawlowsk, near St. Petersburg. [1] Sp. f. here denotes illegitimacy of birth.

13. Sp. Carvilius Sp. l. Eros, | Carvilia Sp. f. Bassa fecit | sibi et suis parentibus, | Carvilia Sp. l. Agathemeris.

C. I. L. VI. 7593. From the Vinea Randaninia on the Via Appia, Rome. *Sp(urius)* is here a *praenomen*.

14. Dama Pup. Agrippae,[1] | Manlianus Lucreti,[1] | Anteros Stai Rufi,[1] | Princeps Mescini[1] | ministri pagi Aug[2] Fel. suburban.[3] | primi posierunt, | Ti. Claudio Nerone iter. | Cn. Calpurnio Pisone. cos.[4]

C. I. L. X. 924. Found at Pompeii, existing only in copy. [1] Sc. *servus*. [2] *Aug(usti)*. Pupus Agrippa is Agrippa Postumus, five years of age. [3] *Fel(icis) suburban(i)*. [4] 747/7.

15. L. Manlius L. f. L. n. Acidinus Fulvian., | Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus, | hei fratres germani fuerunt.

C. I. L. I². p. 25. From the Fasti Capitolini, of the year 575/179. The first of these brothers was adopted into the Manlian gens.

16. C. Neratio C. fil. | C. n. C. pron. C. abn. Cor. | Proculo Betitio Pio | Maximilliano, | quaestor., II vir. quinq., p. c.,[1] | flamini divi Hadriani, | curatori operum publ. | Venusiae dato ab divo Hadriani,[2] curat. kal.[3] | Nolanorum dato ab imp. | Antonino Aug. Pio, | Ephaphroditus et | Conventa lib., | l. d. d. d.

C. I. L. IX. 1160. Found at Mirabella, near Aeclanum, existing now in copy. [1] *p(atrono) c(oloniae).* [2] Read *Hadriano.* [3] *kal(endarii).* The father was C. Betitius C. f. Cor. Pietas (IX. 1132), the mother Neratia Procilla (IX. 1132).

17. L. Nonius Quintili|anus L. f. Sex. n. C. Sosi | cos. triumphal. pro nep., | augur, salius Palat.[1] | vix. ann. XXIIII.

C. I. L. IX. 4855. Inscribed on a small marble *cippus* found near Bocchignani, between Forum Novum and Cures, in Sabine territory. Note the irregular order. C. Sosius triumphed 720/34, was consul 722/32. [1] *Palat(inus).*

18. T. Aretius T. C. L. l. | Apiolus IIIIII vir | idem Augustalis | sibi et | Aretiae Modes|tae lib. suae et | T. Aretio Proculo spurio Modestae | lib. fil., | v. f., | h. l. s. h. n. s.

C. I. L. V. 2523. Found at Montagnana, now in museum at Ateste (Este). T. Aretius Proculus is *spurius filius* of Modesta.

19. menti bonae | d. d. | Surus Tettieni s., | Philonic[1] Marciae s., | Nicomac. Albi M. s.

C. I. L. I. 1168. Found near Celanos, in territory of the Marsi. For form of epitaph see page 235. [1] *Philonic(us).*

20. Sex. Aemilio Paullo patri, | Aemiliae Q. f. Regillae matri, | Sex. Aemil. Paullino fratri, | T. Aemil. Burro fratri, | C. Aemil. Vastus | suis.

C. I. L. XII. 537. Engraved on a *cippus* found at Aquae Sextiae (Aix), now in the museum of Aix. It belongs, probably, to 2d century A.D.

21. Antoniae M. f. | Tertullae | Valeriae | Asiniae | Sabinianae.

C. I. L. X. 6704. On a marble altar found at Antium, Latium.

22. [*Val*]eriae Mar[*ciae*] Hostiliae Crispinae Moeciae | Corneliae | C. Brutti Praesentis procos. uxori, l. d. d. d.

C. I. L. VIII. 110. Engraved on a pedestal found at Capsa (Gafsa), Africa. Valeria and Bruttius are the parents of Bruttia Crispina, wife of Commodus. C. Bruttius Praesens was consul in 153 and 180 A.D.

23. Secunda Bullatia P. f. filia,
Paulla Bullatia P. f. mater.
Mater de sua pecunia sibi et filiae fecit.

C. I. L. VI. 13661. Found at Rome, now in Villa Albani.

24. M. Briti[*us*] Spuri f. miles | de l.[1] VII p.,[2] o. h. s. s. |

C. I. L. X. 3884. Found at Capua. [1] *l*(*egione*). [2] The name of legion is unknown.

25. Sextiae | T. fil. | Asiniae Pollae | M. Noni Arri | Muciani,[1] Colleg. | iuvenum Brixian. | ob merita.

C. I. L. V. 4355. Found at Brixia (Brescia) in the forum, where it still exists. [1] Consul 201 A.D. Sc. *uxori*.

26. L. Catellia | Dionysia | sibi et suis.

C. I. L. IX. 2710. Found at Aesernia, Samnium.

27. *a*) Curiatia obit a. d. eid(?) Ap.
b) Fouria | a. d. III k. De.

C. I. L. VI. 8253. 8265. On cinerary *ollae*, from the vineyard near the church of San Cesareo, Rome.

28. d. m. | Gaiae Iuliae | C. Iuli Celeris | filiae, vixit | annos XVI dies II, | C. Iulius Flaccus | coniugi pientissimae | ac de se bene meren|ti item C. Iulius Ce|ler pater filiae pi|entissimae fece|runt.

C. I. L. VIII. 3664. From Lambaesis, Africa.

29. d. m. | Ostoriae Spu|ri filiae Quar|tae, Calpurnia | Ostoria pia ma|tri piissimae be|ne merenti fecit.

C. I. L. X. 5947. Found at Anagnia, in Marsian territory.

30. d. m. s., | Fulvia C. f. Boni|fatia | p.[1] v. a. | XLV, | h. s. e.

C. I. L. VIII. 1595. Found at Mustis (Hr. Ain. Gaeliaen) in Africa. [1] *p(ie)*.

31. Maxima Nasia Cn. f. Apoline dat.

C. I. L. IX. 5803. On the upper surface of a cylindrical block of tufa, 18 inches in height and diameter, provided with a cavity which indicates that it served as a receptacle for money. Found at Cluentum (Civitanuova) in Picenum. Note the dative in *e*.

32. *a*) Curtia Rosci; *b*) [*N*]umtoriai | M. Opi Albi[1]; *c*) Geminia C. f. Cn. Vatroni uxor; *d*) Luscia M. uxor.

C. I. L. XIV. 3115, *b*) 3178, *c*) 3143, *d*) 3156. Sepulchral inscriptions of Praeneste. [1] Sc. *uxori*.

33. L. Cocceius L. | C. Postumi l. | Auctus arcitect.

C. I. L. X. 1614. Inscribed on the wall of an ancient temple at Puteoli. A freedman of L. Cocceius and C. Postumius.

34. *a*) Fannia L. f. *b*) Lavilia M. f.

C. I. L. XI. 3653, 3663. Sepulchral inscriptions from Caere.

35. L. Caesius L. f. | Cam[1] Bassus | domo Pisauri | vet. leg. VII C. p. f.[2] | an. LIII stip. XXXIII | h. s. e., t. f. i., h. p.,[3] | in. f. p. VI, in a. p. X.

C. I. L. III. 2014. Found at Salonae in Dalmatia. [1] *Cam(ilia) (tribu)*. [2] *C(laudiae) p(iae) f(idelis)*. [3] *h(ic) s(itus) e(st), t(itulum) f(ieri) i(ussit), h(eres) p(osuit)*.

36. d. m. | Fabia Sperata, | Sallustis | Acathocles | o cae Rodios | atois epoesan.[1]

C. I. L. X. 11. Found at Regium Julium (Reggio di Calabria), Bruttium. [1] *ὁ καὶ Ῥόδιος αὐτοῖς ἐποίησαν*.

37. mur.[1] | Columbus | Serenianus XXV[2] | nat. Aedús[3] | hic adquiescit, | Sperata coniux.

C. I. L. XII. 3325. Inscribed on a column found at Nemausus (Nismes), now in the museum in the same city. [1] *mur(millo)*. [2] *(pugnarum)* XXV. [3] *nat(ione) Aedu(u)s*. Note the apex. This is an instance of a slave possessed of two names.

38. M. Maecio | M. f. Oceano; | Numisiae W.[1] l. [*P*]rivatae; C. Maecio Ingenuo | equiti leg. X̄. Gem.

C. I. L. XII. 4364. Inscribed on a large stone serving as a support for cinerary urns, found near Narbonne, where it still exists. [1] *m(ulieris)*.

39. *a*) Camelia; *b*) Opia; *c*) Roscia.

C. I. L. XIV. 3083, 3197, 3227. Sepulchral inscriptions of Praeneste.

40. Mercurio | Aug.[1] sacrum, | L. Cordius C. f. Pap. | Thevestinus | v. s. l. a.[2]

C. I. L. VIII. 10644. Found at Theveste in Africa. [1] *Aug(usto)*. [2] *v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) a(nimo)*.

41. Tatilius | Priscianus | Rufinus | matri | piissimae et | unici exempli.

C. I. L. XII. 2464. On a tablet found at Grésy-sur-Aix, Gallia Narbonensis. The letters are of the first century A.D. For names ending in *-anus*, see page 99.

42. C. Suestidius M. f. | Ani.[1] Frege.,[2] | Pola Suestidia sor[or] | sep.

C. I. L. XIV. 3453. From Treba Augusta (Trevi nel Lazio), Latium. [1] *Ani(ensi tribu)*. [2] Perhaps Fregenae in Etruria is referred to.

43. bono | eventui | leg. Ī. Ital. | M. Maesius | Geminus | Bononia p. p.[1] | d. d.[2] M[*am*][3] et Rufo.[4]

C. I. L. III. 6223. Inscribed on a pedestal of uncertain origin, assigned to Moesia Inferior. [1] *p(rimus) p(ilus)*. [2] *d(onum) d(edit)*. [3] *M[am(ertino)]*. [4] 182 A.D. Note abl. case of noun denoting the *domus*.

44. d. m. s., | T. Aelius Aug. lib. | Libycus adiut. | tabul. ab men.[1] | Thisiduensi[2] vix. | ann. LXXVIII, h. s. e.

C. I. L. VIII. 13188. Found at Carthage. [1] The officer is *adiutor tabulari ab mensa Thisiduensi*. [2] Of Thisiduo, a town in Africa.

45. d. m., | M. Naevio Pri|migenio do|mo Naristo[1] | ann LXXV; fili|a Creusa pa|renti pientissimo | et Naevia con|iunx posuer|unt et ceteri sui.

C. I. L. III. 4500. Found near Carnuntum, Pannonia Superior. [1] *ex Naristis*, cf. Dio, LXXI. 21.

46. M. Holconio M. f. Rufo, N. Curtio Vibio Salasso quinq.[1]

C. I. L. IV. 1886. One of the graffiti of Pompeii. [1] *quinq(uennalibus)*. Rufus was *quinquennalis* in 752/2. Note the second *nomen*, due probably to adoption.

47. d. m. s., | L. Rufinius Primus | Italicus | d.[1] Reginensis | ann. XXXX, | Fabia Campana | uxor | m. m. f.,[2] | h. s. e., s. t. t. l.

C. I. L. II. 1038. Assigned to Regina (Reyna) Baetica, Spain, existing in a copy. [1] *d(omo)*. [2] *m(arito) m(onumentum) f(ecit)*.

48. Festo Serviai[1] | Eutactiano, | amicus | merenti.

C. I. L. X. 4134. Found near Capua, now in museum at Naples. [1] Sc. *servo*. For slave names in *-anus* see page 99.

49. L. Valerius M. f. Ouf. Giddo,[1] | L. Calpurnius M. l. Menophil. | Valerianus,[2] | Valeria L. l. Truphera.

C. I. L. VI. 28021. Found at Rome on the Via Appia, near the Porta Capena, where it still exists. The letters belong to the period of Augustus. [1] Name of *patronus*. [2] Freedman of father of the *patronus*, named by him from some L. Calpurnius.

50. dis mánibus sac., | Calamus[1] Ti. Claudii Caesaris | Augusti Germanici[1] | Pamphiliánus | vilicus ex horreis | Lolliánis | ex d. d., d. s. d. d.

C. I. L. VI. 4226. Found at Rome in the Columbaria of Livia, now in the Capitoline Museum. [1] Sc. *servus*.

51. L. Ampudius | L. et O. l. | Philomusus | modi.[1]

C. I. L. VI. 11595. From Rome, existing in copy. [1] *modi(us)*, or *modi(arius)*, regarded as a *signum*.

52. d. m. | L. Taurini Auréli | civi | Eleusénsi[1] | annór XXIII, | parentes.

C. I. L. XII. 3361. Inscribed in letters of the second century A.D., on a *cippus* found at Nemausus (Nismes), where it still exists. [1] *civi(s) Eleusensi(s)*.

53. Q. Publicio Tergest[1] | l. Felici, Septu|mia Sp. f. Sexta | Q. Publicius Felicis l. Ingenuus | v. f.

C. I. L. V. 628. Found at Trieste, existing now in a copy. [1] *Tergest(inorum)*.

54. C. Petronius C. f. | harispex | Crispinia natus.[1]

C. I. L. I. 1351. On an urn of travertine, now in the Museum at Florence. [1] This form is found where Etruscan influence prevailed. See p. 96.

55. d. m. | Tertii Pompei | Materni | civis Rei.,[1] | Iulia Articill.[2] | marito | optimo | et sibi viva | posuit.

C. I. L. XII. 3360. Found at Nemausus (Nismes), existing in copy. [1] *Rei(ensis)*. [2] *Articill(a)*.

56. d. m., | Terentia | Lucidae | nepos | Iucundu|la v. a. XXVI | h. s. e., | C. Iulius Mar|tialis coniu.

C. I. L. VIII. 7804. Found at Cirta, later Constantina, in the Province of Numidia, Africa, where it still exists in the museum.

57. Q. Fabius Q. f. Quirina | Fabianus Ilurconen|sis idem Patrici-en|sis ann. XXXXIII pius | in suis h. s. e., s. t. t. l.

C. I. L. II. 1200. Found at Sevilla (Hispalis), Spain, where it still exists in the museum.

58. Sex. Venafrani | col. l. Primogeni | sibi et suis, | Q. Venafranio col. l. | Felici sibi et suis | in fron. p. XII, | in agro p. XII.

C. I. L. X. 5012. Found at Venafrum, where it still exists.

59. Luciae | Vitelliae | q.[1] et Senecill. | L. Vitelli Materni | Ϙ [2] leg. X Geminae fil, | [*S*]empronius Stella, [Ϙ l]eg. X Geminae, | coniugi piissimae et castissimae.

C. I. L. V. 950. Found at Aquileia, now at Verona. [1] *quae*. [2] *centurionis*.

60. d. m. | Pupi Paterni | fil.,[1] | Paternus pater.

C. I. L. XII. 1659. From Lucus Augusti (Luc-en-Diois), Gallia Narbonensis, existing in copy. [1] *fil(ii)*.

61. d. m., | Aurelio Fe|lici Aug. lib | qui vixit annis V | diebus XXXIII | horis VIIII, M. Aur. | Caricus Aug. lib. fili|o dulcissimo bene | merenti fecit.

C. I. L. VI. 7778. On a marble *cippus* from the Vinea Randaninia on the Via Appia.

62. Nicomacus Saf.[1] L. s., | Paapia Atiedi L. s., | Dorot.[2] Tettien. [*T.*] s., | menti bonae | basim don. dant.

C. I. L. IX. 3910. Found near Alba Fucens, near Lake Fucinus, in territory of Marsi. [1] Unknown *nomen*, perhaps *Saf(ini)*. [2] *Dorotheus.*

63. Q. Caesius | Q. P. l. Setus, | Bacis | Caesiai.[1]

C. I. L. IX. 4251. Found at Amiternum, in the Sabine territory. [1] *Bac(ch)is Caesiai (liberta ?).*

64. d. m. | Aeliae Iuliae | Celsae, | Aelius Feli|cianus et Va|ria Emerita | filia[*e*] fecer.

C. I. L. XII. 191. Found at Antipolis, Gallia Narbonensis, existing in copy.

65. Valeriae Atticae | signo Amantiae, | L Tertinius Sextus | coniugi et s. a. d.[1]

C. I. L. XII. 2021. Inscribed in letters of the first or second century A.D. upon a sarcophagus found at Vienna (Vienne), where it exists to-day in the museum. *d. m.* are also engraved, one on each side of the inscription. [1] *sub ascia dedicavit*, see inscription, p. 285, no. 22.

66. Nicenis Pupae, | P. Alfi P. l. Dionysi | Duiliae L. l. Apiclae | delicium vixit annos | sexs.

C. I. L. X. 5500. From a sepulchral urn of Aquinum preserved only in a copy.

67. d. m. s., | Stabir|ia Mon|nica qu|i et Gus|ura vix. | annis | XXV me. | V. d. IV.

C. I. L. VIII. 4406. Inscribed on an altar found at Seriana, in the province of Numidia, where it still exists.

68. Fl. Anthus Maximia|nus in fas[1] dulcis|simus vix | annis XVI mens. III | dieb. XVIIII.

C. I. L. X. 2426. Inscribed on a marble urn found near Puteoli, existing in copy. [1] *infa(n)s.*

69. Martialis C. Óli Primi,[1] | M.' Salárius Crocus | Primigenius C. Óli. Primi | min. Fortunáe Aug.,[2] | iussú | Q. Postumi Modesti C. Vibi Secundi | d. v. i. d.,[3] | C. Memmi Iuniani Q. Brutti Balbi aedil., | [*L. D*]uvió P. Clodió cos.[4]

C. I. L. X. 826. Found at Pompeii, now in Museum at Naples. [1] Sc. *servus.* [2] *min(istri) Fortunae Augustae.* [3] *d(uo)v(irorum)i(ure) d(icundo).* [4] A.D. 56. Note the apex.

70. d. m. | Aeliae Priscianae, | vix. ann.[1] V mens. II d. II, | P. Aelius Priscus et | Manlia Cleopatra | filiae dulcissimae.

C. I. L. VI. 10957. From Rome. [1] *ann(os)* or *ann(is).*

71. M. Pinari P. l. | Marpor.

C. I. L. I. 1076. Found at Rome on the Via Latina. Note *Marpor* from *Marci puer.*

72. d. m. s., | T. Iulio Mauro sive Ruzerati,[1] | v. a. XVIII, | h. s., Iulius Bassus ↓ | leg. XXII Prim.[2] liberto optimo.

C. I. L. VIII. 2888. Found at Lambaesis, in Numidia. [1] *Ruzeratis* is a *signum.* [2] *Prim(igeniae).*

73. d. m., | Pomponis[1] | Crescenti, | Rheno, Danuvio | nepotibus | et Euphrate patri | eorum, filio homini | simplicissimo, Pomp. | Rhenus pater fecit | qui me non merentem | procupaverunt.[2]

C. I. L. X. 2872. Found at Naples, existing now only in copy. [1] *Pomponius Crescens, Pomponius Rhenus, Pomponius Danuvius* are the grandsons. [2] For *praeoccupaverunt.*

74. regem Ti. Iul. Sau|romaten ami|cum imp. popu|li q. R. praestan|tissimum, C. I. F. S.,[1] [*e*]x d. d.

C. I. L. III. 783. Inscribed on a column upon which a bust formerly stood, found in the town of Kertsch (Panticapaeum), Moesia Inferior, preserved to-day at Odessa. [1] *C(olonia) I(ulia) F(elix) S(inope)*; cf. C. I. Gr. 2123 *βασιλέα βασιλέων μέγαν το[ῦ πα]ντὸς βοσπόρου Τιβέριον Ἰούλιο[ν Σαυρομ]άτην, υἱὸν βασιλέως Ῥησκουπόρι[δος].* He reigned from 92 to 124 A.D.

CHAPTER V

NAMES AND TITLES OF THE EMPERORS

THE names of the emperors, as they occur in the inscriptions, deserve special and individual mention, for although in general plan they are similar to the ordinary Roman name, yet they differ in certain marked respects, mainly in the use of titles as additional elements, and in the adoption of some of these titles as fixed parts of the imperial name.

The following names of emperors taken from inscriptions will illustrate the various forms which they assume:

Augustus. *C. I. L.* III. 6070. 749/5.

IMPerator · CAESAR · DIVI · Filius · AVGustus · COnSul · XII · TRibunicia · POTestate · XVIII · PONTIFEX · MAXIMVS ·

Tiberius. *C. I. L.* III. 2972, A.D. 17.

TIberius · CAESAR · DIVI | AVGVSTI · Filius · AVGVSTVS | PONTifex · MAXimus · IMPerator · TRIB|unicia · POTESTate · XVIII · COnSul · DESIGnatus · TERTium |

Claudius. *C. I. L.* III. 6024, A.D. 47–8.

TIberius · CLAVDIVS · CAESAR | AVGustus · GERMANICus · PONT|ifex MAXIMVS · TRIBunicia · POTESTate · VII | COnSul · IV · IMPerator · XV · Pater · Patriae · CENSOR.

Domitian. *C. I. L.* III. Diploma XIII, A.D. 86.

IMP CAESAR DIVI VESPASIANI F DOMITIANVS |
AVGVSTVS GERMANICUS PONTIFEX MA |
XIMVS TRIBVNIC POTESTAT · V · IMP XI CENSOR |
PERPETVVS · COS · XII · P · P ·

Hadrian. *C. I. L.* III. 5733, A.D. 132.

IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · | TRAIANI · PARTHICI · F · |
DIVI · NERVAE · NEPOS · | TRAIANVS · HADRIANVS |
AVG · PONTF · MAX · TRB · | POT · XVI · COS · III · P · P · PROCOS ·

We will now consider each of the elements found in these names.

I. *Imperator.* IMP (*αὐτοκράτωρ*).

A distinction must carefully be made between the use of this word as a *praenomen* and as a title of honor. It regularly appears in both uses in the same inscription.

The original title *imperator* of republican days was conferred by acclamation upon a victorious general. This the Dictator Caesar assumed continually during the latter part of his life, and it became virtually a *cognomen* of his name.[1] In 714/40 Octavianus rejected his former *praenomen* Gaius and substituted IMPerator. Nevertheless the use of the word as an honorary title was still continued, and hence it appears again in the latter part of the name. Tiberius, Gaius, and Claudius did not use the word as a *praenomen*, but Nero renewed the custom, employing it at times, while his successors used it regularly. In some instances, especially among later emperors, the word *imperator* (IMP) occurs in company with the ordinary *praenomen*.

Imp. T. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus.

In the names of Vitellius the word *imperator* frequently occurs among the *cognomina*.

II. *Nomen.*

It will be noticed that in the names of the early emperors, with the exception of Claudius, Nero, and Vitellius, the *nomen* is omitted. This custom continues in use until after the time of Hadrian, when the ordinary form is resumed.

Imp. T. Aelius Caesar Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius.

C. I. L. III. 3007.

[1] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II. 767, note 1.

III. *Caesar*, C, CAES (Καῖσαρ).

This word was the inherited *cognomen* of the Julian family, and indicated its patrician origin. It belonged, by inheritance, to all the *agnati* of Caesar, but, at the death of Gaius Caligula, was transferred[1] to the Claudian family, and became the distinguishing mark of the reigning house, being used, not only by the emperor, but by the sons and grandsons. From the time of Hadrian the name was restricted to the emperor and his designated successor. It was placed immediately after the *praenomen* or *nomen*, if the latter were given, a position, however, which was not steadily maintained, as at a later period *Caesar* is found even at the end of the name.[2]

IV. The next element is that which indicates descent. If the father were a deified emperor, his name was marked by the addition of the adjective *divus*. The name of Augustus contains the formula *divi f(ilius)* inasmuch as Caesar was the first to receive apotheosis.

V. *Cognomina.*

The names of the Flavian emperors, as well as of those succeeding them, show the insertion after the designation of ancestry, or after the word Caesar, if the former is omitted, of certain personal names, *cognomina*, such as *Vespasianus, Domitianus, Nerva, Traianus, Verus, Severus, Pertinax.*

VI. *Augustus*, A, AV, AVG (Σεβαστός).

The last word in the name of the emperor, strictly speaking, is the honorary title Augustus. It was conferred upon Octavianus by the Senate, Jan. 16, 727/27.

Being really honorary, and implying that a person was sacred and deserving of reverence, it was not legally an heirloom.[3] Nevertheless it was adopted by the successors[4] of Augustus after it had been

[1] The last descendant of Augustus on the throne was Nero, but he belonged to the *cognati*, not to Augustus' own family. Momm. *Staatsr.* II. 770.

[2] Index *C. I. L.*, vol. III.

[3] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II. p. 773, note 3.

[4] Vitellius at first refused the title. Tac. *Hist.* II. 90.

decreed by the Senate, and became a name associated strictly with the principate, for it was held by no one but the reigning emperor until the middle of the second century, when it appears as a *cognomen* with the united names of Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus, indicating that both had a share in the imperial power. After this time the title was conferred upon other members of the imperial family, and a participation in the powers of the emperor was thus implied. The abbreviation AVGG indicated two Augusti, AVGGG, three.

From the latter part of the second century the word *Augustus* is preceded by additional honorary surnames, such as *Pius Felix*,[1] *Pius Felix Invictus*,[2] while, from the beginning of the fourth century, it is strengthened by the use of *perpetuus*, *semper*, *victor ac triumphator semper*. Thus, also, the title *optimus* was conferred upon Trajan.[3]

The word *Augustus* really completed the name of the emperor, nevertheless there were added in certain instances *cognomina*, such as *cognomina ex virtute*, either inherited, as in the case of Gaius, Claudius, and Nero, who obtained the title *Germanicus* from Drusus, or received, because of some victory, as in the use of the same word *Germanicus* in the names of Vitellius, Nerva, and Trajan. Other *cognomina* of this kind are: *Dacicus*, *Parthicus* as belonging to Trajan, *Armeniacus*, *Medicus*, *Sarmaticus* as belonging to Marcus Aurelius. These surnames are of great importance in determining the date of an inscription.[4]

Titles of Emperors

These are given in the order in which they are generally found.

I. *Pontifex Maximus.* P · M or PONT · MAX (ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος).

This title indicated that the emperor, as the president of the *collegium* of pontiffs, was supreme in all matters of religion. It was assumed by Augustus after the death of Lepidus, and was thereafter held by the emperor, who was always chief pontiff. It regularly occupied the first place.

[1] From the time of Commodus.

[2] From time of Septimius Severus on coins, from Caracalla in inscriptions.

[3] *C. I. L.* II. 2054.

[4] See page 123.

II. *Tribunicia Potestate*, or *Tribuniciae Potestatis*, TRIB · P, POT, PT (numeral) (δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας).

This formula, derived from the early *tribunus*, represented the supreme civil control, and formed the distinctive title of the principate. Augustus, in 731/23, laid aside the consulate and added its character as an annual office to the tribunician power which had already been conferred upon him for life. *Tribunicia Potestate*, followed by the numeral of iteration, indicated both a perpetual and an annual magistracy, for it was conferred, without limit, and yet served to indicate the length of the emperor's reign by measuring it off in tribunician years.[1]

The form is regularly the ablative case followed by a numeral used adverbially, indicating years of tenure. At times the genitive case is found, perhaps from Greek influence.

The position of this title, in time of Augustus, is, with few exceptions, after the consulate, and generally after the title *imperator*. From Tiberius the *tribunicia potestate* assumes the position after the PON · MAX.

III. *Imperator*, IM, IMP, IMPER (numeral) (αὐτοκράτωρ).

This is the *acclamatio imperatoria*, and must be distinguished from the *praenomen imperator* referred to above.

Under the Empire this title was conferred upon the *princeps*, either because of a victory won by himself or under his auspices. The number of the imperial salutation was increased by one on the occasion of each victory.

Upon the first victory the title was *imperator* II., not *imperator primum*, for the first salutation was given at the time of the assumption of power. The position,[2] in the time of Augustus and Tiberius, is generally after the consulate, so COS · IMP · TR · P, and where the *tribunicia potestate* stands directly after the consulate, *imperator* follows that also, so COS · TR · P · IMP. In the inscrip-

[1] This difficult subject of the tribunician year is treated by Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II³. p. 796, and Stobbe, *Philologus*, XXXII. (1873), p. 1–91. See also, pp. 123 ff.

[2] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II., p. 784.

tions of the City relating to Augustus, however, it stands, as a rule, at the head of the titular list, so IMP · COS · TR · P. From the time of Claudius, *imperator* comes after *tribunicia potestate* and before the consulate. Caracalla is the last emperor whose monuments regularly give the imperial salutations. They appear after this time only in the inscriptions of certain emperors, as Gordian, Gallien, Diocletian.

IV. *Consul*, COS (numeral) (ὕπατος).

As a result of the treatment of the consulship by Caesar and Augustus, it became a matter entirely within the control of the emperor whether he himself should be consul or permit the office to go to some other of senatorial rank. Thus an emperor could be repeatedly elected to the consulship, and this is indicated by the numeral of iteration placed after the title. The office was held by the emperor at pleasure, and so might be laid aside, after a month or two, in favor of *consules suffecti*. The election of the emperor to the consulship took place at various times in the year preceding the year of office. The emperor, as consul elect, was designated by the title COS · DESIGN (ὕπατος ἀποδεδειγμένος) followed by a numeral one greater than that of his last consulship. The position of this title, *consul* or *consul designatus*, was at first before the *tribunicia potestate*, where it vied with *imperator* for first place. In time of Tiberius it gave way to the *tribunicia potestate*, and from the time of Claudius it gave way to *imperator*, and took generally the fourth place.

V. *Censor*, CEN, CENS, CES (τιμητής, ἀποτιμητής).

This title was held only by Claudius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. The last named received the title *censor perpetuus*.[1] Its position varied, since it stood at times before, and again after the consulate.

VI. *Pater Patriae*, P · P (πατὴρ πατρίδος).

This title had been conferred by acclamation upon Cicero and Julius Caesar, and was accepted by Augustus at the request of all the senate, knights, and people (*Mon. Ancyr.* VI. 35).

[1] *C. I. L.* II. 4721.

A similar honor was conferred upon other emperors some time after their assumption of power, but was in several instances declined,[1] as in the case of Tiberius,[2] Nero, Vespasian, and Hadrian.

It must be remembered that this is simply an honorary title, indicating no official power. Pertinax was the first emperor to receive it upon entrance to office.

Its position in the time of Augustus is either at the beginning or at the end of the list of titles. From Augustus to Titus it stood, as a rule, before the consulate, but from Domitian it followed the consulate, and might conclude the list.

VII. *Proconsul*, PROCOS or PROC (ἀνθύπατος).

Although the *proconsulare imperium* was as important as the *tribunicia potestas*, yet it was not represented by its own title until the close of the first century. In all probability the word *imperator*, which had become a part of the name, supplied its place, and hence an additional title was not given in the official list. In the time of Trajan, *proconsul* is assumed as a title when the emperor is out of Italy, and it appears with this restriction until the third century.

In the diploma of Trajan (A.D. 116), where it first appears, it is placed before the consulate. In the time of Hadrian it ends the titular list, and regularly occupies this position from that time on.

Titles of Members of the Imperial Family

Among the titles that were borne by members of the imperial family, the following are of most importance:

Caesar.

After the adoption of M. Annius Verus (Marcus Aurelius) by the Emperor Hadrian, this title, which had been borne by members of the families of Julius Caesar and Augustus, and afterwards by the reigning emperors and their sons and grandsons, came to designate

[1] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II., p. 779, notes.
[2] Tacitus, *Ann.* I. 72; II. 87.

the heir to the throne, and so was conferred upon the monarch and his successor as well.

From the time of the Emperor Geta (209–212 A.D.) the word Caesar was accompanied by *nobilissimus*, and later, as in the name of Galerius Maximianus, by *perpetuus nobilissimus*, and, as in the name of Constantius, by *nobilissimus ac florentissimus* or *beatissimus ac felix*.

Princeps Iuventutis, PR · IV, IVVEN (πρόκριτος τῆς νεότητος).

At the instance of Augustus, this title was conferred by the knights[1] upon his grandsons Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar, whom he had adopted. It indicated the entrance of the young men to the equestrian order.

Although it was afterward conferred upon other princes of the reigning house who did not sit in the senate, it belonged, naturally and originally, to the heir to the throne.

Augusta.

This title was first conferred upon Livia by the will of Augustus, and probably implied a share in the governing power, though any purpose of this kind was thwarted by Tiberius. It was next offered as an honorary title to Antonia, the grandmother of Gaius, but was refused. Agrippina, the last wife of Claudius, accepted it, probably with the purpose of sharing in political power.[2] After the political meaning was lost, it became merely the most exalted title for females of the imperial household. After Domitian it became customary to confer this name upon the wife of the reigning prince.

Nevertheless, it was conferred as a title of honor upon other relatives of the emperor, as upon the mother, Julia Soaemias, and grandmother, Julia Maesa, of Elagabalus, and upon Claudia, the

[1] *Mon. Ancyr.* III. 5, *equites Romani universi principem iuventutis utrumque eorum* (*Gaius* and *Lucius*) *parmis et hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt.* Cf. Tacitus, *Ann.* I. 3, 2.

[2] Tacitus, *Ann.* XII. 26.

daughter of Nero, and upon Marciana, the sister of Trajan. It was at first conferred by the senate at the suggestion of the emperor, but afterwards the senate took the initiative.

Tacitus (*Ann.* I. 14) tells us that an attempt was made to confer upon Livia the title *parens* or *mater patriae*, but the proposition came to naught through the opposition of Tiberius. Nevertheless, coins of African and Spanish colonies are in existence, giving to Augusta the title *mater patriae* and *genetrix orbis.*[1]

In like manner the wife of Marcus Aurelius, the younger Faustina, is called *mater castrorum.* From this time similar titles were not rarely given to women, so the wife of Severus, the mother of Caracalla, Julia Domna, was given the title *mater castrorum et senatus et patriae,* so Julia Mammaea is styled *mater castrorum et senatus et patriae et universi generis humani, C. I. L.* II. 3413.

Erasures and Substitutions.

In many inscriptions it is evident that names of certain persons have been erased, while in others the names of other persons, or substitutions of a varied character, have taken the place of what has been obliterated. The erasures are due to a decree of the senate abolishing the memory of the emperor or member of the imperial family. The names of Caligula, Nero, Domitian, Commodus, Albinus, Geta, Macrinus, Elagabalus, Severus Alexander, Maximus, etc., are thus erased; also of Valeria Messalina wife of Claudius, Julia Agrippina mother of Nero, Fulvia Plautilla wife of Caracalla, P. Fulvius Plautianus father of Fulvia Plautilla, Julia Soaemias mother of Elagabalus, and others.[2]

[1] Eckhel. *Doct. Num.* VI. 154-156; VII. 196.
[2] See page 411.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The Dating of Imperial Inscriptions

While the official method of recording dates in Rome was always by the names of the eponymous consuls of the year, another method grew up under the changes brought about by the assumption of imperial power by Augustus and his successors. Its basis was the *tribunicia potestas*. In inscriptions in which the name and titles of the emperor occur the indication by a numeral of the annual renewal of the tribunician power affords a means of determining the date, and, with the aid of certain other elements of the name, it is often possible to decide, not only upon the year, but upon the month, or part of the month, as well.

The principal elements by which the date may be determined are: (*a*) the tribunician 'renewal,' (*b*) the imperial salutations, (*c*) the number of the consulate, and (*d*) the assumption of such titles, or *cognomina*, as P(*ater*) P(*atriae*), P(*ontifex*) M(*aximus*), CENS(*or*), PERTINAX, OPTIMVS, GERMANICVS, SARMATICVS, etc. The method to be employed, in connection with the table below, may be illustrated by examples:

(1)

C. I. L. II. 4721.

IMPERATOR · CAESAR · | DIVI · VESPASIANI F · | DOMITIANVS · AVG |
GERMANICVS · PONTIFEX | MAXSVMVS · TRIBVNICIAE | POTESTATIS
VIIII · IMP · XXI | COS · XV CENSOR | PERPETVVS | P · P, *etc.*

(*a*) TRIBVNICIAE POTESTATIS VIII. By reference to the table, p. 120, this is found to be September 13, 89.

(*b*) IMP. XXI, received, as the table shows, during 89.

(*c*) COS. XV, January 1, 90–91.

(*d*) GERMANICVS in 84; CENSOR PERPETVVS in 86.

By the examination of these dates, we find that the inscription was set up between January 1 (COS. XV) and September 13 (TR · P · VIIII), in the year A.D. 90.

(2)

C. I. L. XIV. 106: A fragmentary inscription of Lucius Verus.

. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .
l. aurel	IO · VERO · AV	*g. armen.*
parthi	CO · MAX · ME	*dico*
imp. i	V · COS · II · DES	*iii procos*
. . . .	. . . . .	. . . .

(*a*) TR. P. (wanting).

(*b*) [IMP. I]V supplied from the data given.

(*c*) COS. II. DES. [III]. A.D. 166 (for Verus was COS. III in 167.

(*d*) PARTHICO MAX. 165; MEDICO 166.

Hence the inscription dates A.D. 166.

AUGUSTUS (B.C. 23–A.D. 14)

C. Octavius; after his adoption, C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus. He is designated on the monuments, IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · F · AVG.
Augur, in 717/37 at the latest.
XV Vir Sacris Faciundis, between 717/37 and 720/34.
Augustus, on January 16, 727/27.
VII Vir Epulonum, before 738/16.

Augustus received the Tribunician Power on June 27, 731/23, and renewed it each year in the same month and day. Therefore his Tribunician dates extend from TRIB. POT., commencing June 27, 731/23, to TRIB. POT. XXXVII, commencing June 27, A.D. 14.

He was invested with the consulship ten times, and was saluted *imperator* eight times, before his accession. The subsequent consular and imperial dates are as follows:

731/23	January 1.	COS · XI	
734/20	.....	IMP · VIIII	
739/15	.....	IMP · X	
741/13	January 1.	....	Tiberius COS
742/12	.....	IMP · XI PONT · MAX	
743/11	.....	IMP · XII	
745/9	.....	IMP · XIII	Tiberius IMP
746/8	.....	IMP · XIIII	Tiberius IMP · II
747/7	January 1.	.....	Tiberius COS · II
748/6	.....		Tiberius TR · P
749/5	January 1.	COS · XII	
752/2	January 1.	COS · XIII P(*ater*) P(*atriae*)	
A.D. 2	.....	IMP · XV	
" 6	.....	IMP · XVII, (XVIII)	Tiberius IMP · III, (IIII)
" 9	.....	IMP · XVIIII	Tiberius IMP · V
" 11	.....	IMP · XX	Tiberius IMP · VI
" 14	.....	IMP · XXI	Tiberius IMP · VII
" 14	August 19.	Death of Augustus.	

TIBERIUS (14–37)

Ti. Claudius Nero; after his adoption: Ti. Iulius Caesar; designated in inscriptions: TI · CAESAR · AVG.

He received the Tribunician Power on June 27, 748/6, during the reign of Augustus, and renewed it always on that month and day; but whereas his TRIB · POT · V fell on June 27, 752/2, he did not receive his TRIB · POT · VI until June 27, A.D. 4. In reckoning his Tribunician dates, therefore, one must remember that TRIB · POT · V covers the years from June 27, 752/2, to June 27, A.D. 4; and for any higher number, deduct *two* from the Tribunician date, which will give the date Anno Domini. Thus, TRIB · POT · XXX = A.D. 28–29.

A.D. 14	August 19.	Princeps.
" 15	March 10.	PONT · MAX
" 18	January 1.	COS · III
		IMP · VIII
" 21	January 1.	COS · IIII
" 31	January 1.	COS · V
" 37	March 16.	Death of Tiberius.

CALIGULA (37–41)

C. Iulius Caesar; designated on the monuments: C · CAESAR · GERMANICVS (*Caligula* is a nickname.)

He received the TRIB · POT at his accession, March 18, 37, and renewed it on the same month and day of 38, 39, and 40.

A.D. 37	March 18.	IMP · PONT · MAX	
" 37	July 1.	COS	Claudius COS
" 38	January.	P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)	
" 39	January 1.	COS · II	
" 40	January 1.	COS · III	
" 41	January 1.	COS · IIII	
" 41	January 24.	Death of Caligula.	

CLAUDIUS I. (41–54)

Ti. Claudius Nero Drusus Germanicus; designated on the monuments: TI · CLAVDIVS · CAESAR · AVG · GERMANICVS

Claudius received the TRIB · POT on January 25, 41, and renewed it regularly on that date; so that at his death, October 13, 54, he was in the course of his TRIB · POT · XIIII

He took the name *Britannicus* after his victories in Britain, but the title seldom appears on the monuments.

A.D. 41	January 25.	IMP · PONT · MAX
		IMP · II
" 42	January 1.	COS · II
	January 5.	P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)
		IMP · III
" 43	January 1.	COS · III
		IMP · IV, V
" 44	.....	IMP · VIII
" 45	before January 25.	COS · DESIG · IIII [1]
		IMP · VIIII, X, XI

[1] Although Claudius did not enter upon his COS · IIII until 47, he is called COS · DESIG · IIII on inscriptions of 45, and already before January 25, of this year. (Cf. *C. I. L.* V. 3326, Verona: TRIB · POTEST · IIII, COS · III, DESIGNATO IIII; and see Mommsen. *Staatsr.* I., p. 587.)

A.D. 46	.....	IMP · XII	
" 47	January 1.	COS · IIII	
		CENSOR · (DESIGNATVS),[1] IMP · XIIII, XV	
" 48	.....	CENSOR, IMP · XVI	
" 49	.....	IMP · XVII, XVIII	
" 50	.....	IMP · XXI	Nero adopted.
" 51	January 1.	COS · V	
		IMP · XXII, XXIIII	
" 52	.....	IMP · XXVII	
" 54	October 13.	Death of Claudius.	

NERO (54–68)

L. Domitius Ahenobarbus; after his adoption: Ti. Claudius Drusus Germanicus Caesar; designated on the monuments, at first: NERO · CLAVDIVS · CAESAR AVGVSTVS · GERMANICVS, and afterwards (65): IMP · NERO · CLAVDIVS CAESAR · AVG · GERMANICVS

The tribunician dates of Nero are very difficult to determine, for the inscriptions show seeming contradictions. The whole matter may best be simplified as follows[2]: Nero ascended the throne October 13, 54, and his TR · P was renewed on that date each year *until 59*, when he appears to have adopted a new system. It is supposed that he shortened his TR · P · VI, and thereafter counted the years of his tribunician power from December 10 (the old date under the Republic), or December 4 (on which the *comitia tribuniciae potestatis* were held). It is impossible to decide which, for the inscriptions suit both. His TR · P · VI began, under the old system, on October 13, 59, coinciding with COS · III, DES · IIII, IMP · VI; but on December 10 (or 4) of the same year 59, he took TR · P · VII, and renewed the tribunician dates regularly on that day; so that at his death, June 9, 68, he was in the course of his TR · P · XV

[1] Cf. *C. I. L.* IX. 5959: TR · P · VII, CENSOR · DESIGNAT, and *C. I. L.* V. 8002: TR · P · VI · CENSOR

[2] This is the theory of Mommsen (*Staatsr.* II., p. 798, note). The difficulty is that it conflicts with certain coins (Eckhel VI. 264, Cohen No. 29, 30, Argelati p. 93), which have TR · P · VI, COS · IIII, and that it makes necessary the assumption of a TR · P · XV, of which there is apparently no evidence. Stobbe's theory (*Philologus*, XXXII., 1873, pp. 23 sq.), that the tribunician dates of Nero begin always on Dec. 4, similarly conflicts with *C. I. L.* III., p. 845, and VI. 2042, which have TR · P · VII, IMP · VII, COS · IIII

A.D. 54	October 13.	IMP · PONT · MAX
" 55	January 1.	COS
" 55	(late in the year)	P(*ater*) P(*atriae*).
" 57	January 1.	COS · II
" 57	....	IMP · III, IIII, V
" 58	January 1.	COS · III
" 58	.....	IMP · VI
" 60	January 1.	COS · IIII
" 60	.....	IMP · VII
" 61	.....	IMP · VIII, VIIII
" 65	.....	IMP · XI
" 66	.....	IMP · XII
" 68	(in course of year)	COS · V
" 68	June 9.	Death of Nero.

Galba (June 9, 68–January 15, 69)

Ser. Sulpicius Galba; designated on the monuments: SER · GALBA · IMPERATOR CAESAR, or IMP · SER · SVLPICIVS · GALBA · CAESAR · AVG

Otho (January 15–April 17 (?), 69)

M. Salvius Otho; designated on the monuments: IMP · M · OTHO · CAESAR · AVG

Vitellius (January 2–December 20 (?), 69)

A. Vitellius; designated on the monuments: IMP · A · VITELLIVS · CAESAR, or A · VITELLIVS · IMPERATOR · GERMANICVS, or VITELLIVS · GERM · IMP

A.D. 68	June 9.	Galba, IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · TR · P
" 69	January 1.	Galba, COS · II
" 69	" 2.	Vitellius declared IMP by the army in Germany.
" 69	" 15.	Death of Galba; Otho, IMP · CAES · AVG · TR · P
" 69	" 30.	Otho, COS
" 69	March 9.	Otho, PONT · MAX
" 69	April 17.	Death of Otho.
" 69	" 19.	Vitellius, IMP · CAES · GERM · COS · PERP
" 69	July 1.	Vespasian declared IMP by the soldiers at Alexandria.
" 69	December 20.	Death of Vitellius.

VESPASIAN (69–79)

T. Flavius Vespasianus; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · VESPASIANVS · AVG, or IMP · VESPASIANVS · CAESAR · AVG

Although not legally emperor until December 20, 69, Vespasian counted the years of his reign from July 1, 69, when he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers. His TR · P was renewed each year on this day. On July 1, 71, Titus was made his associate in the empire, and their tribunician dates run parallel, Titus being always two years behind his father. Vespasian, at his death, was in the course of his TR · P · X̄, and Titus in the course of his TR · P · VIIĪ

		VESPASIAN.	TITUS.	DOMITIAN.
A.D.				
69	Dec. 20	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX · P · P		
	——	IMP · IĪ		
70	Jan. 1	COS · IĪ	COS	
	——	IMP · V̄		
71	Jan. 1	COS · IIĪ		
	——	IMP · VĪ		COS
	July 1	IMP · VIIĪ	IMP · CAES · PONT · TR · P	
72	Jan. 1	COS · IIIĪ	COS · IĪ	
	——	IMP · VIIIĪ, X̄	IMP · IIĪ, IIIĪ, V̄	
73	Jan. 1			COS · IĪ
	July 1	CENSOR	CENSOR	
74	Jan. 1	COS · V̄	COS · IIĪ	
	——	IMP · XĪ, XIĪ, XIIĪ, XIIIĪ		
75	Jan. 1	COS · VĪ	COS · IIIĪ	
	——		IMP · X̄	
76	Jan. 1	COS · VIĪ	COS · V̄	
	——	IMP · XVIĪ, XVIIĪ	IMP · XĪ	
77	Jan. 1	COS · VIIĪ	COS · VĪ	
	——	IMP · XVIIIĪ		COS · V̄
78	——	IMP · XX̄	IMP · XIIĪ	
79	Jan. 1	COS · VIIIĪ	COS · VIĪ	
	——		IMP · XIIIĪ, XV̄	
	June 23	Death of Vespasian.		

Titus (79–81)

T. Flavius Vespasianus; designated on the monuments: IMP · TITVS · (or T) CAESAR · VESPASIANVS · AVG, and IMP · TITVS · (or T) VESPASIANVS · CAESAR · AVG

For the tribunician years of Titus, see above, under Vespasian.

A.D. 79	July 23.	Sole Emperor, AVG · PONT · MAX	
" 80	January 1.	COS · VIII	Domitian, COS · VII
	——	IMP · XVI, XVII	
" 81	September 13.	Death of Titus.	

Domitian (81–96)

T. Flavius Domitianus; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · DOMITIANVS · AVG; more rarely IMP · DOMITIANVS · CAESAR · AVG

The tribunician dates of Domitian are regular, from the day of his accession, September 13, 81 (TR · P), to his death on September 18, 96.

A.D. 81	September 13.	IMP · AVG · PONT · MAX · P · P
" 82	January 1.	COS · VIII
	——	IMP · II · III
" 83	January 1.	COS · VIIII
	——	IMP · V
" 84	January 1.	COS · X
	——	GERMANICVS · IMP · VII
" 85	January 1.	COS · XI
	——	IMP · VIII, IX
	(After September 5).	CENSOR PERPETVVS · IMP · XI
" 86	January 1.	COS · XII
	——	IMP · XII, XIII, XIIII
" 87	January 1.	COS · XIII
" 88	January 1.	COS · XIIII
	——	IMP · XV, XVI
" 89	——	IMP · XVII, XVIII, XVIIII, XX, XXI
" 90	January 1.	COS · XV
" 92	January 1.	COS · XVI
	——	IMP · XXII
" 95	January 1.	COS · XVII
" 96	September 18.	Death of Domitian.

NERVA (96–98)

M. Cocceius Nerva; designated on the monuments: IMP · NERVA · CAESAR · AVG, or IMP · CAESAR · NERVA · AVG

The dates of the monuments of Nerva's short reign are not always in accord. His TR · P extends from September 18, 96, to September 18, 97, when he received TR · P · II. From a few inscriptions it seems that a TR · P · III was reckoned from December 10 of the same year, 97. The majority of inscriptions fail to compute this TR · P · III, and carry his TR · P · II down to his death, joining it with COS · IIII (98). Those in which TR · P · III figures unite it with COS · III (97), or COS · IIII (98). For convenience the tribunician dates are here included in the table.

A.D. 96	September 18.	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX · TR · P · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)	
" 97	January 1.	COS · III	
		IMP · II	
	September 18.	TR · P · II	
	October 27.		Trajan, CAES · IMP · TR · P
	——	GERMANICVS	" GERMANICVS
	(December 10.	TR · P · III)	
" 98	January 1.	COS · IIII	" COS · II
	January 25.	Death of Nerva.	

TRAJAN (98–117)

M. Ulpius Traianus; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · NERVA · TRAIANVS · AVGVSTVS

With Trajan the custom of computing the tribunician years from December 10 becomes general. Invested with the tribunician power by Nerva on October 27, 97, he counted his TR · P · II from December 10, 97, or September 18, 98[1]; and his TR · P · III on December 10, 98, after which the tribunician year began regularly on this day.

A.D. 98	January 25.	AVG · PONT · MAX
	——	P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)
" 100	January 1.	COS · III
" 101	January 1.	COS · IIII
	——	IMP · II, III, IIII

[1] The former the date of the *comitia tribuniciae potestatis*; the latter the date from which Nerva counted his tribunician years. Probably the latter.

A.D.	102	(late in the year)	DACICVS
"	103	January 1.	COS · V̄
"	104	——	(IMP · V̄)
"	105	——	IMP · VĪ
"	112	January 1.	COS · VĪ
"	114	——	OPTIMVS (as cognomen) · IMP · VIĪ
		——	IMP · VIIĪ, VIIIĪ
"	115	——	IMP · X̄, XĪ
"	116	(between April and August)	PARTHICVS
		——	IMP · XIĪ, XIIĪ
"	117	August 11 (?)	Death of Trajan.

HADRIAN (117–138)

P. Aelius Hadrianus; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · TRAIANVS HADRIANVS · AVG

Hadrian received the TR · P at the death of Trajan. He counted his TR · P · IĪ from December 10, 117, and the renewal occurred each year on that day.

In 136 he adopted L. Ceionius Commodus Verus as his successor, under the name L. AELIVS · VERVS · CAESAR; but Aelius died in 138.

A.D.	117	August 11 (?).	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX · TR · P · [P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)]	
		——	OPTIMVS, GERMANICVS, DACICVS	
"	118	January 1.	COS · IĪ	
"	119	January 1.	COS · IIĪ	
"	122	——	(IMP · VĪ)[1]	
"	128	April 21 (?)	P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*).	
"	135	——	IMP · IĪ	
"	136	January 1.	Aelius,	COS
		——	"	CAES · TR · P · PONT
"	137	January 1.	"	COS · IĪ
"	138	January 1.	Death of Aelius.	
		February 25.	Antoninus,	CAES · TR · P · IMP
		July 10.	Death of Hadrian.	

[1] Found on *C. I. L.* II. 2014 (Baetica), but certainly a mistake.

Antoninus Pius (138–161)

T. Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus; after his adoption: T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR T · AELIVS · HADRIANVS · ANTONINVS · AVG · PIVS

He received the TR · P on February 25, 138, renewed it (TR · P · II) on December 10 of the same year, and thereafter regularly on that day. He died in the course of his TR · P · XXIIII.

On February 25, 147, he adopted as his successor M. Annius Verus Catilius Severus, under the name M · AELIVS · AVRELIVS · VERVS. M. Aurelius received the TR · P, which he renewed regularly on December 10, so that, at the death of Pius, Aurelius was in the course of his TR · P · XV.

		Antoninus Pius.	M. Aurelius.	L. Verus.
A.D. 138	February 25	IMP · CAES · AVG · TR · P		
	July 10	PONT · MAX		
" 139	January 1	COS · II		
	——	(IMP · II [1]) P(*ater*)·P(*atriae*)	CAES	
" 140	January 1	COS · III	COS	
" 141	——	IMP · II [2]		
" 145	January 1	COS · IIII	COS · II	
" 147	February 25		PONT · TR · P	CAES
" 154	January 1			COS
" 161	January 1		COS · III	COS · II
	March 7	Death of Antoninus Pius.		

Marcus Aurelius (161–180). — Lucius Verus (161–169)

For the names of M. Aurelius before his accession, and for his tribunician dates, see under Antoninus Pius. He is styled on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR M · AVRELIVS · ANTONINVS · AVG

Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus reigned jointly. The latter was L. Ceionius Commodus, son of L. Aelius Caesar (see p. 132), known after 136, when his father was adopted by Hadrian, as L. Ceionius Aelius Aurelius Commodus, and

[1] According to the coins. [2] According to inscriptions.

after 147, when he was adopted by Antoninus Pius, as L. Aelius Aurelius Commodus. After he was given a share in the *imperium* by his brother Marcus Aurelius, he received the *cognomen* Verus. He is styled on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · L · AVRELIVS · VERVS. He received the TR · P on March 7, 161; his TR · P · II began December 10, 161, his TR · P · III a year from that day, and so on regularly.

For the names and tribunician dates of Commodus, see below.

	M. Aurelius.	L. Verus.	Commodus.
A.D.			
161 March 7	IMP · AVG · P · M	IMP · AVG · P · M · TR · P	
163 ——	IMP · II	ARMENIACVS · IMP · II	
164 ——	ARMENIACVS		
165 ——	IMP · III	PARTH · MAX[1] · IMP · III	
166 ——	PARTH · MAX[1] · MEDICVS IMP · IIII	MEDICVS · IMP · IIII	CAES
167 Jan. 1	P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)[1]	COS · III	
——		P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)[1]	
168 ——	IMP · V	IMP · V	
169 Middle of winter		Death of Verus	
——	IMP · VI		
172 ——	GERMANICVS[1]		GERMANICVS
174 ——	IMP · VII		
175 ——	SARMATICVS · IMP · VIII		SARMATICVS
176 Nov. 27			IMP · TR · P
177 Jan. 1			COS
——	IMP · VIIII		IMP · II · AVG · P · P
178 ——			IMP · III
179 Jan. 1			COS · II
——	IMP · X		
180 ——			IMP · IIII
March 17	Death of M. Aurelius		

[1] A title formally bestowed this year, but found on earlier inscriptions and coins.

Commodus (176–192)

L. Aurelius Commodus; variously designated on the monuments: L · AELIVS AVRELIVS · COMMODVS at the beginning of his reign; then L · AVRELIVS COMMODVS until late in 180; then, as sole emperor, M · AVRELIVS · COMMODVS · ANTONINVS until 191; and lastly again L · AELIVS · AVRELIVS · COMMODVS

His TR · P extends from November 27 to December 10, 176; and yearly thereafter. See under Marcus Aurelius.

A.D. 180	March 17.	Sole Emperor.	
" 181	January 1.	COS · III	
" 182	——	IMP · V	
" 183	January 1.	COS · IIII	
	——	IMP · VI · PIVS · PONT · MAX	
" 184	——	IMP · VII · BRITANNICVS	
" 185	——	FELIX	
" 186	January 1.	COS · V	
	——	IMP · VIII	
" 190	January 1.	COS · VI	
" 192	January 1.	COS · VII	Pertinax, COS · II
	December 31.	Death of Commodus.	

Pertinax (193)

P. Helvius Pertinax; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAES · P · HELVIVS PERTINAX · AVG

A.D. 193	January 1.	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX · TR · P · P · P
	March 28.	Death of Pertinax.

Didius Julianus (193)

(Designated, on coins only: IMP · CAES · M · DIDIVS · SEVERVS · IVLIANVS · AVG He reigned from March 28 to June 1, 193).

Septimius Severus[1] (193–211). — Caracalla (198–217). — Geta (209–212)

L. Septimius Severus; styled on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · L · SEPTIMIVS SEVERVS · AVG

[1] Usurpers like Clodius Albinus and Pescennius Niger are omitted, as being of no epigraphical importance.

TR · P, June 1 to December 10, 193; TR · P · II, December 10, 193–194, etc. On June 2, 198, Septimius Bassianus (Caracalla) was made joint emperor, under the name IMP · CAESAR · M · AVRELIVS[1] · (SEVERVS) · ANTONINVS · AVG. His TR · P extends from June 2 to December 10, 198; TR · P · II, December 10, 198–199, etc.

In 209 (day uncertain) P. Septimius Geta also received the TR · P. He is styled on the monuments: IMP · CAESAR · P · SEPTIMIVS · GETA · AVG. His TR · P · II extends from December 10, 209–210, and is renewed regularly.

	Severus.	Caracalla.	Geta.
A.D.			
193 June 1	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX		
"	PERTINAX · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)		
——	IMP · II		
194 Jan. 1	COS · II		
——	IMP · III · IIII · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)		
195 ——	PIVS · (PARTHICVS), ARABICVS		
	(PARTHICVS) · ADIABENICVS		
	IMP · V, VI, VII		
196 ——	IMP · VIII	CAES	
197 ——	IMP · VIIII, X	PONTIFEX	
198 ——	PARTHICVS · MAXIMVS · IMP · XI · (XII)	IMP · AVG · TR · P	CAES
201 ——		PIVS · FELIX · PAR-	
		THICVS · MAXIMVS	
202 Jan. 1	COS · III	COS	
205 Jan. 1		COS · II	COS
207 ——		IMP · II	
208 Jan. 1		COS · III	COS · II
——	IMP · XII	P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)	
209 ——	BRITANNICVS · IMP · XV		AVG · TR · P
			PIVS
210 ——	BRITANNICVS · MAXIMVS	BRITANNICVS	BRITANNICVS
211 Feb. 14	Death of Severus		

[1] The name is often spelt AVRELLIVS in inscriptions.

CARACALLA (198–217). — GETA (209–212)

For the names and tribunician dates of Caracalla and Geta, see above, under Septimius Severus.

		CARACALLA.	GETA.
A.D. 211	Feb. 14	PONT · MAX · BRITANNICVS · MAXIMVS	IMP·P(*ater*)·P(*atriae*)
" 212	Feb. 27		Death of Geta
" 213	Jan. 1	COS · IIII	
	——	GERMANICVS · (MAXIMVS)	
	——	IMP · III · INVICTVS	
" 214	——	IMP · IIII	
" 217	April 8	Death of Caracalla	

MACRINUS (217–218)

M. Opellius Macrinus; styled on the monuments: IMP · CAES · M · OPELLIVS SEVERVS · MACRINVS · P · F · AVG

M. Opellius Diadumenianus, his son; styled on the monuments: M · OPELLIVS ANTONINVS · DIADVMENIANVS · NOBILISSIMVS · CAES · TR · P, April 11, 217, to early January, 218 (?); TR · P · II to June 8, 218.

A.D. 217	April 11.	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)
		(Diadumenianus, CAES)
" 218	January 1.	COS
		(Diadumenianus, (IMP) · AVG)
	June 8.	Death of Macrinus and Diadumenianus.

ELAGABALUS (218–222)

Varius Avitus Bassianus [1]; styled on the monuments: IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS ANTONINVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

TR · P · 218; TR · P · II, 219; TR · P · III, 220; TR · P · IIII, 221; TR · P · V, 222.[2]

[1] Elagabalus, a nickname given to him as priest of the Syrian sun-god *El Gabal*.

[2] The exact date of renewal is uncertain.

A.D. 218	May 16.	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX · COS · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)	
" 219	January 1.	COS · II	
" 220	January 1.	COS · III	
" 221			Severus Alexander, CAES · PONTIF
" 222	January 1.	COS · IIII	Severus Alexander, COS
	March 11.	Death of Elagabalus.	

Severus Alexander (222–235)

Alexianus Bassianus; designated on the monuments: IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS SEVERVS · ALEXANDER · P · F · AVG

His TR · P beginning March 11, 222, seems to have been renewed each year early in January.

A.D. 222	March 11.	IMP · AVG · PONT · MAX · TR · P · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)
" 226	January 1.	COS · II
" 229	January 1.	COS · III
" 235	January, February, or March, Death of Severus Alexander.	

Maximinus (235–238)

Styled on the monuments: IMP · CAES · C · IVLIVS · VERVS · MAXIMINVS · P · F (INVICTVS) · AVG

The tribunician dates of Maximinus are for convenience included in the table. His son, as *Caesar*, appears on the monuments as C · IVLIVS · VERVS · MAXIMVS NOBILISSIMVS · CAESAR

Maximinus being declared an outlaw by the senate in 238, the following emperors ruled, and fell in rapid succession:

Gordianus I:	IMP · CAES · M · ANTONIVS · GORDIANVS · AFRICANVS · AVG
Gordianus II:	IMP · CAES · M · ANTONIVS · GORDIANVS · AFRICANVS · AVG
Balbinus:	IMP · CAES · D · CAELIVS · CALVINVS · BALBINVS · P · F · AVG
Pupienius[1] Maximus:	IMP · CAES · M · CLODIVS · PVPIENIVS · MAXIMVS · P · F · AVG

[1] Spelled PVPIENVS on coins.

A.D. 235	Jan., Feb., or March.	Maximinus,	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · TR · P · P · P
			Maximus, CAES
" 236	January 1.	"	COS
	January 16 (?)	"	TR · P · II
	——	"	GERM · MAX, SARM · MAX, DAC · MAX
	——	"	IMP · III, IIII
" 237	January 16 (?)	"	TR · P · III
	——	"	IMP · V, VI Maximus, GERM · MAX, SARM · MAX, DAC · MAX
" 238	January 16 (?)	"	TR · P · IIII
			IMP · VII
" 238	February.	Gordianus I.,	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · TR · P · P · P
		Gordianus II.,	IMP · CAES · AVG · TR · P · PONT
	March.	Death of Gordianus I and II.	
		Balbinus,	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M TR · P · P · P Gordianus III., CAES
		Pupienius,	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M TR · P · P · P " " AVG TR · P
	Middle of May.	Death of Maximinus and Maximus.	
	June.	Death of Balbinus and Pupienius.	

Gordianus III. (238–244)

Designated on the monuments: IMP · CAES · M · ANTONIVS · GORDIANVS · P · F (INVICTVS) · AVG

He seems to have renewed the TR · P early in January; the date is uncertain.

A.D. 238	Middle of June (?)	IMP · PONT · MAX · P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)
" 239	January 1.	COS
" 240	——	IMP · II, III
" 241	January 1.	COS · II
" 242	——	IMP · VI
" 244	February or March.	Death of Gordianus III.

Philippus (244–249)

The elder Philippus appears on the monuments as IMP · CAES · M · IVLIVS PHILIPPVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) AVG. His son is called IMP · CAES · M · IVLIVS (SEVERVS) · PHILIPPVS · P · F · AVG (FILIVS). The elder Philippus received the TR · P in March, 244, and renewed it early in January (?) each year. For his son there are two methods of counting the TR · P: (1) as coinciding with that of his father, (2) as commencing in 247, when he became joint emperor. Both methods are employed in the inscriptions.

	Philip the Elder.	Philip the Younger.
A.D.		
244 March (?)	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)	NOBILISSIMVS · CAES
——	PARTHICVS · MAXIMVS, PERSICVS · MAXIMVS	
245 January 1	COS	
246 August (?)		AVG
247 January 1	COS · II	COS
——		IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX P(*ater*) · P(*atriae*)
248 January 1	COS · III	COS · II
——	GERMANICVS · MAXIMVS, CARPICVS · MAXIMVS	GERMANICVS · CARPICVS
249 Sept. or Oct.	Death of Philippus and his son	

Decius (249–251)

IMP · CAES · C · MESSIVS · QVINTVS · TRAIANVS · DECIVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

His sons: Q · HERENNIVS · ETRVSCVS · MESSIVS · DECIVS · NOBILISSIMVS · CAES
C · VALENS · HOSTILIANVS · MESSIVS · QVINTVS · NOBILISSIMVS · CAES

There are two methods of counting the tribunician dates of Decius: (1) from 248, when he was saluted emperor by the troops, (2) from the death of Philippus, September or October, 249. Both methods are found in inscriptions. The sons received the TR · P in 250. The date of renewal for this reign was January 1.

	Decius.	Herennius Etruscus.	Hostilianus.
A.D.			
249 Oct. (?)	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · P · P		
250 Jan. 1	COS · II		
——		CAES	CAES
251 Jan. 1	COS · III	COS	
——	DACICVS MAXIMVS	AVG	
Nov.	Death of Decius	Death of Herennius	AVG
Dec.			Death of Hostilianus

Trebonianus Gallus (251–253)

Styled on the monuments: IMP · CAES · C · VIBIVS · TREBONIANVS · GALLVS · P · F · AVG

His son is styled: IMP · CAES · C · VIBIVS · AFINIVS · GALLVS · VELDVMNIANVS VOLVSIANVS · P · F · AVG

The tribunician dates of Gallus and Volusianus are uncertain. TR · P is probably November–December, 251; TR · P · II is 252; and TR · P · IIII (instead of TR · P · III) is 253.

	Gallus.	Volusianus.
A.D. 251 November (?)	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · P · P	CAES
December (?)		IMP · AVG · P · M · P · P
" 252 January 1	COS · II	COS
" 253 January 1		COS · II
September (?)	Death of Gallus	Death of Volusianus

Aemilianus (Summer of 253)

IMP · CAES · M · AEMILIVS · AEMILIANVS · P · F · INVICTVS · AVG

Valerianus (253–259). — Gallienus (253–268)

IMP · CAES · P · LICINIVS · VALERIANVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

His son Gallienus, who shared the empire, is styled IMP · CAES · P · LICINIVS (EGNATIVS) · GALLIENVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

The tribunician dates are the same for both; TR · P, September to December 10 (?), 253; TR · P · II, December 10 (?), 253–254; TR · P · III, December 10 (?), 254–255, etc.

	Valerianus.	Gallienus.
A.D.		
253 Sept. (?)	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX P · P	IMP · CAES · AVG · PONT · MAX P · P
254 Jan. 1	COS · II	COS
——	IMP · VII	
255 Jan. 1	COS · III	COS · II
256 ——	GERMANICVS · MAXIMVS	GERMANICVS · MAXIMVS, DACICVS MAXIMVS
——		IMP · III
257 Jan. 1	COS · IIII	COS · III
259 ——	Capture of Valerianus by Sapor	

Gallienus (253–268). — Postumus, Emperor in Gaul (258–267)

For the name and tribunician dates of Gallienus, who died in the middle of March, 268, see under Valerianus. Postumus was never recognized as emperor at Rome, but reigned in Gaul, where he formed a senate and government of his own, and assumed the consulship at pleasure. He is styled on the monuments: IMP · CAES · M · CASSIANIVS · LATINIVS · POSTVMVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG We know nothing of the tribunician dates of Postumus, which can be assigned only to years as follows: TR · P = 258, TR · P · II = 259, TR · P · III = 260; and so on until TR · P · X = 267.

Victorinus, who reigned with Postumus in Gaul (265–267), is called IMP · CAES M · PIAVONIVS · VICTORINVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

		Gallienus.	Postumus.
A.D.			
258	——	Sole emperor (at Rome)	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · TR · P COS · P · P
259	——		COS · II
260	——		COS · III
261	January 1	COS · IIII	
	——	IMP · X	
362	January 1	COS · V	GERMANICVS · MAXIMVS
264	January 1	COS · VI	
265	——		COS · IIII Victorinus, TR · P
266	January 1	COS · VII	Victorinus, TR · P · II
267	——		COS · V Victorinus, TR · P · III

Claudius II (268–270). — Tetricus, Emperor in Gaul (268–273)

Gallienus at Rome was succeeded by Claudius, who is styled on the monuments: IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · CLAVDIVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

In Gaul, Tetricus and his son succeeded Postumus; both appear on the monuments as IMP · CAES · C · PIVS · ESVVIVS · TETRICVS · P · F · INVICTVS · AVG

The tribunician dates can be classified only by years; for Claudius, TR · P = 268, TR · P · II = 269, TR · P · III = 270. (He died before Aug. 20, 270.) For Tetricus, TR · P = 268, TR · P · II = 269, etc., until TR · P · VI = 273.

		Claudius.	Tetricus.
A.D.			
268	January		IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M COS · P · P
	Middle of March	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · P · P	
269	January 1	COS [1]	
	——	GERMANICVS · MAXIMVS	
270	——	GOTHICVS · MAXIMVS, PARTHICVS MAXIMVS	

[1] Cos II in some inscriptions of Spain and Africa is due to ignorance.

QUINTILLUS (August, 270)

IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · CLAVDIVS · QVINTILLVS · INVICTVS · P · F · AVG, son of Claudius II., reigned less than a month.

AURELIAN (270–275)

IMP · CAES · L · DOMITIVS · AVRELIANVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

The chronology of this reign is most uncertain; inscriptions and coins alike show the greatest irregularities, especially in the consulates, and are not reliable. Each inscription must be dated approximately on its own merits, and a table of dates is useless. It is supposed that Aurelian became emperor in August, 270. The tribunician dates are usually roughly assigned as follows: TR · P, 270; TR · P · II, 271, etc., to TR · P · VI, 275; but this is complicated by the appearance of a TR · P · VII, which is absolutely inexplicable. According to the *Fasti*, Aurelian was COS in 271, COS · II in 274, COS · III in 275. The inscriptions show the following titles:

GERMANICVS · MAXIMVS (270 or 271).
GOTHICVS · MAXIMVS (272 ?).
PARTHICVS · MAXIMVS (271 or 272).
ARABICVS · MAXIMVS (271 or 272).
CARPICVS · MAXIMVS (271 or 272).
PALMYRENICVS · MAXIMVS (272 or 273).

Aurelian died in 275, perhaps in March.

TACITUS (275–276)

IMP · CAES · M · CLAVDIVS · TACITVS · P · F · AVG

A.D. 275	September 25.	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · TR · P · COS · DES · II · P · P
" 276	January 1.	COS · II
		TR · P · II · GOTHICVS · MAXIMVS
	April (?)	Death of Tacitus.

FLORIANUS (276)

IMP · CAES · M · ANNIVS · FLORIANVS · P · F · INVICTVS · AVG

Florianus reigned a few months.

Probus (276–282)

IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · PROBVS · P · F · (INVICTVS) · AVG

The day on which the TR · P was renewed is uncertain; but it was *not* January 1. We may approximately call TR · P 276, TR · P · II 277, etc.

A.D. 276	April.	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M · P · P · GOTHICVS
" 277	January 1.	COS · GERMANICVS (?)
" 278	" "	COS · II
" 279	" "	COS · III
" 281	" "	COS · IIII
" 282	" "	COS · V
	September.	Death of Probus.

Carus and his Sons (282–285)

IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · CARVS · INVICTVS · P · F · AVG

IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · CARINVS · INVICTVS · P · F · AVG

IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · NVMERIVS · NVMERIANVS · P · F · INVICTVS · AVG

	Carus.	Carinus.	Numerianus.
A.D.			
282 Sept. (?)	IMP · CAES · AVG · P · M TR · P · P · P	CAES (?)	CAES (?)
283 Jan. 1	COS · II	COS	
——	PERSICVS · MAX · GERMANICVS · MAX	AVG · TR · P	AVG · TR · P
Dec.	Death of Carus	IMP · P · M · P · P GERM · MAX	IMP · P · P
284 Jan. 1		COS · II	COS
Sept.			Death of Numerianus
285 Jan. or Feb.		Death of Carinus	

Diocletian and Maximian (284–305)

IMP · CAES · C · AVRELIVS · VALERIVS · DIOCLETIANVS · P · F · INVICTVS · AVG
IMP · CAES · M · AVRELIVS · VALERIVS · MAXIMIANVS · P · F · INVICTVS · AVG
FLAVIVS · VALERIVS · CONSTANTIVS · NOBILISSIMVS · CAES
GALERIVS · VALERIVS · MAXIMIANVS · NOBILISSIMVS · CAES

Diocletian received the TR · P on September 17, 284, and renewed it regularly each year (March 1 ? ?); at his abdication, May 1, 305, he was in the course of his TR · P · XXII. Maximian counted his TR · P from 285, so that the renewal number was always *one* less than that of Diocletian.[1] The tribunician dates of the two Caesars are in doubt.

	Diocletian.	Maximian.	Constantius.	Galerius.
A.D.				
284 Sept. 17	IMP · CAES · AVG, etc.			
285 Jan. 1	COS · II			
——	BRIT · MAX, GERM MAX	CAES · BRIT · MAX, GERM · MAX		
286 April 1	(GERM · MAX · II ?)	IMP · AVG, etc.		
287 Jan. 1	COS · III	COS		
288 Jan. 1		COS · II		
——	PERS · MAX · GERM MAX · III, IIII	PERS · MAX · GERM MAX · III, IIII		
289 ——	SARM · MAX	SARM · MAX		
290 Jan. 1	COS · IIII	COS · III		
291 ——	SARM · MAX · II	SARM · MAX · II		
292 Jan. 1			COS	COS
Mch. 1			CAES · TR · P (?)	CAES · TR · P (?)
293 Jan. 1	COS · V	COS · IIII		
——	SARM · MAX · III (?)	SARM · MAX · III (?)	SARM · MAX	SARM · MAX

[1] The TR · P of *Maximian* is counted sometimes from 285, when he became CAES; sometimes from 286, when he was made AVG. (See Dessau, No. 617, note 2.)

	Diocletian.	Maximian.	Constantius.	Galerius.
A.D.				
294 ——	GERM · MAX · V̄ IMP · X̄	GERM · MAX · V̄ IMP · VIIII	GERM · MAX	GERM · MAX
295 ——	CARP · MAX	CARP · MAX	CARP · MAX	CARP · MAX
296 Jan. 1	COS · VI		COS · II	
——			BRIT · MAX	BRIT · MAX
297 Jan. 1		COS · V̄		COS · II
——	MED · MAX · ADIAB MAX	MED · MAX · ADIAB MAX	MED · MAX · ADIAB MAX	MED · MAX · ADIAB MAX
——	PERS · MAX · II GERM · MAX · VI	PERS · MAX · II GERM · MAX · VI	PERS · MAX · II	PERS · MAX · II
299 Jan. 1	COS · VII	COS · VI		
——	SARM · MAX · IIII	SARM · MAX · IIII	GERM · MAX · II SARM · MAX · II	GERM · MAX · II SARM · MAX · II
300 Jan. 1			COS · III	COS · III
301 ——	IMP · XVIII	IMP · XVII		
302 Jan. 1			COS · IIII	COS · IIII
303 Jan. 1	COS · VIII	COS · VII		
304 Jan. 1	COS · VIIII	COS · VIII		
305 Jan. 1			COS · V̄	COS · V̄
May 1	Abdication	Abdication	IMP · AVG, etc.	IMP · AVG, etc.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EMPERORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

1. [*C. Iul*]io Caesari im[*p*]., dictat. iteru[*m*, | *pont*]ufici max[*umo*, | *aug*., c]os., patrono mu[*nicipi*], | d. c.

C. I. L. I. 620; IX. 2563. From Bovianum in Samnium. Caesar was made *dictator iterum* in the autumn of 706/48, and entered upon his third dictatorship on the kalends of Jan. 709/45. These dates form the limits in the age of the inscription.

2. C. Iulio C. f. Caesari | imp., triumviro r. p. c., | patrono, | d. d.

C. I. L. IX. 2142. From the town of S. Agata de' Goti (Saticula) in Samnium. Caesar (Augustus) was made *triumvir rei publicae constituendae* by the *Lex Titia*, Nov. 27, 711/43. He was called *imp. Caesar* in 714/40.

3. imp. Caesar divi f. | Augustus cos.[1] XI, trib. | potestate[2] dedit, | M. Appuleius Sex. f. leg. | iussu eius fac. curavit.

C. I. L. V. 5027. Found at Tridentum, where it exists to-day in the church of S. Apollinaris. [1] Determine the date from those of Cos. XI and Cos. XII given in table, page 125. [2] *Tribunicia potestate* was first counted, as some (Eckhel) believe, June 27, according to Hirschfeld, June 25, 731/23, according to Mommsen, on the *kalends* of July, the day on which he resigned his eleventh consulship, 731/23. The number of the *tribunicia potestate* may have been omitted, although this is rare.

4. imp. Caesar divi f. | Augustus | pontifex maximus, | imp. XII, cos. XI, trib. pot.[1] XIV, | Aegupto in potestátem | populi Románi redáctá, | Sóli dónum dedit.

C. I. L. VI. 701. At Rome on an obelisk in Piazza del Popolo. A similar inscription (VI. 702) appears on another obelisk standing in Piazza di Monte Citorio. These were erected by Augustus in the Campus Martius, and are described by Pliny, *H. N.* XXXVI. 71.[1] Determine date from table, page 125.

5. imp. Caes[*ar*] divi f. August. | pontif. maximus, cos. XI, | tribunicia potest. XIIII, | ex stipe, quam populus Romanus | k. Ianuariis apsenti ei contulit,[1] | Iullo Antonio[2] Africano Fabio cos.,[3] | Mercurio sacrum.

Bull. Com. 1888, p. 228. On an altar found among the remains of a chapel on the Esquiline. [1] Cf. Suet. *Aug.* 57. *Kal. Jan. strenam in Capitolio, etiam absenti, ex qua summa pretiosissima deorum simulacra mercatus, vicatim dedicabat.* [2] The son of the Triumvir. [3] 744/10.

6. imp. Caesari Augusto divi f. | pontufici max., trib. potest. $\overline{\text{XIIX}}$, | cos. $\overline{\text{XI}}$, patri patriae, d. d.

C. I. L. II. 2107. On a stone which supports the arch of an Arabian cistern in Arjona (Urgavo), in Baetica, Spain. This inscription is one of those in which Augustus was termed *pater patriae* before the year 752/2, when the title was formally conferred upon him *a senatu populoque Romano.* Cf. *C. I. L.* I. p. 386.

5

7. imp. Caesari
divi f. Augusto
pontific. maximo
patri patriae, aug., XV vir. s. f., VII vir. epulon.
cos. XIII, imp. XVII, tribunic. potest. XXX [1]

4

Ti. Caesari
Augusti f.
divi nepot., pont.
cos. [*i*]ter.,[2] imp. ter, augurique [3]
tribuniciae pot. VIII [*I*] [2]

3

Germanico
Iulio [*T*]i. f.
Augusti nepot.
divi pron. Caesari [6]

2

D[*ruso Iulio Ti*] f.
Augusti nepoti
divi pron. Caesari
pontifici [7]

1

Neroni Iulio
Germanici [*f*]
Aug. pronepot.
Caesari

6

Livia[*e*]
Drusi f.
uxori Caesaris Aug.

7

[*C.*] Caesari
Augusti f.
divi nepot.
pontific., cos.
imperatori [4]

8

[*L.*] Caesari
Augusci f.
divi nepot.
auguri cos. design.[5]
principi iuventutis

9

Druso Iulio
Germanici f.
Aug. pronepot.
Germanico.

10

Ti Claudio
Drusi Germanici f.
Neroni Germanico

C. I. L. V. 6416; VI. p. XV. These inscriptions of Augustus and his family were placed beneath their statues, which adorned the triumphal arch at Ticinum (Pavia). They exist in the MS. of the tenth century, known as Anonymus Einsiedlensis of the Abbey of Einsiedeln, and are from a copy made between 750–850 A.D., by the compiler of the original of the MS.

There appear here inscriptions of Augustus (5), his wife (6), his grandsons, recently adopted, C. and L. Caesar (7 and 8), of Tiberius (4), adopted son of Augustus, together with the former's sons (3 and 2) and grandsons (1 and 9). Claudius, the brother of Germanicus, is also named (10). Julia and Agrippa Postumus do not appear, since at the time when the arch was completed they were in banishment. [1] 760–1 (7–8 A.D.). [2] Ti. Nero was adopted by Augustus, June 26, 757 (4 A.D.), and was called Ti. Caesar, and was made the associate of his adoptive father in the *tribunicia potestate* at the same time, a title which he had held, however, for five years. His *tribunicia potestate* should therefore be numbered VIIII, and his title of consul should also be numbered *iterum*, not *ter*. [3] The *que* may be due to error in copying for *qu*[*indecemviro s. f.*]. [4] C. Caesar was styled *imperator* 756 (3 A.D.) at capture of Artagiri. He probably laid aside his equestrian title *princeps iuventutis* when he became consul. [5] L. Caesar died 755 (2 A.D.) as *consul designatus*. [6] Germanicus had not held any office save the quaestorship. He was adopted by Tiberius 4 A.D. [7] Drusus had not held any office when the inscription was set up. The date of the completion of the arch is determined from the *tribunicia potestate XXX* of Augustus, 7–8 A.D., June 27. Tiberius is here shown by the *imperium* and *tribunicia potestate* to be the successor of Augustus, and the other inscriptions, save that of Claudius, are of those connected with him regularly or by adoption.

8. Iunoni Liviae Augusti sacrum, | L. Passieno Rufo[1] imperatore | Africam obtinente, | Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Cor. Rufus | et Maria C. f. Galla Cn.[2] | conservati | vota l. m. solvont.

Ephem. Ep. V. 640. On a stone set in the wall of a building at El-Lebs, in the province of Africa. [1] Consul 750/4, proconsul of Africa 756 (3 A.D.). [2] *Gn*(*aei*) (*uxor.*).

9. Cereri Iuliae Augustae | divi Augusti, matri | Ti. Caesaris Augusti, | Lutatia C. f. sacerdos Augustae | ⟨imp. perpet.⟩,[1] | uxor | M. Livi M. | f. Qui. Optati flaminis G[*a*]ul. | Iuliae Augusti ⟨imp. perpet.⟩,[1] cum V[2] | liberis s. p. consacravit.

C. I. L. X. 7501. Found in Insula Gaulus (Gozzo), now at Malta, where it may still be seen. [1] These words, *imp*(*eratoris*) *perpet*(*ui*), have been

inserted in place of others erased. [2] *cum quinque liberis* or *cum v*[*iro et*] *liberis.* Livia is called Ceres, according to Greek custom.

10. Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Nero pont., cos. II, [*imp I*]I, trib. potest. V, | Nero Claudius Ti. f. Drusus Germ[*anicus*] augur, c[*os*], imp. . . . | murum portas turris d. [*s. p.*] f. c.

C. I. L. IX. 2443. Found in fragments at Saepinum (Altilia, near Sepino), in Samnium, where it still exists. In 4 A.D. Tiberius was adopted by Augustus, and ceased to be called Claudius Nero. Determine the date from table, page 125.

11. pleps urbana quinque et | triginta tribuum | Druso Caesari Ti. Aug. f. | divi Augusti n. | divi Iulii pronepoti | pontifici, auguri, sodal. Augustal.,[1] | cos. iterum, tribunic. potest. iter.,[2] | aere conlato.

C. I. L. VI. 910. One of two marble tablets of same size found at Rome, near the Tiber, still in existence. [1] Cf. Tac. *Ann.* I. 54. [2] Drusus was *consul iterum* 21 A.D., received *tribunicia potestate* in 22 (Tac. *Ann.* III. 56). This inscription was set up in 23 A.D., just before or just after the death of Drusus.

12. ossa | Agrippinae M. Agrippae [*f.*] divi Aug. neptis, uxoris | Germanici Caesaris, | matris C. Caesaris Aug. | Germanici principis.

C. I. L. VI. 886. On a large marble urn now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori at Rome. When Caligula, son of Agrippina, became emperor, 37 A.D., he brought the ashes of his mother from the island of Pandateria, and placed them in the mausoleum of Augustus (Suet. *Cal.* 15).

13. Neroni Caesari | Germanici Caesaris f. | Ti. Caesaris Augusti n. | divi Augusti pron. | flámini Augustáli, | sodáli Augustáli, | sodáli Titio, frátri Árváli, fétiáli, quaestori, | ex s. c.

C. I. L. VI. 913. Engraved in large letters on a marble tablet found at Rome, near the Flavian amphitheatre, now in Capitoline Museum. The date of the inscription lies between his quaestorship, 27 A.D. (Tac. *Ann.* III. 29), and the decree of banishment, 29 A.D. (Tac. *Ann.* V. 3). Although Tac. (*Ann.* III. 29) says that he was made *pontifex maximus* in 20 A.D., there is no evidence of this in the inscriptions.

[redacted]

14. C. Caesar Germa|nicus Germanici | Caesaris f. Ti. Aug. n. | divi Aug. pron. divi | Iuli abn. Aug. pat. patr.,[1] | cos. $\overline{\text{II}}$,[2] imp., trib. pote|state $\overline{\text{II}}$,[2] pontif. max., | a Baete et Iano Augusto | ad Oceanum | . . . . . .

C. I. L. II. 4716. On a milestone found at Cordova (Corduba), Spain, still in existence. [1] *pat. patr.* is in somewhat larger letters, and was probably a later addition (Hübner). According to Eckhel, *Doct. Num.* VI. 223, Caligula seems to have taken this title in the early months of 38 A.D. Dio LIX. 12 relates that he assumed all the *honores* of former emperors except this one, which he received somewhat later. [2] Determine these dates from page 126.

15. [*Ti. C*]laudio Drusi f. Caesari Augu[*sto* | *G*]ermanico pontif. maximo, tribu[*nic*] | potest.[1] $\overline{\text{III}}$, cos. $\overline{\text{III}}$, imp. $\overline{\text{V}}$, patri patri[*ae*, | *socii*] publici XX libertatis et $\overline{\text{XXV}}$ venal[*ium*].

C. I. L. VI. 915. Found at Rome, existing only in copy. [1] See table, page 126. The inscription was set up by the farmers of the two taxes, *vicesima libertatis* (5% of the value of a manumitted slave) and *quinta et vicesima venalium mancipiorum.*

16. pro salute | Ti. Claudi Caesaris Aug. Germanici pont. max., trib. pot. VII,[1] cos. IIII, | imp. $\overline{\text{XV}}$, p. p., censoris *! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !*[2] liberorumque *! ! ! ! !*[2] | ex voto suscepto C. Iulius Sex. f. Cor. Postumus, praef. Aegypti | Ti. Claudi Caesaris Aug. Germanici, ex auri p. $\overline{\text{XVI}}$.

C. I. L. VI. 918. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome. [1] See page 126. [2] Probably the words *et Valeriae Messalinae Aug.* and *eorum* have been erased. According to Tacitus (*Ann.* XI. 38) the name of Messalina was erased from public and private monuments.

17. Nero Claudius | divi Claudi f. | Germarmanici (?) Cae[*s*]. | n. Ti. Caesaris Aug. pro | nep. divi Aug. abnepos | Caesar Aug. | Germanicus pontif. | max., tr. pot. $\overline{\text{IIII}}$,[1] imp. IIII, cos. | $\overline{\text{III}}$, p. p. restituit.

C. I. L. XII. 5471. Inscribed on a milestone of the road leading from Forum Iuli to Aquae Sextiae, in Narbonensis. [1] See page 127.

18. Nero Claudius | Caesar Aug. Germanicus | imp., pont. max., trib. pot. XI,[1] | cos. IIII, imp. VIIII, pat. p., | Cn. Domitio Corbulone[2] | leg. Aug. pro pr., | T. Aurelio Fulvo[3] leg. Aug., | leg. III Gal.[4]

C. I. L. III. *Suppl.* 6741. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Ziata (Charput), Armenia Maior, with two others similar to it. [1] See page 127. [2] For the account of Corbulo's occupation of Armenia, see Tacitus, *Ann.* XV. 25–26. [3] Aurelius Fulvus, grandfather of Antoninus Pius (Tac. *Hist.* I. 79). [4] *legione tertia Gallica*, or perhaps gen. or nom. forms. The name of the emperor is in the nom. case, subject of *fecit*, to be supplied. *Imperator* after the *cognomina* is extraordinary, and probably an error.

19. *a*) imp. Neroni Claudio divi Claudi f. Germ. | Caesaris n. Ti. Caesaris Aug. pro n. divi Aug. ab n. | Caesari Aug. Germ. p. m., tr. pot. XIII,[1] imp. XI, cos. IIII, | L. Titinius L. f. Gal. Glaucus Lucretianus flam. Romae et Aug., II vir[2] | IIII, p. c., sevir eq. R., curio, praef. fabr. cos.,[3] tr. mil. leg. XXII Primig., praef. pro legato | insular. Baliarum, tr. mil. l[*e*]g. VI Victricis, ex vótó suscepto pro salute imp. | Neronis quod Baliaribus voverat anno A. Licinio Nerva cos.,[4] II viris L. Saufe[*i*]o | Vegeto et Q. Aburio Nepote, ub[*i*] velle[*t*] poneret, voto compos posīt Iovi Iuno[*ni*] | Minervae Felicitati Romae divo Augusto.

b) divae Poppaeae Augustae | imp. Neronis Caesaris August., | L. Titinius L. f. Gal. Glaucus Lucretianus | (for the remainder see *a*).

C. I. L. XI. 1331. This inscription is on a marble tablet found in the neighborhood of Luna, now at Rome, in Capitoline Museum. [1] See page 127. [2] *duovir quartum, p(atronus) c(oloniae) (Lunensis).* [3] *praefectus fabrum consularis.* [4] 65 A. D. The colleague of Licinius Nerva, M. Vestinus Atticus, is not mentioned, because he was killed by command of the emperor during his consulship. Tacitus, *Ann.* XV. 68, 69. Sueton. *Nero* 35.

20. Sergio | Sulpicio | Galbae | imp. Caesar.

Ephem. Ep. II. 522. From a portion of a *cippus* found at Spalato, near Salonae, in Dalmatia, where it exists in the museum, dating 68–69 A. D. The *diplomata* given to veterans of the *legio prima Adiutrix* show that the emperor preferred the form *Ser. Galba imp. Caesar Augustus.* Note *Sergius* for *Servius*, probably the earliest instance of this spelling.

21. A. Vitellius L. f. | imperator, | cos. perp.

C. I. L. VI. 929. The only known inscription relating to Vitellius from the city of Rome, now existing in a copy. It was originally engraved on a pedestal which was afterwards hollowed out so as to serve as a sepulchral urn. Cf. Suet. *Vitellius*, 11, (*Vitellius*) *comitia in decem annos ordinavit seque perpetuum consulem.*

22. imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Aug. | pont. max., tr. pot. III,[1] | imp. IIX, p. p., cos. III, des. IIII, | s. c.,[2] quod vias urbis | neglegentia | superior. tempor. | corruptas in|pensa sua restituit.

C. I. L. VI. 931. Found at Rome, existing now in copy. [1] Determine date from table, page 129. [2] *s(enatus) c(onsulto).*

23. imp. Caesar Vespasia|nus Aug. ponti[*f*] max., trib. pot. | VIIII,[1] imp. XIIX, p. p., cos. IIX, design. VIIII; | imp.[3] T. Caesar Aug. f. cos. VI, desig. V[II]; Domitianus Caesar Aug. f. | cos. V, desig. VI,[4] vias | a novo munierunt | per L. Antonium Nasonem | proc.[2] eorum.

C. I. L. III. *Suppl.* 6993. Found at Prusa (Brussa), Bithynia. [1] See page 129. [2] A coin with the head of Vespasian gives the name of the same procurator (Eckhel, II., p. 404). [3] Note the *praenomen imp(erator)* possessed by Titus before having the name *Augustus* (Mommsen, *Wiener Numism. Zeitschr.* III., p. 458 ff., 1871. *T. imp. Caes. Aug. f.* appears in another inscription (*Arch. Ep. Mitth.* V., p. 216) and on some coins. [4] The date of the sixth consulship of Domitian is uncertain. The coincidence of three *coss. designati* is remarkable.

24. senatus populusq. Romanus | imp. Tito Caesari divi Vespasiani f. Vespasian[*o*] Augusto | pontif. max., trib. pot. X,[1] imp. XVII, [*c*]os. VIII,[1] p. p. principi suo, | quod praeceptis patr[*is*] consiliisq. et auspiciis gentem Iudaeorum domuit et urbem Hierusolymam, omnibus ante | se ducibus regibus gentibus aut frustra petitam aut | omnino intem[*p*]tatam, delevit.

C. I. L. VI. 944. From an arch in the Circus Maximus at Rome. It is preserved in a copy, the original of which was made before the ninth century, and is given in the Codex Einsiedlensis. [1] See page 129.

25. imperator Caesar | divi Vespasiani f. | Domitianus Aug. | Germanicus, pontifex | maxsumus, tribuniciae | potestatis VIIII, imp. XXI, | cos. XV, censor | perpetuus, p. p., ab arcu, | unde incipit Baetica, | viam Aug.[2] [*restituit*] | . . . . .

C. I. L. II. 4721. A *miliarium* now at Cordova (Corduba), in Spain. [1] See page 130. [2] *Augusta via* as made by Augustus.

26. Domitiae Cn. f. | Domitiani Caesaris | d. d.

C. I. L. X. 1422. Found at Herculaneum in the theatre, now in museum at Naples. Domitia was the daughter of Cn. Domitius Corbulo, and married Domitian in 70 A.D. The inscription dates between 70 A.D. and the time of the destruction of the city, 79 A.D.

27. imp. Caesar | Nerva Aug. Germ. | pontif. max., trib. | potest. III, cos. IIII, p. p., | viam a Tripontio ad | Forum Appi ex glarea | silice sternendam | sua pecunia incohavit; | imp. Caes. | Nerva divi Nerv[*ae f.*] Trai[*a*]nus Aug. | Germ. p[*ont. m*]ax., | trib. potest., cos. III, p. [*p.*], consummavit.

C. I. L. X. 6824. A *miliarium* of the Via Appia, near Forum Appii, where it still exists. Determine date from page 131.

28. senatus populusque Romanus | imp. Caesari divi Nervae f. Nervae | Traiano Aug. Germ. Dacico pontif. | maximo, trib. pot. XVII, imp. VI, cos. VI, p. p., | ad declarandum quantae altitudinis | mons et locus tant[*is ope*]ribus[1] sit egestus.

C. I. L. VI. 960. On the pedestal of Trajan's Column in the Forum of Trajan, in Rome, still in existence. [1] Another reading is *tantis viribus*. Dio, LXVIII. 16. See also Jordan, *Topog.* I. 2, p. 454. Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome*, vol. II. 30 ff.

29. s. p. q. R. | imp. Caesari divi Traiani | Parthici f. divi Nervae nepoti | Traiano Hadriano Aug. pont. | max., tr[*ib.*] pot. II, cos. II, | qui primus omnium principum et | solus remittendo sestertium novies | milies centena milia n. debitum fiscis | non praesentes tantum cives suos sed | et posteros eorum praestitit hac | liberalitate securos.

C. I. L. VI. 967. From the Forum of Trajan in Rome. The letters were once formed of bronze set in the stone. Only a small portion exists

to-day, the remainder being obtained from a copy made before the ninth century, preserved in the Codex Einsiedlensis.

30. imp. Caes. divi Traiani | Part. f. divi Nervae n. | Traianus Hadrianus Aug. | pont. max., trib. pot. XX, cos. III, p. p., | I. S. m. r.[1] statuam ex donis aureis | et arg. vetustate corruptis | fieri et consecrari iussit | ex auri p. III ~ [2] et arg. p. CCVI ≈

C. I. L. XIV. 2088. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Lanuvium, now at Rome, in the Capitoline Museum. [1] *Iunoni Sospiti matri reginae.* [2] *ex auri pondo (libris) tribus uncia una.*

31. Matidiae | divae Marcianae | [A]ug.[1] nepti divae | Matidiae Aug.[2] f. divae | Sabinae Aug. sorori | imp. Antónini Aug. Pii | materterae,[3] bule et civitas | Efesiórum, | c. a.[4] Successó lib.[5] próc.

C. I. L. III. *Suppl.* 7123. Found at Ephesus among the ruins of the temple of Diana. [1] Sister of Trajan. [2] Mother-in-law of Hadrian. [3] Matidia is called the aunt of Antoninus, inasmuch as she was the sister of his adoptive father's wife, Sabina. [4] *c(uram) a(gente).* [5] *lib(erto) proc(uratore).*

32. imp. Caesar divi Hadriani fil. divi Traiani Parthici nep. divi [*Nervae*] | pronepos T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Aug. Pius pontif. max., trib. potes[*t. II, cos. II,*][1] | thermas, in quarum exstructionem divos pater suus HS [XX][2] polli[*citus erat*], | adiecta pecunia, quanta amplius desiderabatur, item marmoribus ad omnem o[*rnatum perfecit*].

C. I. L. XIV. 98. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Ostia, now in the Vatican Museum. [1] Mommsen assigns this inscription to 139 A.D., since there is no room for *imp. II*, which belongs to Antoninus Pius from 143 A.D., nor *p. p.*, the use of which dates from the middle of 139 A.D. [2] *Sestertium vicies (centena milia).* Cf. Minucius Felix, *Octavius* 4.

33. M. Aurelio Vero | Caesari imp. Cae|saris Titi Aelii Ha|driani Antoni|ni Aug. Pii p. p. filio, | cos. II, | scaphari qui Romulae | negotiantur | d. s. p. d. d.

C. I. L. II. 1169. Found at Sevilla (Hispalis), Spain, preserved only in copy. It was probably set up in company with a similar inscription of Antoninus Pius, II. 1168, and dates with that in *tribunicia potestate* VIIII, 146 A.D.

34. L. Aelio Aurelio | Commodo | imperatoris Caesa|ris T. Aeli Hadri|ani Antonini | Aug. Pii p. p. f., | d. d. p. p.

C. I. L. VIII. 50. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at El Djem (Thysdrus), in Africa. This is the form of the name of Lucius Verus, afterwards emperor, after his adoption by Antoninus Pius, and before his brother Marcus Aurelius had conferred upon him the cognomen Verus and a share in the imperial power.

35. imp. Caes. divi An|tonini Pii fil. divi | Hadriani nep. di|vi Traiani Parthi|ci pronep. divi Ner|vae abnepoti | L. Aurelio Vero Aug. | Armeniaco pont. | maximo, trib. pot. III, [*imp. II, c*]*os.* II, d. d.

C. I. L. X. 17. Found at Locri (Torre di Gerace), Brutium, where it still exists.

36. Concordiae | Augustor. | imp. Caes. M. Aureli Anto|nini Armeniac. Medic. Par|thic. maximi p. p.[1] et | imp. Caes. L. Aureli Veri Armeniaci | Medici Parthici maximi p. p.,[1] | L. Gargilius Q. fil. Pap. Augustalis aed. | statuam, quam ob honorem | aed.[2] super legitim.[3] ex HS IIII mil. | num. pollicitus est, ampli-[*ata*] pec.[4] anno suo posuit dedicavitq.

C. I. L. VIII. 8300. Found at Cuicul in Province of Numidia. [1] Marcus and Verus appear to have been termed *patres patriae* in 166 A.D. after the month of March. [2] *aed(ilitatis)*. [3] *legitim(am)*. [4] *pec(unia)*.

37. imp. Caesar M. Aurelius | Antoninus Aug. | Germanicus Sarmat. et | imp. Caesar L. Aurelius | Commodus Aug. | Germanicus Sarmatic. | hos lapides constitui iusserunt | propter controversias quae | inter mercatores et mancipes | ortae erant, uti finem | demonstrarent vectigali | foriculari[1] et ansarii | promercalium secundum | veterem legem semel dum|taxat exigundo.

C. I. L. VI. 1016 *a*. Found at Rome, where it exists to-day in Villa Albani. A similar inscription, somewhat imperfect, was found near the walls of the city, back of the Lateran Basilica (*Ephem. Ep.* IV. 787). Two others are given in the Einsiedlensis MS., which are there assigned, the one to the *via Salaria*, the other to the *via Flaminia*, so that it is probable that other stones were placed on other roads about the city. These stones were set up between 177 A.D. in the year in which Commodus was

called Augustus, and the year in which Marcus Aurelius died, 180 A.D. [1] *foriculari* for *foricularii;* nothing is known as to the character of this tax, but the *ansarium* is mentioned in another inscription, VI. 8594, thus: *quidquid usuarium* (i.e. intended for the use of the purchaser) *invehitur, ansarium non debet.* (Dessau.)

38. Faustin[*a*]e Aug. | imp. Caes. M. Aureli | Antonin[*i*] Aug. Germa|nici tr. [*po*]t. XXVII,[1] | cos. I[*II*], p. p., | C. Laberiu[*s* *Q*]uartinus | cos., VII [*vi*]r epul.

C. I. L. X. 5824. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Ferentinum, a town of the Hernici, where it exists to-day in the museum.

39. imp. Caes. | M. Aurelius | Commodus[1] | Antoninus | Aug. Pius Sarm. | Germ. maximus | Brittannicus |[2] pont. max., trib. | pot. VIIII, imp. VI, | cos. IIII, p. p. | pontem Hippi flumi|nis vetustate cor|ruptum restituit, | sumptum et operas | subministrantibus | Novensibus Delmi|nensibus Riditis, cu|rante et dedicante | L. Iunio Rufino Procu|liano leg. pr. pr.

C. I. L. III. 3202. Found at Trigl in Dalmatia, now in the museum at Spalato. [1] This word has been partially erased, but is still legible. [2] Commodus seems to have been called Britannicus in 184 A.D. (Eckhel VII. 112.)

40. imp. Caes. Lucio Septimio M. fil. Severo Pio Pertinaci Aug. patri patriae Parthico Arabico et | Parthico Adiabenico pontific. maximo, tribunic. potest. XI, imp. XI, cos. III, procos. et | imp. Caes. M. Aurelio L. fil. Antonino Aug. Pio Felici tribunic. potest. VI, cos. procos., ⟨p. p., | optimis fortissimisque principibus⟩, | ob rem publicam restitutam imperiumque populi Romani propagatum | insignibus virtutibus eorum domi forisque, s. p. q. R.

C. I. L. VI. 1033. Inscribed on both sides of the famous arch of Severus in the Forum Romanum, in large letters, which were originally filled with bronze. When Caracalla had murdered his brother Geta, he ordered his name to be erased from all inscriptions, hence the words in angular brackets have been cut over the erased name *P. Septimio L. fil. Getae nobiliss. Caesari.* For date see page 136. It is curious that in a public inscription the *praenomen* is written in full; also that Marcus Aurelius is not termed *divus*, and that *Parthici maximi* does not appear with name of Severus. (Dessau.)

41. imp. Caes. L. Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci Aug. Arabic. Adiabenic. Parth. max. fortissimo felicissimo | pontif. max., trib. potest. XII, imp. XI, cos. III, patri patriae, et | imp. Caes. M. Aurelio Antonino Pio Felici Aug. trib. potest. VII, cos. ⟨III, p. p., procos. fortissimo felicissimoque principi⟩ et | Iuliae Aug. matri Aug. ⟨n⟩ et castrorum et ⟨senatus et patriae et⟩ imp. Caes. M. Aureli Antonini Pii Felicis Aug. | ⟨Parthici maximi Brittannici maximi⟩, | argentari et negotiantes boari huius ⟨loci qui invehent⟩,[1] devoti numini eorum.

C. I. L. VI. 1035. On the Arch of Severus in the Forum Boarium. The bracketed portions are substitutes for erasures, probably of the following: *cos. et P. Septimio Getae Caesari, et Iuliae Aug. matri Augg. et castrorum, et Fulviae Plautillae Aug. imp. Caes. M. Aureli Antonini Pii Felicis Aug. uxori, filiae P. Fulvii Plautiani.* [1] Substituted for simply *loci.*

42. Concordiae | Augg[*g*] | dominorum | nn[*n*][1] | impp. L. Septimi | Severi et M. Au|reli Antonini | ⟨Pi(i) Fel. Aug. Parth. max. | Brit. max. Ger.⟩[2] Augg[*g*][1] | et Iuliae Aug. | L. Licinius Optatia|nus ob honorem | fl. pp.[3] statuas, quas | ex ⊖ XX m. n. cum | basib. praeter le|gitim.[4] pollicitus | est, ampliata pec. | ex ⊖ XXXV m. n. | posuit easque | sportulis decuri. | datis et epul. curi is, et ludis scae|nicis editis, de|dicavit.

Ephem. Ep. VII. 757. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Timghâd (Thamugadi), in Africa. [1] The third *g* and third *n* are erased as referring to Geta. [2] Substitution for name of Geta. [3] *flaminii perpetui.* [4] *legitimam summam*, i.e. the amount allowed by law *ob honorem flaminii.*

43. M. Aurelio Antonino Caesari imperatori destinato[1] imperatoris Caes. | L. Septimi Severi Pii Pertinacis Aug. Arabici Adiabenici vindicis et conditoris | Romanae disciplinae filio divi M. Antonini Pii Ger. Sarm. nepoti | divi Antonini Pii pronepoti divi Hadriani abnepoti divi Traiani Par|thici et divi Nervae adnepoti, decreto decurionum pecunia public., | Q. Anicius Faustus leg. Augustorum[2] pro praetore patr. col. dedicavit.

Ephem. Ep. VII. 353. Inscribed on a tablet found at Timghâd (Thamugadi), in Africa. [1] 197 A.D. [2] As Caracalla did not receive the title Augustus until 198, we would not expect Faustus to be termed *legatus Augustorum* in the previous year.

44. [*P. Septimio Getae nobilis*|*simo Caesari*] | imp. Caes. L. Septimi Severi | Pii Pertinacis Aug. | Arab. | Adiab. Part. max. fortissi|mi felicissimi pont. max., | trib. potest. VII, imp. XI, cos. II, | p. p., procos. f[*il.*] | imp. Caes. M. Aureli Antonini Aug. | trib. potest. II, procos. [*fratri*] | divi M. Antonini Pii Ger. Sarm. | [*nep*]. divi Antonini Pii pr[*onep*] | divi Hadriani a[*bnep.*] divi Traia|ni Part. et divi Nervae a[*dnep*], col. Ae|lia Aurelia Mactaris, d. d. p. p.

Ephem. Ep. V. 1174. Inscription on a pedestal found at Mactaris in Africa. The name of Geta and words referring to him have been erased.

45. imp. Caes. | M. Opellius Severus | Macrinus Pius Felix | Aug. pont. max., trib. p. II,[1] | p. p., cos., procos. et M. | Opellius Antoninus | Diaduminianus | nobiliss. Caes. | princ. iuventut., | providentissimi | Augg., fecer. | ab Ag. m. p.[2] | LVI.

C. I. L. III. 5708. A *miliarium* found at S. Lorenzen (Tyrol), on a road leading from Aguontum (Lienz) into Rhaetia. [1] See page 137. [2] *ab Aguonto milia pasuum.*

46. [*hon*]ori im[*p.* | *M.*] Aurel[*l*]i[1] Anto|[*n*]ini Pii Felicis Aug., | [*sa*]cerd. amp[*l.*] invic|ti Solis Elagaba[*li, p*]ont. max., trib. pot. | . . . , cos. III,[2] p. p., | [*s.*] p. q. F.[3]

C. I. L. X. 5827. A marble tablet found at Ferentinum, existing in copy. [1] *Aurelii.* [2] See page 137. [3] *Senatus populusque Ferentinas.*

47. pro salute domini | nostri imperator. | Severi Alexandri[1] Pii Augusti et | Iuliae Maesae[1] et | Iuliae Avitae Mameae[1] sanctissimarum Augustarum, | Genio sancto castror. | peregrinorum | T. Flavius Domitianus | domo Nicomedia, quod | speculator leg. III Parth. | Severianae vovit, has|tatus leg. X Fretensis | princeps peregrinorum | reddedit.

Bull. dell' Ist. 1884, p. 27. Found in the Atrium of Vesta at Rome. [1] These names are partially erased, but are still legible.

48. imp. Caes. | C. Iulius | Verus | Maxi[*minus P. F.*] invictus Aug., | Aquileiensium | restitutor | et conditor, | viam quoque | gemi-

nam | a porta usque | ad pontem[1] | per tirones | iuventut. novae | Italicae suae | dilectus posterior., | longi temporis | labe corruptam, | munivit ac | restituit.

C. I. L. V. 7989. Inscribed on stone found at Aquileia, Venetia, where it still exists in Museum of Cassis. [1] Mommsen considers this the bridge over the Sontius, distant about fifteen miles from Aquileia, which is referred to by authors; cf. Herodianus, 8. 4.

49. [*im*]p. Caesari | [*M. Ant*]onio Gordianó | [*Pio*] Felici invicto | Augusto | pontif. max., trib. pot. II, | cós., procós., p. p.; | Numisius Quintianus v. p.,[1] | ab epistulis Latinis, | devotus numini | maiestatique eius.

C. I. L. VI. 1088. Found at Rome in the baths of Caracalla, existing now in copy. [1] *v(ir) p(erfectissimus)*.

50. Furiae Sabiniae | Tranquillinae | sanctissimae Aug. | coniugi domini n. | imp. Caes. M. Antoni | Gordiani Pii | Felicis invicti Aug., | decuriales geruli[1] et h. u.,[2] devoti numini maiestatiq. eor.

C. I. L. VI. 1096. On a marble pedestal found at Rome, where a part is still to be seen in the Vatican. [1] The carriers of letters and documents who belonged to the *Apparitores* of Rome, and formed a *decuria*. [2] *h(onore) u(si)*.

51. Victoriae reducis dd. nn. | [*imp. Caes. M. Iulii Philippi*[1]] | Pii Felicis Aug. et [*Otaci*]*liae* Se[*verae*] Aug. [*con*]|iugi d. n., milites leg. II | Parth. [*Philippianae*] p. f. f. | aet.,[2] q. m. c.[3] Oclatin[*i*]o Ad|vento cos.,[4] quorum nomi|na cum tribus[5] et patri|is inserta sunt, devo|ti numini maiestati|que eorum d. X k. Aug. Pere|grino et Aemiliano,[6] in his | ↄ et evok.[7] Augg. nn., cura age|[*n*]te Pompon. Iuliano R.[8] leg. eius.

C. I. L. XIV. 2258. Found at Rome, to which place it was probably brought from the camp of the legion at Alba, existing in copy. [1] The name of Philippus and his wife are wanting, probably because erased. [2] *P(iae) f(idelis) f(elicis) aet(ernae)*. [3] *q(ui) m(ilitare) c(oeperunt)*. [4] 218 A.D. [5] Read *tribu(bu)s*. [6] *consulibus*, July 23, 244 A.D. [7] *In his (centuriones) et evok(atus) Aug(ustorum) n(ostrorum)*. [8] Not understood.

52. imp. Caes. C. Vibio Treboniano Gallo Pio Felici A[*ug*] | pontif. max., trib. potest. IIII,[1] cos. II, p. p., procos., [*et*] | imp. Caes.

C. Vibio Afinio Gallo Veldumniano V[*olusiano*] | Pio Felici Aug. pontif. max., trib. potest. IIII,[1] cos. II, p. p., p[*rocos*], | tribus Palatina corp. iuniorum iuvenal. hon . . . . . [2] | client., devoti numini maiestatique eor[*um*], | homines num. DCCCCLXVIII.[3]

C. I. L. VI. 1104. Cf. p. 844. Found at Rome. [1] 253 A.D. [2] *honorati* to which *clientes* is opposed. [3] For this number see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III. 265 n. 3.

53. imp. Caes. P. Licinius | Valerianus Pius Fel. Aug. pon. | max. Germ. max., trib. pot. VII,[1] cos. IIII, | p. p., procos. et imp. Caes. P. Licinius | Gallienus Germ. Pius Fel. Aug. pont. max., trib. | pot. VII, cos. III, p. p., procos. et P. Cornelius Saloninus | Valerianus nobiliss. Caes., pont. Secul.[2] vi ignis consumpt. indulg. | sua restitui curaverunt.

C. I. L. XI. 826. Inscribed on a tablet of granite found near Modena (Mutina), now in the museum of that place. [1] See page 142. [2] *pont(em) Secul(ae)*, where the Via Aemilia crossed the river, a place now called Secchia.

54. Gallieno clementissimo principi, cuius invicta virtus sola pietate superata est, et Saloninae sanctissimae Aug., | Aurelius Victor v. e. dicatissimus numini maiestatique eorum.

C. I. L. VI. 1106. On the Arch of Gallienus, which stands on the Esquiline near the church of S. Vito, Rome. Cf. Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, Ch. X.

55. imp. Caes. L. Domitio Au|reliano Pio Fe. | invicto Aug. | Arabico max. | Gothico max. | Carpico max., trib. p. III, cos. III, | procos. III, princi pi n., ordo Barc. | numini maiestatiq. eius.

C. I. L. II. 4506. Found at Barcelona (Barcino, Tarraconensis), Spain, existing in copy. For date see page 144.

56. providentissimo | principi, rectori orbis ac domino, | fundatori pacis | aeternae | Diocletiano P. F. | invicto Aug. pont. | max., Ger. max., Pers. max., trib. pot. VII,[1] cos. IIII, patri pat., | procos., Sept. | [*Vale*]ntio v. p., p. p. R., | d. n. m. que eius d.[2] d.

C. I. L. III. 5810. Found at Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum), where it exists to-day. [1] See page 146. [2] *vir perfectissimus, praeses provinciae Raetiae, devotus numini maiestatique eius dedit dedicavit.*

57. dd. nn. Diocletianus et Maximianus invicti | seniores Augg.,[1] patres impp. et Caess., et | dd. nn. Constantius et Maximianus invicti Augg., et | Severus et Maximinus nobilissimi Caesares | thermas felices [*Dio*]cletianas, quas [*M*]aximianus Aug. re-[*diens*] ex Africa sub | [*pr*]aesentia maie[*statis*] disposuit ac [*f*]ieri iussit et Diocletiani Aug. fratris sui | nomini consecravit, coemptis aedificiis | pro tanti operis magnitudine omni cultu | perfectas Romanis suis dedicaverunt.

C. I. L. VI. 1130. Dessau 646. Inscription on a tablet from the baths of Diocletian in Rome. It was seen in complete form by the author of the MS. Anonymus Einsiedlensis, while authors of the sixteenth century described two pieces of the same. Portions of another stone with similar inscription have since appeared (*C. I. L.* VI. p. 845; *Ephem. Ep.* IV. 794; *Notizie*, 1890, p. 185). [1] Diocletian and Maximian, after their abdication on the kalends of May, 305, were termed *seniores Augusti* before the news was received of the death of Constantius at Eboracum *a. d. VIII kal. Aug.* 306.

1

58. imp. Caes. Fl. Constantino maximo
P. F. Augusto s. p. q. R.,
quod instinctu divinitatis, mentis
magnitudine, cum exercitu suo
tam de tyranno[1] quam de omni eius
factione uno tempore iustis
rem publicam ultus est armis,
arcum triumphis insignem dicavit.

2
liberatori urbis (*Inside the arch.*)

3
(*Inside the arch.*) fundatori quietis

4
sic $\overline{X}$ sic $\overline{XX}$ (*On west face.*)

5
(*On east face.*) votis $\overline{X}$ votis $\overline{XX}$

C. I. L. VI. 1139. On the celebrated Arch of Constantine, Rome. Some have held that these words *instinctu divinitatis* were insertions in place of an erasure of some other words *nutu Iovis o. m.*; de Ross, *Bull. di Arch. Crist.* 1863, p. 58, refutes this. [1] The tyrant Maxentius was conquered in 312 A.D. The arch probably dates 315 A.D., as is indicated by reference to the ten years of his reign. *sic X sic XX* apparently means "as he has reigned ten, so may he reign twenty," while *votis* may refer to the *decennalia* or *vicennalia*.

CHAPTER VI

OFFICIAL TITLES

CURSUS HONORUM

CORRESPONDING to the titles given with the names of the emperors, there appear also in the inscriptions, after the names of those who have taken part in public life, the designations of official positions which have been held, arranged regularly in an order determined by their importance and grade. This collection of titles sets forth what is known as the *cursus honorum*, which may be defined as the succession of official stations through which a person must pass in order to obtain the position of the highest rank.

In the early Roman Republic the principle of official promotion, whereby eligibility for the various magistracies depended upon the previous tenure of those of lower grade, and the intervention of a certain period of time, was held in an informal way until B.C. 180, when a *certus ordo magistratuum* was definitely established by the Lex Villia Annalis. This consisted of the quaestorship, curule aedileship, praetorship, consulship, with a preliminary military service of ten years, and an interval of at least two years between the various magistracies. The time of Sulla and the later days of the Republic witnessed various modifications in the regulations governing this *cursus honorum*. Under the Empire, however, it found its fullest development and most important application.

Roman society, at the close of the Republic, may be classified in three divisions: the senatorial order, the equestrian order, the plebs. This classification and partition of citizens on the basis of rank already determined under the Republic was employed by Augustus and his successors in establishing and developing the imperial government.

To those of senatorial rank were assigned the old republican magistracies, while to the members of a select body of the knights were given the important *praefecturae*, such as that of Egypt, and by degrees other offices of administration which were closely related to the princeps.

Subordinate officers, both civil and military, also officials of the various *collegia*, were selected from the plebs. Thus in the imperial period there were in existence three careers of official service (*cursus honorum*), open respectively to those of senatorial and equestrian rank and to the commonalty.

The *cursus honorum* appears in the inscriptions arranged on the generally applied principle of an ascending or descending series. In the ascending series, the direct order, the lowest position is mentioned first, and the highest last, while in the descending series, the inverse order, the highest is mentioned first and the lowest last.[1]

This principle is found applied in various ways, as, for example, when in the same inscription *honores ordinarii* are given in descending order, while others, *extra ordinem*, appear in ascending order.[2]

SENATORIAL CURSUS HONORUM

This career was open to senators and all of senatorial rank, namely, those who possessed the requisite property of one million sesterces, and were either the sons of senators or had been raised to the senatorial rank by the emperor.

Before a candidate was qualified to stand for the quaestorship, which was the key to the senatorial *cursus*, two preliminary forms of service were demanded:

1st. The holding of one of a group of minor offices of annual tenure, known as

Vigintiviri. XX VIRI

a) *Triumvir capitalis*, III V · CAP, KAPIT. Function, — Execution of capital sentences.

[1] Borghesi, *Œuvres*, IV., p. 103. As to the consulship and the *sacerdotium*, see page 168.

[2] See inscriptions, p. 170.

b) *Triumvir monetalis*, III V · MON, — *auro argento aere flando feriundo* — III V · A · A · A · F · F. Function, — Coinage of copper money struck by the senate.

c) *Quattuorvir viarum curandarum*, IIII V · V, VIAR · CVR, CVRANDAR. Function, — Supervision of city streets and roads.

d) *Decemvir stlitibus iudicandis*, XV · STL, STLIT · IVD, IVDIC. Function, — Member of court having cognizance in civil cases.

The vigintivirate disappeared during the third century.

2d. The serving at least a year as

Tribunus (χιλίαρχος) *militum laticlavius*,[1] TR, TRIB · M, MIL · L, LAT, LATIC, LATICL.

This office could be held either before or after the vigintivirate. After the Flavian emperors, however, it regularly followed the preliminary magistracies. In the time of the Empire the tribunate of the soldiers had importance mainly as a *tirocinium* for young nobles, and as introductory to the quaestorship. The appointment to this position came from the emperor. Only in rare instances was this service disregarded, but after the early part of the third century it was no longer required.

The magistracies which followed were the quaestorship, tribunate of the plebs or aedileship, praetorship, consulship. The age required for the quaestorship was twenty-five years; for the praetorship, thirty years. A period of at least a year must intervene between the first three of these, and of two years between the last two.

As a patrician was ineligible to the tribunate of the plebs or the plebeian aedileship, he could pass directly from the quaestorship to the praetorship. Both the tribunate of the plebs and the aedileship disappeared during the third century.

The four magistracies were nominally of annual tenure, although the consulship was no longer, as a rule, held through the year. Consuls were either *ordinarii*, entering upon their duties on the first

[1] Augustus at times made prospective senators *praefecti alae*, as well as *tribuni militum*, although later on the former position was held almost exclusively by those of the equestrian order. Suetonius, *Aug.* 38. Vell. Pat. XI. 104. *C. I. L.* XIV. 2105.

of January, and giving their names to the year,[1] or *suffecti*, from whose number were selected the groups of two who should hold office for portions of the year.

TABLE OF SENATORIAL MAGISTRACIES
(in ascending order).

I.	Quaestor (ταμίας, κυαίστωρ)	Q, QVAE, QVAES, QVAESIT
"	pro praetore = provinciae	—— PRO, PR · PR
"	urbanus	—— VRB
"	candidatus	—— K, CAND, KANDID
"	Augusti, Caesaris	—— AVG, CAES
"	designatus	—— DES
II.	Aedilis (ἀγορανόμος)	AED, AEDIL, AID
"	curulis (κουρούλης)	—— CVR
"	plebis (δημοτικός)	—— PL
"	cerealis	—— CER
II.	Tribunus plebis	TR, TRIB · PL
"	candidatus	—— K, CAND, KANDID
III.	Praetor (στρατηγός, πραίτωρ)	PR
"	candidatus	—— K, CAND, KANDID
"	peregrinus	—— PER
"	urbanus	—— VRB
"	tutelarius	—— TVTEL
"	aerarii or ad aerarium	—— AER
IV.	Consul (στρατηγὸς ὕπατος)	C, COS, CON, CONS

Adlectio.

This was an act of the emperor by which elevation to a certain rank might be granted through assignment to the performance of the functions of one of the senatorial magistracies. The forms commonly found are *adlectus inter tribunicios* and *inter praetorios*, rarely *inter quaestorios*. After the third century *adlectus inter consulares* appears.

[1] Although for a long time before the close of the second century the names of *consules ordinarii* had been commonly substituted for those of the *suffecti*, yet in the *acta publica populi Romani* the custom prevailed of naming the consuls actually holding office. After Caracalla the names of the *consules ordinarii* are given. Mommsen, *Ephem. Ep.* I., p. 136. *Ordinarius* appears first in an inscription of the year 155 (*C. I. L.* VI. 2120), and again in one dating 214.

Priesthoods of the Senatorial Order.

Certain religious offices which were held by those of senatorial rank are given in inscriptions in connection with the *cursus honorum*. The ordinary position of these titles is either at the very beginning or at the close of the indications of office.

The consulship is regularly placed immediately after the name, so that if the *sacerdotium* and consulship are both given, the general order is: name, consulship, *sacerdotium*; rarely name, *sacerdotium*, consulship.

TABLE OF SENATORIAL PRIESTHOODS.[1]

Augur (αὔγουρ)	AVG
" publicus populi Romani Quiritium	—— PVB · P · R · Q
Fetialis (φητιᾶλις)	F
Flamen Dialis	FL, FLAM · DIAL
" Quirinalis	" " QVIR
" Augustalis	" " AVG
" Claudialis	" " CLAVD
Frater Arvalis	FR · ARV
Lupercus[2]	LVPERC
Pontifex (ἀρχιερεύς)	PONT, PONTIF
" Maximus	PONT, P · M, MAX
Quindecimvir sacris faciundis	XV VIR · S · F
Salius	SAL
Septemvir epulo or epulonum	VII VIR · EPVL
Sodalis Augustalis	SOD · AVG, AVGVST
" Augustalis Claudialis	" " CL, CLAVDIAL
" Hadrianalis	
" Flavialis	
" Titius	
Virgo Vestalis	V · V

Titles of Honor.

Towards the close of the first[3] century, titles of honor were given to those of senatorial rank. These are found in the inscriptions in

[1] Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie Lat.*, p. 99. Wil. *Index*, ii., p. 480. *C. I. L.* Indices.

[2] Wil. 1193, n. 1.

[3] From time of Marcus and Verus, 161–180. Momm. *Staatsr.* III. 1, 471. "Im Laufe des 1. Jahrhunderts wurde *vir clarissimus* allmählich ein officielles

abbreviated form immediately after the personal name. They are as follows:

vir clarissimus (*ἀνὴρ λαμπρότατος*), V · C; *clarissimae memoriae vir*, C · M · V; *clarissimus puer*, C · P; *clarissimus iuvenis*, C · I; *clarissima puella*, C · P, ꝗ; *clarissima femina*, C · F

In addition to the four magistracies which form the senatorial *cursus honorum* the inscriptions also show the official functions which were performed by those of senatorial rank. These functions, varying in importance, were arranged in grades corresponding to the several magistracies, and hence were exercised, according to their relative value, by those who had been either quaestors, *quaestoricii*, praetors, *praetorii*, or consuls, *consulares*.

The following table contains the principal senatorial functions, and the rank of the different officials by whom they were generally performed.

Function.

Censitor = legatus Augusti censibus accipiendis, LEG · AVG · CENS · ACC; assigned to *consulares* or *praetorii*.

Comes Augusti, COM · AVG; *praetorii* (generally), but also *consulares*, *aedilicii*, *quaestoricii*.

Corrector, CORR; *consulares* or *praetorii*.

Curator (*ἐπιμελητής*) actorum senatus or ab actis senatus, C, CVR, CVRAT · ACTORVM · SENATVS; AB · ACT · SENAT; *quaestoricii*.

Curator rei publicae, C, CVR, CVRAT · R · P (see logistae).

Curator alvei Tiberis et riparum et cloacarum urbis, C, CVR · ALV · TIB · RIPARVM · ET · CLOAC · VRB; *consulares*.

Curator operum publicorum, —— OPER · PVB, PVBL; *consulares* or *praetorii*.

Curator aquarum et Miniciae, —— AQV, AQVAR · ET · MIN, MINIC, or —— Miniciae, —— MIN; *consulares*.

Curator viarum, CVR · VIAR; *praetorii* or *consulares*.

Iudex quaestionis; *aedilicii* or *quaestoricii*.

Iuridicus per Italiam regionis . . ., IVR, IVRID; *consulares*.

und fest stehendes Prädicat der Männer von senatorischem Stande." — "Im Zeitalter der Antonine war die Anwendung des Titels *vir clarissimus* offenbar allgemeiner Gebrauch, wie man aus Gellius sieht: I. 2, 1; I. 22, 6; XVIII. 10, 1." Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte*, I., p. 398.

Iuridicus or legatus iuridicus provinciae . . ., per provinciam . . ., LEG · IVR, IVRID; *consulares* or *praetorii.*

Legatus (πρεσβευτής) Augusti pro praetore provinciae . . ., LEG · AVG · PR · PR; *consulares* or *praetorii*, according to province.

Legatus legionis[1] (πρεσβευτής, ἡγεμὼν λεγιῶνος), LEG · LEG; *praetorii.*

Legatus pro praetore provinciae (proconsulum), LEG · PR · PR · PROV, or legatus proconsulis, LEG · PROCOS; *quaestoricii.*[2]

Logista, or curator liberarum civitatium; *praetorii*, also *quaestoricii.*

Praefectus (ἔπαρχος) aerarii militaris, PR, PRAE, PRAEF · AER · MIL; *praetorii.*

Praefectus aerarii Saturni, —— AER · SAT; *praetorii.*

Praefectus alimentorum; *praetorii* or *consulares.*

Praefectus frumenti dandi ex senatus consulto, PRAEF · F · D · EX · S · C; *praetorii* or *aedilicii.*

Praefectus urbi (urbis), —— VRB; *consulares.*

Proconsul (στρατηγὸς ὕπατος), PRO, PROC, PROCO, PROCOS, PROCOSS; *consulares* (of Asia and Africa), *praetorii* (of other senatorial provinces).

Quaesitor iudex; see iudex quaestionis.

Ex. No. 1.

L · NERATIO · C · F
VOL · PROCVLO
X̄VIR · STLITIBVS · IVDICAN
TRIB · MILITVM · LEGION
V · IĪ · GEMIN · FELIC · ET · LEG
VIII · AVG · QVAEST · AEDIL
PLEB · CERIAL · PRAET · LEG
LEG · X̄VI · FLAVIAE · FIDEL
ITEM · MISSO · AB · IMP
ANTONINO · AVG · PIO · AD · DEDVCEN
dAS · VEXiLLATIONES · IN · SYRIAM · OB
bELLVM parTHICVM · PRAEF · AERARI
MILITARIS
C O S
MVNICIPES SAEPINAT

L. Neratio C. f(ilio) Volt(inia tribu) Proculo (decem) vir(o) stlitibus iudican(dis), trib(uno) militum legion(is) (septimae) Gemin(ae) felic(is) et leg(ionis) (octavae) Aug(ustae), quaest(ori), aedil(i) pleb(is) cereal(i),

[1] For names of legions, see page 408.

[2] Also those of higher rank, but this must not exceed the rank of the proconsul.

praetor(i), leg(ato) leg(ionis) (sextae decimae) Flaviae fidel(is) item misso ab imp(eratore) Antonino Aug(usto) Pio ad deducendas vexillationes in Syriam ob bellum Parthicum, praef(ecto) aerari(i) militaris, co(n)s(uli); Municipes Saepinat(es).

C. I. L. IX. 2457. Found at Saepinum, Italy.

The *cursus honorum* is in the ascending order. All designations between *praetori* and *consuli* indicate praetorian functions.

Ex. No. 2.

L · DASVMIO · P · F
STEL · TVLLIO
TVSCO · COS COMITI AVGVST
AVGVRI · SODAL · HADRIA
NALI · SODALI · ANTONI
NIANO · CVRAT · OPERVM
PVBLICORVM
LEGATO · PR · PR · PROVINCIAR
GERMANIAE · SVPERIOR
ET · PANNONIAE · SVPERIOR
PRAEFECTO · AER · SATVRNI
PRAETORI · TRIBVN · PLEB
LEG · PROVINC · AFRICAE
QVAEST · IMP · ANTONINI · AVG · PII
TRIB · MILIT · LEG · IIII · FLAVIAE
TRIVMVIRO · A · A · A · F · F ·
P · TVLLIVS · CALLISTIO
POSVIT

L. Dasumio, P. f(ilio) Stel(latina tribu) Tullio Tusco co(n)s(uli), comiti August(i).

Priestly functions: —*auguri, sodal(i) Hadrianali, sodal(i) Antoniniano.*

Consular functions: —*curat(ori) operum publicorum, legato pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciar(um) Germaniae Superior(is) et Pannoniae Superior(is).*

Praetorian function: —*praefecto aer(arii) Saturni, praetori, tribun(o) pleb(is).*

Quaestorian functions: —*leg(ato) provinc(iae) Africae, quaest(ori) imp(eratoris) Antonini Aug(usti) Pii.*

Preliminary service: —*trib(uno) milit(um) leg(ionis) IIII Flaviae, triumviro a(uro) a(rgento) a(ere) f(lando) f(eriundo).*

C. I. L. XI. 3365. Found at Tarquinium.

The *cursus honorum* is in the descending order. The consulship was held between the tenure of the praefecture *aerarii Saturni* and the provincial administration, but is placed first in the list of *honores*.

When the word indicating the nature of two successive functions is the same for both, it is usual to find it repeated, but here the title *legato p(ro) p(raetore)* serves for both, being omitted with the second. The word *item* is used, as a rule, to denote a succession of functions, while *et* commonly indicates the tenure of two functions at the same time. This rule is violated here, since Dasumius governed these provinces separately.

EQUESTRIAN CURSUS HONORUM

In the reorganization of the *equites* in the imperial period, the most important feature, from an administrative point of view, was the restoration and elevation of the old body of eighteen centuries, known as the *equites equo publico* (EQ · P, PVBL).[1] Admission to this corps not only depended upon the original qualifications of free-birth, and the possession of the requisite property of 400,000 sesterces, but also upon the presentation by the emperor of the knight's horse, which was in reality the investiture of a suitably qualified person with membership in the equestrian troop. It was to this body that Augustus and his successors looked for officials who were to serve as superintendents (*praefecti*) and agents (*procuratores*) possessing authority only as representatives of the emperor.

Consistently with the early theories of the Romans, and in imitation of the senatorial career, the equestrian civil service was preceded by a military apprenticeship. After the initial military service the candidate for the equestrian *honores* was eligible for one of the procuratorships, which in themselves varied in dignity and importance; then followed the praefectures, which were the highest offices attainable.

The equestrian *cursus honorum* may be considered under three divisions.

I. Preliminary service,
   a) military, *b*) civil.

II. Procuratores.

III. Praefecti.

[1] *Eques Romanus* = ἱππεὺς ῥωμαῖος, ἵππῳ δημοσίῳ τιμηθείς.

I. *a*) Preliminary military service.

Under Augustus no set form of military service appears to have been assigned to the knights, and it was not until the time of Claudius that the *militiae equestres* were in any way clearly defined.

According to Suetonius,[1] Claudius determined upon three forms of service: 1st, *praefectura cohortis;* 2d, *praefectura alae;* 3d, *tribunatus legionis.* The inscriptions, however, testify that these *tres militiae equestres* did not become the usual course of preliminary training until the beginning of the second century, but that omissions, such as of the *praefectura alae* and substitutions of one or more tribunates in the army, or of the three tribunates[2] in the city, were common.[3]

In inscriptions dating from the time of Septimius Severus the old order of promotion from *praefectura cohortis* to *praefectura alae* rarely appears, and other military positions form part of the preliminary career. This now in reality loses its preliminary or introductory nature, and becomes the main service for which the procuratorship is the far-distant reward. The centurionate[4] is now the first equestrian military office,[5] and the primipilate and the *praefectura legionis,* the old *praefectura castrorum,* are stepping stones to the procurator-

[1] *Claudius,* 25 "*equestres militias ita ordinavit ut post cohortem alam, post alam tribunatum legionis daret.*" The order given is shown by the inscriptions to be either incorrect or of short duration, for in the inscriptions the *praefectura alae* regularly has the highest rank. Hirschfeld, *Römischen Verwaltungsgeschichte,* pp. 247 ff.

[2] *tribunus cohortis vigilum, tribunus cohortis urbanae, tribunus cohortis praetoriae.*

[3] See Hirschfeld's *Verwaltungsgeschichte,* p. 248, note 2.

[4] The expression "*militiae equestres*" used above is first referred to by Pliny the Younger, and afterward appears in inscriptions of the third century. So *omnibus equestribus militiis perfunctus, functus,* or *exornatus,* or *militiis equestribus perfunctus;* again, *militia prima, secunda, quarta;* more commonly, *a militiis tribus,* or *tribus militiis perfunctus, a quattuor militiis,* or *quattuor militiarum.* The expression *a militiis* has aroused much discussion. Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III. 549, n. 2, believes there is an ellipsis of *tribus* or *quattuor.* Hirschfeld (p. 250) explains it as merely an honorary title, given to those who have not actually performed military service.

[5] Hirschfeld, *Verwaltungsgeschichte,* p. 249.

ship, while the higher positions filled by *procuratores* fall to those who have held the three city tribunates.[1]

b) Preliminary civil service.

Notwithstanding the gradually increasing importance of military affairs and of service in the army from the beginning of the second century, there was, nevertheless, established at that time a civil career parallel to the military service as preliminary to the position of *procurator*. This was accomplished by the reforms of Hadrian, who recognized and emphasized legal education and training in state affairs as equivalent to service in the army. Thus those who had served as *advocati fisci*, or *sexagenarii a consiliis sacris*,[2] or *consiliarii Augustorum*,[3] or *ab commentariis praefecti praetorio*,[4] also in the lower offices of administration, such as of alimentation, of the roads, of taxation, were eligible for the procuratorship and praefectures without military service.

II. Procuratores (Ἐπίτροποι).

This title, *procurator*, was applied to the imperial agents who performed the lesser administrative duties throughout the Empire. It was originally used in connection with the employees of the emperor's household, who were generally freedmen, but spread afterwards to the offices of government closely related to the emperor, which, becoming of great importance, were finally filled entirely from members of the equestrian order. Thus the office of *procurator* became the patent of equestrian nobility, and hence was not conferred upon men of senatorial rank.

Any satisfactory classification of the various offices of the equestrian career is difficult, as it was not established upon such strict lines as the senatorial *cursus*, and its restrictions were often violated because of the nearness to the emperor, and his readiness to grant

[1] See article by the author, "The Preliminary Military Service of the Equestrian Cursus Honorum," in *Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler*. New York, 1894.

[2] *C. I. L.* VI. 1704. Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III., p. 561. Hirschfeld, *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, p. 255, notes.

[3] *C. I. L.* VI. 1634.

[4] *C. I. L.* VI. 1564.

special favors in promoting from low positions to those of high degree. From the time of Hadrian, however, it is possible to determine the rank of the various procuratorships by means of the salary attached to each.

Thus there are four classes:

Trecenarii,	CCC or AD · HS CCC,	300000	sesterces.
Ducenarii,	CC or AD · HS CC,	200000	"
Centenarii,	C or AD · HS C,	100000	"
Sexagenarii,	AD · HS LX,	60000	"

The following may be classed as

TRECENARII.[1]

Procurator a rationibus or *rationalis*, P, PRO, PROC · A · RATIONIB, RAT, or *Procurator rationis privatae*, —— RAT · PRIV

Procurator a censibus, —— A · CENS, —— *a cognitionibus*, —— *ab epistulis latinis*, —— AB · EPISTVL · LATIN, —— *a libellis*, —— *a memoria*, —— *a studiis; magister summarum rationum*, M, MAGIST · SVM · RAT

All but the first are *ducenarii* until the third century, at which period the title *magister* takes the place of *procurator*.

DUCENARII.

Praeses or *procurator provinciae* (of certain provinces), *procurator vice praesidis*, *procurator stationis hereditatium*, —— *summarum rationum*, —— *ab epistulis Graecis*, —— *idiologus ad Aegyptum*; and in the later period, *procurator XX hereditatium*.

CENTENARII.

Among those of the third class may be mentioned the *procuratores alimentorum*, —— *aquarum*, —— *bibliothecarum* (in the earlier period), —— *hereditatium patrimonii privati*, —— *ludi magni*, —— *monetae*, —— *operum publicorum*, —— *patrimonii*, —— *portus*, —— *summi choragii* (later *logista thymelae*); the *subpraefecti annonae* and *vigilum*, *praefectus vehiculorum*, *consiliarius*, *magister* XX, *procurator ferrariarum*, —— *aurariarum*, *procurator rationis privatae* (*regionis privatae*); *procuratores Aegypti* as —— *iuridicus Alexandreae*, *procurator Pelusii*, —— *Neapoleos et Mausolaei*; also the *praefectus classis* (in Italy) in the first two centuries.

[1] Obtained mainly from Hirschfeld's *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, pp. 259–265.

SEXAGENARII.

Among those in the last class may be mentioned the *advocatus fisci*, *subpraefectus classis* (in Italy), *subprocuratores* (in the provinces), *praefectus vehiculorum* (in the provinces), *procurator ad Miniciam*, *adiutor praefecti annonae*, *procurator ad annonam Ostiis*, *adiutores studiorum*, also the lower offices of the *ratio privata*, such as *procurator ad bona damnatorum*, and of the *XX hereditatium*, the *promagister hereditatium* at Rome, and in the second century the *procurator bibliothecarum*.

III. Praefecti (Ἔπαρχοι).

The history of this title is similar to that of *procurator* in that it originated in the imperial household, and then extended to the important officials of state who discharged certain functions by the delegation of the emperor. The important praefectures were the highest official positions of the equestrian career.

These in ascending order are:

Praefectus classis (stationed at Ravenna and Misenum), P, PF, PR, PRAEF · CL, CLASS
Praefectus vigilum, P, PF etc. VIG, VIGIL
Praefectus annonae, P, PF etc. ANN
Praefectus Aegypti, P, PF etc. AEG
Praefectus praetorio, P, PF etc. PR, PRAET

Priestly Functions.

The inscriptions give also the priestly functions exercised by members of the equestrian order.

Haruspex, HAR
Lupercus, LVPERC
(*Sacerdos*) *Laurens Lavinas*, L · L; LAVR · LAV, LAVIN
Tubicen sacrorum populi Romani Quiritium, TVB · SAC · P · R · Q

Titles of Honor.

From the beginning of the third century the title *vir egregius* (ἀνὴρ κράτιστος), V · E, which had earlier been in general use, became the official designation[1] of honor of the *procurator*. It differed from the senatorial *clarissimus* in that it was given only in exceptional

[1] Wil. n. 667. Hirschfeld, *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, pp. 272–273, notes.

instances to women and children. Note also *egregiae memoriae vir*, E · M · V. The title *vir perfectissimus* (ἀνὴρ διασημότατος), V · P, was also officially recognized about the same time, as the title of the *procuratores* of the highest grade, also of the *praefecti*, from the *praefectus classis* to the *praefectus annonae*. *Vir eminentissimus* (ἀνὴρ ἐξοχώτατος), V · EM, was limited to the *praefectus praetorio*. The title *splendidus eques Romanus* which appears in some inscriptions of Italy seems to have been given to those *equites* who, not being magistrates, could not receive the titles mentioned above.[1]

Ex. No. 1.
C. I. L. VI. 1625 b.

M · PETRONIo · m · f
QVIR · HONORATO
PRAEF · COH · I · RAETorum
TRIB · MIL · LEG · I · MINERviae
P · F · PRAEF · ALAE · AVG · P · F · thrac
PROC · MONET · PROC · $\overline{XX}$ · hered
PROC · PROV · BELG · ET · DVAR
GERMANIAR · PROC · ARATIOn
AVG · PRAEF · ANNON · PRAEF
AEGYPTI · PONTIF · MINORi
NEGOTIATORES · OLEari
EX BAETICA · PATRONo
CVRATORIBVS
CASSIO FAVSTO
CAECILIO · HOnorato

M. Petroni[*o M. f*(*ilio*)] *Quir*(*ina tribu*) *Honorato.*

Preliminary military service: —*praef*(*ecto*) *coh*(*ortis*) (*primae*) *Raet*[*orum*], *trib*(*uno*) *mil*(*itum*) *leg*(*ionis*) *I Miner*[*viae*] *p*(*iae*) *f*(*idelis*), *praef*(*ecto*) *alae Aug*(*ustae*) *p*(*iae*) *f*(*idelis*) [*Thrac*(*iae*)].

Procuratorship: —*proc*(*uratori*) *monet*(*ae*), *proc*(*uratori*) $\overline{XX}$ [*hered*(*itatium*)], *proc*(*uratori*) *prov*(*inciae*) *Belgi*(*cae*) *et duar*(*um*) *Germaniar*(*um*), *proc*(*uratori*) *a ration*(*ibus*) *Aug*(*usti*).

Praefectures: —*praef*(*ecto*) *annon*(*ae*), *praef*(*ecto*) *Aegypti.*

Priestly function: —*pontif*(*ici*) *minor*[*i*].

[1] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III., p. 565. *C. I. L.* IX. 1006, 2232; X. 22, 223.

Elevation of Equites to the Senatorial Rank.

By an act of the emperor (*adlectio*, see page 167) ***procuratores*** of a certain grade were raised to the senatorial rank, and filled vacancies in the senate. This change was not made, as a rule, after the important praefectures had been reached, for these were as high in rank as the curule magistracies; also *adlectio inter praetorios* is more common in the inscriptions than *adlectio inter tribunicios*.[1] There is no evidence of any change to the lower order on the part of those who had held curule offices. The title *equites inlustres* was applied to those who, although of senatorial census, preferred to remain within the equestrian order.

Ex. No. 2.
C. I. L. V. 867.

T I · C L A V D I O
T I · F I L · P A L
S E C V N D I N O
L · S T A T I O · M A C E D O N *i*
P · P · LEG · Iul · F · F · TRIB · COH
PRIM · VIG · TRIB · COH · XI
VRBAN · TRIB · COH · VIIII · PR
P · P · ITERVM PRAEF · LEG · II · TRA *f*
PROC · XX · HER · PROC · PROVN *c*
LVGDVNENS · ET · AQVITAN *icae*
ARATIONIB · AVG · PRAEF · AN *non*
L · SAVFEIVS · IVLIANV *s*
A M I C O · O P T I M *o*

Ti. Claudio Ti. fil(io) Pal(atina) (tribu) Secundino L. Statio Macedon[i].
Preliminary military service: — *p(rimi)p(ilo) leg(ionis) IIII F(lariae) f(elicis), trib(uno) coh(ortis) prim(ae) vig(ilum), trib(uno) coh(ortis) XI urban(ae), trib(uno) coh(ortis) VIIII pr(aetoriae), p(rimo) p(ilo) iterum, praef(ecto) leg(ionis) II Tra(ianae) [f(ortis)].*
Procuratorships: — *proc(uratori) XX her(editatium), proc(uratori) provin[c(iarum)] Lugdunensis et Aquitan[icae], a rationi(bus) Aug(usti).*
Praefecture: — *praef(ecto) an[non(ae)].*

Mommsen states that *primipilatus iteratus*, after other military service of a higher grade, gave certain advantages which followed immediately upon the primipilate.

[1] *C. I. L.* II. 4114. In this inscription two *cursus honorum* are combined.

Cursus Honorum after Constantine

The elaborate systems described above were not maintained after the beginning of the fourth century. Evidences of disintegration show themselves in the course of the third century in the abandonment, after Caracalla, of the required military service preliminary to the quaestorship, in the disappearance of the vigintivirate, and from the time of Gallien in the final exclusion of members of the senatorial order from the army. After Constantine the equestrian career disappeared entirely, and many of the former restrictions of the senatorial *cursus* were disregarded.

The *cursus honorum*, as it existed after the early part of the fourth century, was confined to members of the senatorial order known as the *clarissimi*. To these were allotted the official positions and functions which, arranged in grades according to their importance, were assigned on the basis of a threefold classification of those eligible for office. These three classes, representing grades of promotion, were:

1. Clarissimi, C, λαμπρότατοι.
2. Clarissimi et spectabiles, C · ET · S, SP, περίβλεπτοι.
3. Clarissimi et inlustres, C · ET · I, IN, INL, ἔνδοξοι.

The general class of the *clarissimi* consisted of those who were sons of senators, and so held their rank by birth, and again those who were admitted to the senate through the operation of *adlectio*.

The former were expected to begin their senatorial career by serving as quaestors and then praetors, but, as the quaestorship was often disregarded, the praetorship became in reality the initial position admitting to the senate.

The latter, those honored by *adlectio*, were made senators by the conferring of the honorary consulship by the emperor sometimes upon the vote of the senate. This was known as *adlectio in consulares*, a phrase which, when strictly used, referred to the honorary consulship, but was applied at this period to elevation to the rank either of *clarissimi consulares*, *clarissimi et spectabiles*, or *clarissimi et inlustres*. The word *consularis* no longer has the signification of ex-consul, but merely means an active member of the senate, and

one so entitled might be very far from the attainment of the consulship, indeed might never reach this goal of the senatorial career.

Examples of the two forms of the *cursus honorum* are here given.

Ex. 1. *C. I. L.* VI. 1789.

HONORI
MEMMIO · VITRASIO · ORFITO · V · C
NOBILITATE · ET · ACTIBVS · PRAECIPVO
PRAEFECTO · VRBI · ET · ITERVM · PRAE
FECTO · VRBI · PROCONSVLI · AFRICAE
ET · TERTIO · SACRARVM · COGNITIONVM
IVDICI · COMITI · ORDINIS · PRIMI · ITERVM
INTRA · CONSISTORIVM · LEGATO · SECVN
DO · DIFFICILLIMIS · TEMPORIBVS · PETI
TV · SENATVS · ET · P · R · COMITI · ORDINIS
SECVNDI · EXPEDITIONES · BELLICAS
GVBERNANTI · CONSVLARI · PROVINCIAE
SICILIAE · PONTIF · DEAE · VESTAE · XV
VIRO · S · F · PONTIF · DEI · SOLIS · CONSVLI
PRAETORI · Q · *k*
CORPVS · PISTORVM · MAGNARIORVM
ET · CASTRENSARIORVM · STATVAM
SVB · AERE · CONSTITVIT

Memmio Vitrasio Orfito v(iro) c(larissimo) q(uaestori) k(andidato), praetori, consuli.

Priestly functions: — *pontifi(ci) dei solis, quindecemviro s(acris) f(aciundis), pontifi(ci) deae Vestae.*

Functions as *clarissimus*: — *consulari provinciae Siciliae, expeditiones bellicas gubernanti.*

Functions as *spectabilis*: — *comiti ordinis secundi, legato secundo difficillimis temporibus petitu senatus et p(opuli) R(omani), comiti ordinis primi iterum intra consistorium, proconsuli Africae et tertio sacrarum cognitionum iudici.*

Functions as *inlustris*: — *praefecto urbi et iterum praefecto urbi.*

The consulship was held either before or after the praefecture of the City. Orfitus was *praefectus urbi* 353–5 and *iterum* 358–9.

Ex. 2. *C. I. L.* VI. 1717.

FABIO · TITIANO · V · C
CORRECTORI · FLAMINIAE
ET · PICENI · CONSVLARI
SICILIAE · PROCONSVLI
PROVINCIAE · ASIAE
IVDICI · SACRARVM · COG
NITIONVM · COMITI · PRIMI
ORDINIS · CONSVLI · ORDI
NARIO · PRAEF · VRBIS
PEREGRINVS
SERBVS · DOMINO · PRESTANTISSIMO

Fabio Titiano v(iro) c(larissimo).
Functions as *clarissimus:* — *correctori Flaminiae et Piceni, consulari Siciliae.*
Functions as *spectabilis:* — *proconsuli provinciae Asiae, iudici sacrarum cognitionum, comiti primi ordinis.*
Functions as *inlustris:* — *consuli ordinario* (337 A.D.), *praef(ecto) urbis* (339–341 A.D.).

Note that the general title, V · C, is given, even in cases where the highest rank has been attained. This custom is observed in the fourth century and in the first part of the fifth.

OFFICIAL POSITIONS OF THE THIRD CLASS

The inscriptions show us that the official positions open to men of the third class of society were of great number and variety. The enumeration of these various functions follows in general the same principle of an ascending or descending series which regulates the order of designations of the senatorial and equestrian *cursus.* It is impossible, however, to obtain a knowledge of the exact grade of the individual offices or to lay down the line of promotion, since, as may be seen in the military *cursus,* there must have been different starting points and different paths of advancement where apparently subordinate and intermediate positions are disregarded. These omissions may be due to unusual promotion on account of peculiar fitness

or through special favor, influences which would have more power in a *cursus* of the lowest grade. These inferior positions are classified in the Indices of the *Corpus Inscriptionum* as follows:

I. Apparitores et Officiales Magistratuum et Imperatoris et Vectigalium.
II. Officia Militaria et Classiaria.
III. Honorati et Principales Coloniarum et Municipiorum.
IV. Principales Collegiorum.

I. The first class includes the *apparitores* and other aides of magistrates and public officials; also subordinate officers of the imperial administration in Rome and in the provinces.

The most common in the inscriptions are:

Apparitores:
- *Scriba decurialis*,[1] SCR, SCRI, SCRIB · DEC
- *Lictor* (ῥαβδοῦχος).
- *Viator decurialis*, VIAT · DEC
- *Praeco decurialis*, PRAEC · DEC
- *Accensus consulis -i*, ACCENS · COS
- *Accensus patroni -o*, ACCENS · PAT

Arcarius, ARK, —*provinciae*, —PROV, —*vigesimae hereditatium*, $\overline{XX}$ HER
Commentariensis, COM, COMM, or *a commentariis*, A · COMMENT
Contrascriptor, Ↄ(7), ↃSC(7SC).
Dispensator, DIS, DISP, DISPES, —*annonae*, —*fisci castrensis*.
Tabellarius, TABELL, TABELLAR
Tabularius, TAB, TABVL, —*rationis fisci*, —*vigesimae hereditatium*, —$\overline{XX}$ HER

II. Subordinate officers of the army and navy.

A. The principal titles of subordinate officers of the Roman army are:

Actarius, A, ACT
Aquilifer, AQVIL, AQVILIF
Adiutor officii cornicularíorum, rationum, etc., ADI · OFF · CORN, RAT

[1] The word *decurialis* indicates that these officers were members of *decuriae*, the subdivisions of the organized corporations of *scribae*, etc. The terms *quaestorius*, *tribunicius*, *aedilicius* might also be added to indicate assignment to particular officials. The *scribae* were held in the highest honor, the *lictores* were next, then the *viatores*, and finally the *praecones*. Mommsen, *De Apparitoribus Magistratuum Romanorum*, Rh. Mus. VI. 1848, pp. 1–54.

Armorum custos, C · A, ARM ; CVS · ARMO
Beneficiarius, B, B · F, BF
—— *consularis* —— COS
—— *legati* —— LEG
—— *procuratoris* —— PROC
—— *praefecti* —— PRAEF
Centurio, Ɔ, ϥ, ⟩, Z, CENT
Cornicularius, COR · CORN
Curator fisci, F, FIS, FISC · C, CVR
Evocatus, EVOC, EVOK
Frumentarius, FR, FRVM
Imaginifer, IM, IMA, IMAG
Immunis, IMM, IMMV
Librarius, LIB
Medicus, MED
Miles, M, MIL
Optio, OP, OPT
—— *principis* —— PRI
—— *cohortis* —— COH
—— *equitum* —— EQ
Princeps, PR, PRI, PRINC
Secutor tribuni, S, SE, SEC · T, TR
Signifer, SIG, SIGN, SIGNF
Singularis consularis, S, SING · COS
—— *praefecti* —— PRAEF
Speculator, SP, SPEC, SPECVL
Strator, STR, STRAT
Tesserarius, T, TES, TESS
Tubicen, TVB
Veteranus, VET
—— *honesta missione*, VET · H · M
—— —— *missus*, —— H · M · M
Vexillarius, VEX · VEXILL

Although no complete *cursus militaris* can be drawn up, yet the inscriptions give evidence of an order of promotion of the *principales*, which can be seen from the following series[1]:

1. *Secutor tribuni.*
2. *Singularis.*
3. *Beneficiarius tribuni.*
4. *Tesserarius.*
5. *Optio.*
6. *Signifer* or *Vexillarius* (*Coh. Vig.*).
7. *Curator fisci.*
8. *Cornicularius.*
9. *Beneficiarius* (*praef. praet.*).
10. *Cornicularius praefecti annonae.*
11. *Evocatus Augusti.*
12. *Centurio.*

B. The principal titles associated with the Roman naval forces are:

Architectus, ARCHIT
Armorum custos, ARM · CVST
Beneficiarius, B, B, B · F
Centurio, Ɔ, ϥ
Duplarius, or *Duplicarius*, or *Dupliciarius.*
Gubernator, GVBER
Librarius, LIB
Medicus, MED, MEDIC
Miles, M
Navarchus, N
Optio, OP, OPT
Praefectus classis, PR, PRAE, PRAEF · CL, CLAS, CLASS
Praepositus classi, PRAEP · CL. CLAS
Principalis, PR, PRIN
Signifer, SIG, SIGN
Trierarchus, TR, TRI
—— *classis* —— CL, CLAS
Velarius, VEL
Veteranus, VET, VETE

[1] P. Cauer, *De Muneribus Militaribus*, Ephem. Ep. IV., p. 355.

III. The magistrates of the *coloniae* and the ***municipia*** form a third class of subordinate officials.

The internal administration of the *coloniae* and ***municipia*** was similar to that of the superior government at Rome.

We may arrange the *municipes* or Roman citizens of the ***municipia*** in three classes or orders: 1) *ordo decurionum*, 2) *ordo Augustalium*, 3) *plebs* (*populus, municipes*).

The *ordo decurionum*[1] was the municipal senate composed of life members, generally one hundred in number,[2] who were either ex-magistrates or persons selected from the people through the exercise of *adlectio* by magistrates similar to the censor at Rome, termed *II viri* or *IIII viri quinquennales*. The persons selected were at least twenty-five years of age, and possessed a certain amount of property, generally 100000 sesterces. There were four grades of senators which were indicated in the list of *decuriones* (*album decurionum*): 1) the *quinquennalicii*, 2) the *II virales* or *II viralicii*, 3) the *aedilicii*, 4) the *quaestoricii*.

The magistrates generally found in the municipalities were the *II viri* or *IIII viri iure dicundo*, the *aediles*, and the *quaestores*. Their tenure was annual, and they were elected by the *comitia*. As in Rome, these magistracies formed a *cursus honorum*, which was open to those of the senatorial order. The *II viri* or *IIII viri quinquennales* elected every five years with special censorial powers were considered of the highest rank. In certain places in Italy the highest magistrates were termed *dictator*, *praetor*, *magister*, or *praefectus i*(*ure*) *d*(*icundo*).

The titles *duovir* or *quattuorvir*, found respectively in the *coloniae* and *municipia*, implied either that the two magistrates known as *aediles* and the two *iure dicundo* formed separate organizations, or, on the other hand, were united in one body of four members. The form *IIII viri iure dicundo* is generally found in the Italian *municipia*, while *II viri iure dicundo* is seen in inscriptions of the *coloniae* and of the provinces.

[1] Also entitled *senatus*, *ordo*, *decuriones* D, DEC, DECC., *curia*, *patres et conscripti*, *conscripti*, *ordo splendidissimus* or *sanctissimus* or *honestissimus*.

[2] Cf. the *centumviri* of Veii and Perusia.

The *ordo Augustalium*, like the equestrian order at Rome, held a position midway between the *decuriones* and the *plebs*. It dates from the reign of Augustus, and prevailed especially in the western provinces of the Empire. The *Augustales* seem to have had a semi-official standing, and to have performed certain functions different from those assigned to other magistrates. The municipal senate named annually a college of six members, *seviri Augustales*, to whom was entrusted the giving of public games and festivals.

Municipal Magistracies and Civil Functions

Quaestor, Q, QVAE, QVAES
— aerarii, — AER
— arcae publicae, — ARK · P, PVB
— alimentorum, — A, AL, ALIM
or pecuniae alimentariae, — P · A, ALIM
or pecuniae alimentorum publicorum, — P, PEC · A, ALIM · P
— sacrae pecuniae alimentariae, — SAC · P · ALIM
— rei publicae, — REI · P
Aedilis, AED, AEDIL
— curulis, — CVR (Ariminum, Ostia).
— habens iuris dictionem quaestoris pro praetore, — HAB · IVR · DIC · Q · PRO PRAET (Cirta).
— pro quaestore, — PRO · Q (Grumentum, Saporana).
— v(iis) a(edibus) sa(cris) p(ublicis) p(rocurandis), — V · A · S · P · P · (Pompeii).
— iure dicundo, — I · IVR · D, DIC
— quaestoriae potestatis (Colonies of Cirta).
— quinquennalis, — Q̄ · Q̄, Q̄Q̄
Tribunus plebis, TR, TRIB · PL (Teanum, Venusia).
Praetor, PR, PRAET (in certain towns of the Latin Confederation, also in Gaul, Spain).
— iure dicundo, — I · D, IVR · DIC
Censor, CEN, CENS (in certain towns of the Latin Confederation).
Dictator, DIC, DICT (in certain towns of the Latin Confederation).

Duovir (Duumvir), IĪ · V, D · V, II · VIR, D · VIR
— iure dicundo, — I · D, IVR · DIC
— aedilis, — AED, AEDIL (Aeclanum).

Duovir aerarii, —— AER (Vienna).
—— ab aerario —— (Lugdunum).
—— quinquennalis, —— Q Q
—— iure dicundo quinquennalis, —— I · D · $\overline{QQ}$, or at times $\overline{QQ}$ · I · D
—— viis aedibus sacris publicis procurandis, —— V · A · S · P · P (Pompeii).
Triumvir $\overline{III}$ V, VIR (common in Africa).
—— aedilicia potestate, —— AED · POT (Ariminum).
—— praefectus iure dicundo, —— PR · I · D (Colonies of Cirta).
—— locorum publicorum persequendorum, —— LOC · PVBL · PERSEQ, or L · P · P (Vienna).
—— quinquennalis, —— $\overline{Q\ Q}$ (Tiddis, Mactar, in Africa).
Quattuorvir $\overline{IIII}$ VIR
—— aedilis, —— AED
—— aedilicia potestate, —— AED · POT, POTEST
—— aerarii / ad aerarium / ab aerario —— AER (Vienna, Nemausus, Antipolis).
—— iure dicundo, —— I, IVR · D · DIC
—— viarum curandarum, —— VIAR · CVR (Verona).
—— quinquennalis, or iure dicundo quinquennalis, —— I · D · $\overline{QQ}$, at times $\overline{QQ}$ · I · D
Quinquevir, $\overline{V}$ · VIR (in certain parts of Italy).
Octovir, $\overline{VIII}$ · VIR
Decemvir, $\overline{X}$ · VIR (Ferentinum, Ostippo, Aquincum).
Undecimvir, $\overline{XI}$ · VIR (Nemausus).
Quinquennales, Q, QQ, Q · Q, QVIN, QVINQ; see $\overline{II}$ vir, $\overline{III}$ vir, $\overline{IIII}$ vir, aedilis, praetor.
—— perpetuus, —— PER, P · P
—— censoria potestate, —— C · P

Actor, ACT
—— publicus, —— PVB, PVBL
Adlectus aerario, ADL · AER, AERA
Advocatus publicus, ADVOC · PVB
Agnotheta, AGNOTH (Alexandria, Ephesus).
Alimentarius, ALIMENT
Arcarius, ARK
Centumvir, C · VIR (Cures, Veii, etc.).
Commentariensis, COMM

Curator, CVR
—— aedium
—— aerarii, —— AER
—— annonae, —— ANN
—— kalendarii, —— KAL.
—— operum publicorum, —— OPER · PVBL
—— frumenti comparandi, —— FRVMEN · COMPAR
Decurio, DEC

Dissignator, DISSIGN (Pompeii).
Horrearius, HORR
Legatus, LEG
Librarius, LIB, LIBR
Magister, MAG
Minister (pagi), MIN
Munerarius, MVNER
Patronus, P, PAT, PATR
—— coloniae, —— C, COL
—— municipii, M, MVN
Praefectus, PRAEF
—— iure dicundo, —— I · D
Praefectus aedilicia potestate, —— AEDIL · POT (Brixia).
—— propraetore iure dicundo, —— PRO · PR · I · D
—— vigilum et armorum, VIGIL · ET · ARM (Nemausus).
—— murorum (Tarraco).
Princeps, PRI, PRINC
Suffetes (Africa).
Scribae, S, SCR · SCRI
Viatores, VIAT (Narbo, Ostia).

Augustales

Augustales, AVG, AVGVSTAL
—— perpetuus, —— P · P, PERP
—— bisellarius, —— BIS
Curator Augustalium, C, CVR · AVG
Patronus Augustalium, P, PAT, PATR · AVG
Quaestor Augustalium, Q, QVAE · AVG
Quinquennales Augustalium, Q, $\overline{QQ}$, QVIN · AVG
Triumvir Augustalis, $\overline{III}$ · VIR · AVG
Sevir, VI · V, VIR
—— iunior, —— IVN
—— senior, —— SEN
—— Augustalis, —— AVG
—— Augustalis perpetuus, —— P · P
Octovir Augustalis, $\overline{VIII}$ · VIR · AVG

Religious Officials of Municipalities

Aedilis lustralis, AED · LVSTR (Tusculum).
Aedilis sacris Volcano faciundis, AED · SAC · VOLK · FAC
Aedilis et praetor sacris Volcano faciundis, AED · ET · PR · SAC · VOLK · FAC (Ostia).
Aedituus, AEDIT
Augur, AVG
Curator, CVR
Flamen, FL, FLAM
—— perpetuus, —— P · P, PERP
—— sacrorum publicorum municipii, —— SAC · PVB
Haruspex, HAR
Magister, MAG
—— Larum Augustorum, etc., —— LAR · AVG
Minister, MIN
Monitor sacrorum, MON · SAC (Tusculum).
Pontifex, PONT
—— maximus, —— MAX (Vibo).
—— perpetuus, —— PERPET
Rex sacrorum, REX · SAC
Sacerdos, SAC, SACER
—— coloniae, —— C, COL
Sacerdotes Deorum, Divorum et Divarum
Salii.

Note. — For titles of particular cults, see Indices of *C. I. L.*

IV. The official positions of the various Collegia whose organization was similar to that of a strictly political body, form another class of subordinate offices.

Titles of Civil and Religious Offices of the Collegia

Actor, ACT
Aedilis, AEDIL
Aedituus, AEDIT
Arcarius, ARC, ARK
Biseliarius, BIS
Centurio veteranorum, C · VET
Curator, CVR
Decurio, D, DEC
Dispensator, DISP
Flamen, FL, FLAM
Haruspex, HAR
Honoratus, HON, HONOR
Immunis, IMM
Magister, MAG
Mater, MAT
Medicus, MED
Mensor, MES
Minister, MIN
Patronus, P, PAT, PATR
Praefectus, P, PR, PRAEF
Praepositus, P P, PRAEP
Princeps, PRI, PRINC
Quaestor, Q, QVAE, QVAES
Quinquennales, Q, QQ, QVINQ
Sacerdos, SAC, SACER
Scriba, S, SCR, SCRI
Tribunus, TRIB
Triumvir, III · VIR
Viator, VIAT

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5. Cn. Baebio Cn. [*f.*] | Tampilo Válae | Numoniano | q., pr. pro cos., III vir. a. a. a. f. f., | viro.

C. I. L. VI. 1360. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found between the Via Appia and Via Latina, near Rome, now on the Via Appia. The function of the vigintivirate is here held after the praetorship.

6. Cives Romani qui | Mytileneis negotiantur | M. Titio[1] L. f. pro cos., | praef. classis, | cos. desig., patrono, | honoris causa.

C. I. L. III. 455; *Suppl.* 7160. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Mytilene, preserved only in copy. [1] *consul suffectus*, 723/31.

7. P. Paquius, Scaevae et Flaviae filius, Consi et Didiae nepos, Barbi et Dirutiae pronepos, | Scaeva, quaestor, decemvir stlitibus iudicandis ex s. c. post quaesturam, quattuorvir | capitalis ex s. c.[1] post quaesturam et decemviratum stlitium iudicandarum, tribunus plebis, | aedilis curulis, | iudex quaestionis,[2] | praetor aerarii,[3] pro consule provinciam Cyprum optinuit, | viar. cur. extra u. R. ex s. c. in quinq.,[4] pro cos. iterum extra sortem auctoritate Aug. Caesaris | et s. c. misso[5] ad componendum statum in reliquum provinciae Cypri, fetialis, | consobrinus idemque vir Flaviae Consi filiae, | Scapulae neptis, | Barbi proneptis, simul cum eá conditus.

Flavia, Consi et Sinniae filia, | Scapulae et Sinniae neptis, | Barbi et Dirutiae proneptis, consobrina eademque uxor P. Paquii Scaevae, filii Scaevae, Consi | nepotis, Barbi pronepotis, | simul cum eó condita.

C. I. L. IX. 2845–6. Found at Il Vasto d'Aimone (Histonium) on a large double sarcophagus. [1] *ex s. c.* gives the authority for the irregularity in the holding this office *post quaesturam*. [2] *iudex quaestionis* is somewhat inferior in grade to the *praetor*, and hence in the *cursus honorum* stands regularly between the aedileship and praetorship. [3] Not before 731/23, when Augustus placed the *aerarium Saturni* in the care of two praetors. [4] *viar(um) cur(ator) extra u(rbem) R(omam) ex s(enatus) c(onsulto) in quinq(uennium)*. Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 669. [5] *missus*.

8. Q. Vário Q. f. | Gemino leg. divi Aug. II,[1] | pro cos., pr., tr. pl., | q., quaesit. iudic.,[2] praef. frúm. dand., X vir. stl. iúdic., | curatori aedium sacr. | monumentor. que public. | tuendorum.[3] |

Is primus omnium Paelign. senator | factus est et eos honores gessit. | Superaequani publice, patrono.

C. I. L. IX. 3306. Found at Castelvecchio Subrego (Superaequum), where it is still preserved. Varius Geminus, mentioned frequently by Seneca, is probably the same person. [1] The names of the two provinces of which Geminus was *legatus* are not given. [2] *Quaesitori iudici* is denoted in other inscriptions by *quaesitor* and *iudex quaestionis*. See preceding inscription and Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 586. Geminus probably held this office between the tribunate and the praetorship. [3] It is noticeable that the *honores ordinarii* are given in a descending order, and the *honores extraordinarii* follow in ascending order. *Quaesitores iudices* were *aedilicii* or *quaestorii*. *Praefecti frumenti dandi* were *praetorii* or *aedilicii*, while the *curatores operum publicorum* were *praetorii* or *consulares*. *Decemviratus litibus iudicandis* was undertaken generally before the quaestorship; nevertheless, in the time of Augustus, it was sometimes given to those of senatorial order *extra ordinem*.

9. P. Cornelio Dolabellae cos.[1] | VII viro epuloni, | sodali Titiensi, | leg. pro. pr. divi Augusti [2] | et Ti. Caesaris Augusti | civitates superioris | provinciae Hillyrici.[3]

C. I. L. III. 1741. Found at Ragusa, in Dalmatia, where a fragment still remains. [1] *consul ord.*, 10 A.D. [2] 14 A.D. and subsequent years. The *consulatus* and the priestly functions may thus assume the first place, out of their chronological position, and in the order *consul*, *sacerdotium*, rather than in the reverse. The remaining *honores* may, however, immediately follow the *consulatus*, and the *sacerdotium* be placed at the end. If the *honores ordinarii* are given together, and in like manner the *extraordinarii*, or if the important state magistracies appear by themselves, and then those of a municipality, the priestly offices of the state may be inserted between the two series of *honores*. This is true also of municipal priestly offices. [3] This is the province which was afterwards called Dalmatia, termed *maritima pars Illyrici*, by Velleius II. 125.

10. Q. Caerellius Q. f. | Qui., III vir cap., quae. | pro pr., tr. pl., legato [1] | pro pr. ter, pr., praef. | frum. ex s. c. s.,[2] | leg. Ti. Caesaris Aug., | procos., | ex testamento.

Q. Caerellio M. f. | Qui. patri, tr. milit., | quae., tr. pl., praetori, | leg. M. Antoni, procos.

C. I. L. VI. 1364. Inscribed on a marble tablet found in a cemetery on the *Via Ardeatina*, Rome. [1] *legatus*. [2] This letter is unnecessary. The name of M. Antonius, although erased from the *Fasti Capitolini* and elsewhere, nevertheless was afterwards restored in the same. It was given in the *fasti* of 20 A.D., according to Tacitus, *Annales*, III. 18.

11. P. Plautius | Pulcher | triumphalis [1] filius | augur, $\overline{\text{III}}$ vir a. a. a. f. f., q. | Ti. Caesaris Aug. $\overline{\text{V}}$ consulis,[2] | tr. pl., pr. ad aerar., comes Drusi fili | Germanici, avonculus Drusi | Ti. Claudi Caesaris Augusti fili | et ab eo censore inter patricios | lectus, curator viarum sternendar. | a vicinis lectus ex auctoritate | Ti. Claudi Caesaris Augusti Germanici, | procos. provinciae Siciliae. | Vibia Marsi f., | Laelia [3] nata, | Pulchri.

C. I. L. XIV. 3607. Inscribed on a marble tablet found near Tibur, existing only in a copy. It refers to the son of M. Plautius Silvanus consul 752/2. [1] Silvanus, the father of Pulcher, is termed *triumphalis* because of his receiving *triumphalia ornamenta*. [2] 31 A.D. [3] *Laelia*, the ablative case of the name of the mother is given in addition to that of the father, according to the Etruscan custom (Bormann).

12. C. Ummidio C. f. Ter. Durmio | Quadrato cos., $\overline{\text{XV}}$ vir. s. f., | leg. Ti. Caesaris Aug. prov. Lusit.,[1] | leg. divi Claudi in Illyrico, eiusd. et | Neronis Caesaris Aug. in Syria,[2] procos. | provinc. Cypri, q. divi Aug.[3] et Ti. Caesaris | Aug., aed. cur., pr. aer.,[4] $\overline{\text{X}}$ vir. stlit. iud., curat. | tabular. publicar., praef. frum. dandi ex s. c.

C. I. L. X. 5182. Found at S. Germano (Casinum, a Sabine town), where it exists to-day. [1] 37 A.D. [2] 51 A.D. and the years following (Tac. *Ann.* XII. 45; XIV. 26). [3] 14 A.D. [4] 18 A.D. (*C. I. L.* VI. 1496). Here the consulship and *sacerdotium* are given first by themselves, then follow the *legationes provinciarum imperatoriarum* and the proconsulship, next the *honores urbani ordinarii*, and then the *honores urbani extraordinarii*, the various series being in ascending order.

13. *a.* Cn. Domitio Sex. f. Volt. | Afro Titio Marcello | Curvio Lucano | cos., procos. provinciae Africae,[1] | legato eiusdem provinciae Tul[*li*] | fratris sui,[2] septemviro epulonum, i[*tem?*] praetorio legato provinciae Afr[*i*]c[*ae*] imp. Caesar. Aug.,[3] praef. auxiliorum omnium | adversus Germanos,[4] donato ab imp. Vespasiano Aug. et T. Caesar. Aug. f.[5] coronis | murali vallari aureis[6] hastis

puris III | vexillis III, adlecto inter patricios, praetori, tr. pl., | quaest. propraetore provinciae Afric[*ae*, | *tr.*] mil. leg. V Alaud., IIII vir. viarum curandar., patrono | optimo | d. d.

b. [*Cn. Domitio Sex. f.* . . . . . *Curvio Tullo cos., procos. provinciae Africae* [1]], fetiali, praef. au[*xilior. omnium*] adversus Germanos [4] — qui cum esset candidatus Caesar. pr. desig., missus est ab | imp. Vespasiano Aug. legatus pro praetore ad | exercitum qui est in Africa [3] et apsens inter | praetorios relatus ——, donato ab [*im*]p. Vespasiano Aug. et Tito Caesare Aug. f.[5] coronis | murali vallari aureis [6] hastis puris III vexillis III, | adlecto inter patricios, tr. pl., quaest. Caesar. Aug., | [*t*]r. mil. leg. V Alaud., X vir. stlitib. iudicandis, patrono optimo | d. d.

C. I. L. XI. 5210, 5211. Found at Fulginia, in Umbria. These inscriptions refer to two brothers, known from the Letters of Pliny, VIII. 18, 5, Martial V. 28, 3, and from *lateres* of the *gens Domitia* (*C. I. L.* XV., p. 266). [1] They were *consules suffecti* in the last years of Vespasian or Titus, or in early part of reign of Domitian, proconsuls of Africa under Domitian, before 94 A.D. [2] Lucanus was probably *legatus provinciae Africae* in the proconsulship of his brother Tullus in the year following his own proconsulship. [3] The *legatio exercitus Africani* was commonly given to *praetorii*, but Tullus received it as *praetor designatus*. [4] They were the *praefecti* of the *auxiliarii* of the army in Germany, not, however, before 73 A.D., after they had been placed among the *patricii* by Vespasian, in 73 or 74 A.D. (Mom. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] 1101, note 4). [5] They were presented with the *dona militaria* after the German campaign. Hence *praefecto auxiliorum*, etc., and *donato*, etc., must be read together, for all the other *honores* are given in the descending order, save this portion. [6] *Aureis* appears in both inscriptions where we would expect *aurea*. The *dona militaria* for soldiers, under-officers, and officers to and including the grade of centurion, were *armillae*, *torques*, and *phalerae*, and for the higher officers, *coronae*, *hastae purae*, and *vexilla*. Centurions of a higher grade had a right to one *corona* and one *hasta pura*, the tribunes and prefects to one *corona*, one *hasta pura*, one *vexillum*, or to two insignia of the same kind. The *legatus* of the legion of praetorian rank received three of each kind, while the *legatus* of consular rank received four. The mention of the *armillae*, *torques*, and *phalerae* does not occur after Hadrian. We then find only *donis militaribus donatus*. The mention of military *insignia* does not appear at all in the inscriptions after the time of Caracalla.

14. C. Plinius L. f. Ouf. Caecilius [*Secundus cos.*,[1]] augur,[2] legat. pro pr. provinciae Pon[*ti et Bithyniae*] consulari potesta[*t.*] in eam provinciam e[*x s. c. missus ab*] imp. Caesar. Nerva Traiano Aug. German[*ico Dacico p. p.*,[3]] curator[4] alvei Ti[*b*]eris et riparum e[*t cloacar. urb.*,] praef.[5] aerari Satu[*r*]ni, praef.[5] aerari mil[*it.*, *pr.*,[6] *trib. pl.*,[6]] quaestor imp.,[7] sevir equitum [*Romanorum*], trib. milit.[8] leg. [*III*] Gallica[*e*, X *vir stli*]tib. iudicand., ther[*mas ex* HS] . . . . . adiectis in ornatum HS $\overline{\text{CCC}}$ . . . . [*et eo amp*]lius in tutela[*m*] HS $\overline{\text{CC}}$, t. f. i.,[9] [*item in alimenta*] libertor. suorum homin. C HS $\overline{\text{XVIIII}}$ $\overline{\text{LXVI}}$ ƀCLXVI[10] rei [*p. legavit, quorum in*]crement. postea ad epulum[*pl*]eb. urban. voluit pertin[*ere*] . . . . [*item vivu*]s dedit in aliment. pueror. et puellar. pleb. urban. HS[$\overline{D}$,[11] *item bybliothecam*[12] *et*] in tutelam bybliothecae HS $\overline{\text{C}}$.

C. I. L. V. 5262. Inscribed on four fragments of a large stone brought originally from Comum to Mediolanum, where it was found. Only one of these now remains, the portion of the inscription on the others existing only in copies. The inscription refers to the baths established by the will of Pliny at Comum, where he was born. Pliny, named P. Caecilius Secundus, became C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus after adoption through his uncle's will (Mommsen, *Herm.* III., p. 60). [1] *consul suffectus*, 100 A.D. (Momm., *l.c.*, p. 91). [2] According to *Epist.* 3, 8, this was shortly after 103 or 104 A.D. [3] The mission to Bithynia dates 111. [4] 105, and years following (Momm., *l.c.*, p. 47). [5] In *Epist. ad Traian.* 3, Pliny refers to the *praefectura aerarii*, which he held in 98–101. He held the *praefectura aerarii militaris* 94 or 95. [6] Pliny appears to have been *praetor* in 93, *tribunus plebis* 92. [7] In *Epist.* 7, 16, 2, Pliny says that he has been *quaestor imperatoris*. He was *quaestor Domitiani*, as it appears, in 89–90. [8] Pliny says in *Epist.* 1, 10, 3; 3, 11, 5, that he had been *tribunus militum in Syria*. [9] *t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)*. [10] *decies octies centena et sexaginta sex milia cum sexcentis sexaginta sex* (the number 1866666); Mommsen, *Herm.* III, p. 102, suggests that the sign of *bessis* (2/3) has disappeared. [11] This numeral is supplied from *Epist.* 7, 18, 2. [12] Pliny had dedicated a library for his fellow-townsmen in 97, or a little earlier (*Epist.* 1, 8, 2). For the life of Pliny, see Momm. *Hermes*, III., p. 59.

15. L. Min[*icius L. fil. Gal. Na*]talis cos.,[1] procos. | provinc. [*Africae, sodalis Augus*]tális, lég. Aug. pr. pr. divi Traiá|ni Par[*thici et*

imp. Traiani Ha]driáni Aug.[2] provinc. Pan|nonia[*e* . . . . , *curator a*]lvei Tiberis et ripárum et | cloacar[*um urbis, leg. divi Tra*]iáni Parthici leg. III Aug.,[3] leg. di|vi Traia[*ni Parthici leg* . . . . . *doni*]s donátus expeditióne Dácic[*a*] | prima a[*b eodem imperatore*] coróná vállári múráli aurea | has[*tis puris III vexillis III, l*]ég. pr. pr. provinc. Africae, pr., | trib. pl., q. p[*rov* . . . . . , *IIII vi*]r. viárum curandarum, et L. Minicius L. f. [*Natalis Quadro*]nius Vérus f.,[4] augur, trib. plébis | desig., q. Aug. et [*eodem tempore leg. p*]r. pr. patris provinc. Africae, tr. | mil. leg. I adiut. p. f., l[*eg. XI Cl. p. f., leg. XIIII Ma*]rt. Vic., III vir monetalis a. a. a. f. f., | balineum c[*um port*]icibus solo suo et | du[*ctus aquae*] fécerunt.

C. I. L. II. 4509; *Suppl.* 6145. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Barcelona (Barcino, Tarraconensis), Spain. [1] *consul suffectus*, 106 A.D. [2] 117 A.D. [3] 104 or 105 A.D. [4] *filius*, cf. *C. I. L.* XIV. 3599.

16. P. Manilio P. f. | Gal. Vopisco | Vicinillian[*o*] | L. Elufrio Severo Iul[*io*] | Quadrato Basso cos.,[1] | pontif., flamin.,[2] praet.,[3] | quaestori divi Traiani | Parthici, trib. mil. leg. | IIII Scythic., III vir a. a. a. | f. f., salio Collino, curat. | fani Herc. Vict., | N. Prosius Platanu[*s*] | cum Manilia Eutych[*ia*] | uxore et Vibia Vicinill[*a*] | et Manilis | Vopisciano et Attico libe[*ris*] | suis.

C. I. L. XIV. 4242. Inscribed on a large marble pedestal found at Tivoli (Tibur) in 1887. [1] *consul ordinarius*, 114 A.D. [2] *Dialis*, *Martialis*, or *Quirinalis* is omitted. [3] Vopiscus as a patrician passed directly from the quaestorship to the praetorship.

17. L. Burbuleio L. f. Quir. | Optato Ligariano | cos.,[1] sodal. Aug., leg. imperat. | Antonini Aug. Pii pro pr. prov. | Syriae in quo honor. decessit, leg. | eiusdem et divi Hadriani pro pr. prov. | Cappad., cur. oper. locor. q. publ., praef. | aerar. Saturn., procos. Sicil., logiste | Syriae, legat. leg. XVI Fl. Firm., cur. rei p. | Narbon. item Anconitanor. item | Tarricin., curat. viar. Clodiae Cassiae | Ciminae, pr., aed. pl., q̄. Ponti et Bithyn., | trib. laticl.

leg. IX Hispan., III vir kapit., | patr. col., | Rasinia Pietas nutr.[2] filiar. eius | s. p. p., l. d. d. d.[3]

C. I. L. X. 6006. Inscribed on a pedestal found in the ruins of Minturnae, now at Naples. It is this inscription which formed the basis of Borghesi's work on the *cursus honorum*, *Oeuv.* IV., p. 104–178. [1] Before 138, in which year as *consularis* he was in charge of Cappadocia, probably about 130, or the years immediately following. [2] *nutr(ix)*. [3] *sua p(ecunia) p(osuit), l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)*.

18. L. Novio Crispino | Martiali Saturnino | cos. desig., leg. Aug. pr. pr. | provinciae Africae,[1] procos. Galliae | Narbonensis, leg. Aug. leg. I Italicae, | leg. Aug. iuridico Astyriae et Gallaeciae, | praetori, trib. pleb., quaestori pro praet. | provinciae Macedoniae, trib. mil. | leg. VIIII Hisp., IIII viro viarum | curandarum, seviro eq. Romanorum, | veterani ⟨leg. III⟩[2] | Aug., | qui militare coeperunt Glabrione | et Torquato,[3] item Asiatico II et Aquilino cos.[4]

C. I. L. VIII. 2747. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Lambaesis, in Africa. [1] It is known that this *legatus* governed Numidia in 147 and 148 (*C. I. L.* VIII. 2542, 2652). [2] *leg. III* has been engraved over an erasure. [3] 124 A.D. [4] 125 A.D. Since *milites veterani* commonly received *dimissio* after twenty-five years of service, Wilmanns places the date of the inscription as 150 A.D. The *cursus honorum* is given in inverse or descending order. The functions between *cos. design.* and *praetori* were assigned to Crispinus as being of praetorian rank.

19. L. Aemilio L. f. Cam. Karo[1] co[s.], | leg. Aug. pr. pr. provinciae Cappadociae, | leg. Aug. pr. pr. censitori provinciae Lugdunensis, | leg. Aug. pr. pr. provinciae Arabiae, | curatori viae Flaminiae, leg. leg. XXX U. V.,[2] | praet., trib. pleb., quaest. Aug., | trib. militum leg. VIII Aug., | trib. militum leg. VIIII Hispanae, | X viro stlitib. iudic., | sodali Flaviali, XV viro s. f., | C. Iulius Erucianus Crispus praef. | alae primae Ulpiae Dacorum | amico optimo.

C. I. L. VI. 1333. Inscribed on a large marble tablet found at Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. [1] He appears to have lived under Antoninus Pius (Borghesi, *Oeuv.* IV., p. 159). [2] *legatus legionis tricesimae Ulpiae Victricis*.

20. Q. Pompeio Q. f. Quir. Senecioni | Roscio Murenae Coelio Sex. | Iulio Frontino Silio Deciano | C. Iulio Eurycli Herculaneo L. | Vibullio Pio Augustano Alpino | Bellicio Sollerti Iulio Apro | Ducenio Proculo Rutiliano | Rufino Silio Valenti Valerio | Nigro Cl. Fusco Saxae [*Am*]yntiano[1] | Sosio Prisco pontifici, sodali | Hadrianali, sodali Antoniniani (*sic*) | Veriani (*sic*), salio Collino, quaestori | candidato Augg., legato pr. pr. Asiae, | praetori, consuli,[2] pro consuli Asi|ae sortito, praefecto alimentor., | XX viro monetali, seviro, praef. | feriarum Latinarum; q. q., patrono | municipii, salio, curatori fani H. V.[3] | s. p. q. T.[4]

C. I. L. XIV. 3609. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Tivoli (Tibur). [1] *Uryntiano* is the reading of Borghesi, but the Pamphylian inscription in *Bull. de Corr. Hellén.* 14 (1890), p. 643, gives authority for *Amyntiano.* The name in other inscriptions appears as *Q. Pompeius Q. f. Senecio Sosius Priscus*, or *Q. Sosius Priscus.* The portion of his name, *Q. Pompeius Roscius* . . . to . . . *Vibullius Pius* he received from his father; *Senecio* and *Sosius* from his maternal grandfather; *Sex. Iulius Frontinus* from his great-grandfather; *Augustanus Alpinus Bellicius Sollers* from *Bellicius Sollers*, consul in time of Trajan. [2] *consul ordinarius*, 169 A.D. [3] *H(erculis) V(ictoris).* [4] *senatus populusque Tiburs.* The arrangement of the *cursus honorum* is as follows: first, the priestly functions, then *quaestor candidatus*, followed by *legatus pro praetore*, a quaestorian function, then *praetor, consul, proconsul Asiae*, a consular function, hence in ascending series. The functions performed in Italy follow in inverse order, and finally the municipal *honores* and the municipal priesthoods are given.

21. [*Her*]cul[*i*] | Victori | P. Plotius Romanus[1] cos., sod. Aug. Cl., | leg. Aug. pr. pr. prov. Arab. item Gal., | praef. aer. Sat., leg. Aug. cens. acc. Hisp. cit.,[2] | iur.[3] per Aem. Lig., cur. viae Labic.,[4] cur. Verc.,[5] | pr. urb., trib. pl., q. kand., VI vir eq. R. tur. II, | trib. mil. legg. I Min. et II Adiut., IIII v. v. cur., | aedem cum omni cultu consecravit.

C. I. L. VI. 332. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, outside of the Porta Portuensis. [1] Plotius Romanus was *consul suffectus* in an unknown year, not however before the time of M. Aurelius, who instituted the office of *iuridicus*[3]. [2] *leg(atus) Aug(usti) cens(ibus) acc(ipiendis) Hisp(aniae) Cit(erioris).* [4] *Labic(anae).* [5] *Verc(ellensium).*

22. C. Caerellio Fufidio | Annio Ravo C. fil. Ouf. | Pollittiano sodali Marciano Aureliano | Commodiano Helviano | Severiano, III vir. monet. | a. a. a. f. f., trib. laticlavio | leg. III Cyr., VI vir. equit. Rom. | turmae primae, quaestor. | candid. | imp. Caesaris M. Aurelli | Antonini Pii Felicis Aug.,[1] | trib. pl. candid., pr. hastar.,[2] c. v.,[3] | Fufidii Amycus et Chrestina nutritores.

C. I. L. VI. 1365. Inscribed on a large marble pedestal found at Rome, now in Florence. [1] Between 212–217 A.D. [2] *pr(aetori) hastar(io).* Cf. Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 225. [3] *c(larissimo) v(iro).*

23. L. Iul. Apronio Maenio | Pio Salamalliano[1] | trib. latic. leg. X Gem., ad|lecto inter q̄q̄.,[2] prae|posito actis senat., | aed. curuli, praeto|ri, leg. Aug. vice quin[*q*]ue fascium prov. | Belgi[*cae, le*]g. leg. | I Adiutric., leg. Au[*g*] | pr. pr. provinc. Ga[*la*]|tiae item I . . . . . | pr. pr. c. v. . . .

Ephem. Ep. VII. 395. Inscribed on a pedestal found in the *forum* at Lambaesis, Africa, where it still exists. [1] He is said to have lived in the middle of the third century. The *tribunatus militum* and the *legatio legionis* show that he did not live after the time of Gallien. [2] Note this instance of *adlectio inter quaestorios.* Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 941, note 5, and p. 901.

24. M. Tineio Ovinio | L. f. Arn. Casto Pulchro | c. v., pont. maiori,[1] | q. urb., pr. k., cos., | s. p. q. T.[2] | filio patroni, | nepoti patronorum.

C. I. L. XIV. 3614. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Tivoli (Tibur). [1] If the *pontifices* were not termed *maiores* until after the establishment of the pontificate of *deus Sol*, this inscription does not date before Aurelian, 270–275, who is believed to have instituted the *pontifices dei Solis* (Dessau). [2] *s(enatus) p(opulus)q(ue) T(iburs).*

25. C. Caelio Censorino v. c., praet. candidato, cons., cur. viae Latinae, cur. reg. VII, | cur. splendidae Carthagin., comiti d. n. Constantini maximi Aug. | et exactori auri et argenti provinciarum III, cons.[1] provinc. Sicil., cons. Camp., aucta in melius civitate sua et reformata ordo populusque Atellanus. L. d. s. c.

C. I. L. X. 3732. Found at Grumo, near ancient Atella, between Naples and Capua. [1] *cons(ulari)*. The three provinces are Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica.

26. Mavortii. | Q. Flavio Maesio Egnatio | Lolliano c. v., q. k., praetori ur|bano, auguri publico populi | Romani Quiritium, cons. albei | Tiberis et cloacarum, cons. ope|rum publicum,[1] cons. aquarum, | cons. Campaniae, comiti Flaviali, | comiti Orientis, comiti primi ordinis et | proconsuli provinciae Africae, | regio portae triumphalis patrono dignissimo.

C. I. L. X. 1695. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Puteoli, now in Museum at Naples. Lollianus was *praefectus urbi* in 342 A.D., and *consul ordinarius* in 355 A.D. [1] By an error for *publicorum*.

27. nobilitatis culmini, | litterarum et eloquentiae lumini, | auctoritatis exemplo, | provisionum ac dispositionum magistro, | humanitatis auctori, | moderationis patrono, | devotionis antistiti, | Petronio | Probo v. c. proconsuli Africae,[1] | praefecto praetorio | per Illyricum Italiam et Africam, | consuli ordinario,[2] | ob insignia erga se remediorum genera | Veneti adque Histri peculiares eius, | patrono praestantissimo. (*On the side*) Dedicata VI idus Aug., | dd. nn. | Valente VI et | Valentiniano II | Augg. cons.[3]

C. I. L. VI. 1751. Inscribed on a large marble pedestal found at Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. [1] 358 A.D. [2] 371 A.D. [3] Aug. 8th, 378.

28. Rufius Praetextatus | Postumianus v. c., filius | magnifici viri Mariniani | praefecti praetorio | et consulis ordinarii,[1] | quaestor candidatus, | praetor urbanus, tribunus | et notarius praetorianus, | praefectus urbi secundo, | consul ordinarius,[2] quos | tantos ac tales honores | primo aetatis suae flore | promeruit.

C. I. L. VI. 1761. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Rome, now in Museum at Florence. [1] 423 A.D. [2] 448 A.D.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EQUESTRIAN ORDER

Praefecti Praetorio

1. Vasiens. Vóc.[1] | patróno, | Sex. Afranio Sex. f. | Volt. Burró | trib. mil., proc. Augu|stae,[2] proc. Ti. Caesar., proc. divi Claudi, | práef. pra[*e*]tori,[3] orna|m[*ent*]is consular.

C. I. L. XII. 5842. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Vaison (Vasio), in Narbonensis. [1] *Vasienses Vocontii.* [2] Livia. [3] Burrus was *praefectus praetorio* from 51–62 A.D. Tac. *Ann.* XII. 42.

2. M. Bassaeo M. f. St[*el.*] | Rufo pr. pr. [*im*]peratorum M. Aureli Antonini et | [*L.*] Aureli Veri et L. Aureli Commodi Augg., | [*c*]onsularibus ornamentis honorato [*e*]t ob victoriam Germanicam et Sarmatic. | [*A*]ntonini et Commodi Augg. corona | [*m*]urali vallari aurea hastis puris IIII | [*to*]tidemque vexillis obsidionalibus | [*ab iisdem*] donato, praef. Aegypti, praef. | . . . . ,[1] proc. a rationibus, proc. Belg[*icae*] | *et du*]arum Germaniarum, proc. regni [*No|ri*]ci, proc. Asturiae et Calleciae, trib. | [*coh*] . . pr., trib. coh. X urb., trib. coh. V vigul., pp. bis.[2] | [*Huic sen*]atus auctoribus impp. Antonino et | [*Comm*]odo Augg. statuam auratam in foro | [*divi Traia*]ni et aliam civili amictu in templo | [*divi Pii*], tertiam loricatam in tem|[*plo Martis Ultoris? po*]nendas [*censuit*].

C. I. L. VI. 1599. Found at Rome, existing now in a copy of the sixteenth century. [1] Supply either *ann(onae)*, or *vig(ilum)*. [2] *p(rimo)p(ilo) bis* Dio Cassius LXXI. 5. The order of the *honores* is descending. The highest offices of the equestrian career are given from *pr(aefecto pr(aetorio)* to *praef(ecto)* [*ann(onae)* or *vig(ilum)*], those of the grade of procurator from *proc(uratori) a rationibus* to *proc(uratori) Asturi et Gallaeciae*, and those indicating preparatory military service from *trib(uno)* [*coh(ortis)* . . .] to *p(rimo)p(ilo) bis* . . .

3. L. Iulio Ve[*hil*]io Gr[*ato*] | Iuliano pra[*ef.*] pr., praef. | ann rationib., praef. c[*lassis p*]raet. Misenat., pra[*ef.*] | cla praet. Raven[*nat., proc.*] Aug. et praep. vexil[*la*]tion. temp belli [*Britannici, pr*]óc. Aug. provinciae Lusit[*aniae*] Vett[*oniae, proc. A*]ug. et praeposit[*o*] | vexillationis per

. . . . . , próc. Aug. | et praef. classis Po[*ntic*]a[*e, proc. Augg. e*]t pra[*ep.*] | vexillationis per Achaiam et Macedoniam | et in Hispanias adversus Castabocas et | Mauros rebelles, praeposito vexillatio|nibus tempore belli Germanici et Sarmat., | praef. alae Tampianae, praef. alae Her|culanae, trib. cohort. primae Ulpiae Pan|noniorum, praef. cohort. tertiae August. | Thracum, donis militaribus donato ab impe|[*rato*]ribus Antonino et Vero ob victoriam | [*belli Parthi*]ci, item ab Antonino et | [*Commodo ob vic*]tor. belli Germ[*a*]nic. | . . . .

Notizie degli Scavi, 1887, p. 536. On a pedestal found at Rome in the bed of the Tiber. Iulianus was *praefectus praetorio* of Commodus, and was slain by him; Dio Cassius LXXII. 14; *Vita Comm.* 7, 4. 11, 3. A statement in *Vita Marci*, chap. 21, shows that the Moors ravaged Spain in the time of M. Aurelius.

4. L. Petronio L. f. | Sab. Tauro Volu|siano v. cos. | ordinario,[1] praef. praet. | em. v.,[2] praef. vigul. | p. v.,[3] trib. | coh. primae praet. protect.| Aug̅g̅. n̅n̅.,[4] item trib. coh. IIII praet., | trib. coh. XI urb., trib. coh. III vig., leg. X | et XIIII Gem. prov. Pannoniae superiori. | itim (*sic*) leg. Daciae,[5] praeposito equitum sin|gularior. Augg. n̅n̅., p. p.[6] leg. XXX Ul|piae, centurioni deputato, eq. pub., | ex V dec., Laur. Lavin. | ordo Arretinorum patrono | optimo.

C. I. L. XI. 1836. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Arezzo (Arretium), where it still exists. [1] *v(iro) co(n)s(ulari) ordinario*, 261 A.D. [2] *em(inentissimo) v(iro)*. [3] *p(erfectissimo) v(iro)*. [4] *protect(ori) Aug(ustorum) n(ostrorum)*, the earliest mention of *protectores*; cf. Momm. *Ephem. Ep.* V. p. 126. [5] *leg(ionis) Daciae*. [6] *p(rimo) p(ilo)*.

Praefecti Aegypti, Annonae, Vigilum

5. M. Magio M. f. Maximo | praef. Aegypti, Tarraconenses.

C. I. L. IX. 1125. Found at Le Grotte di Mirabella (Aeclanum), still in existence. Maximus was *praefectus Aegypti* under Augustus (Philo. *adv. Flaccum* 10. Pliny *N. H.* 36, 9, 69).

Ti. Claudio | Ti. fil. Pal. | Secundino | L. Statio Macedon[*i*] | p. p. leg. IIII F. f.,[1] trib. coh. | prim. vig., trib. coh. XI | urban., trib. coh. VIIII pr., | p. p. iterum,[2] praef. leg. II Tra. [*f.*], |

proc. $\overline{XX}$ her., proc. provin[*c.*] | Lugdunens. et Aquitan[*icae*], | a rationib. Aug.,[3] praef. an[*non.*], | L. Saufeius Iulianu[*s*] | amico optim[*o*].

C. I. L. V. 867. Found at Aquileja (Aquileia), where it still remains. [1] *p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) quartae F(laviae) f(elicis).* [2] *p(rimo(p(ilo) iterum.* The return to this position or grade evidently looked to obtaining some special advantage which fell to the *primipilarii.* [3] An inscription on a lead pipe (*C. I. L.* XIV. 2008), referring to this man, shows that Secundinus was *a rationibus* for Antoninus Pius.

6. C. Iunio C. f. Quir. | Flaviano | praefecto annonae, | proc. a rationibus, proc. | provinciarum Lugdunesis | et Aquitanicae, proc. hereditat., | proc. Hispaniae citerioris | per Asturicam et Callaeciam, | proc. Alpium maritimarum, | promagistro $\overline{XX}$ hereditatium, | tr. mil. leg. $\overline{VII}$ Gem., pontif. minori, | mercatores frumentari | et oleari Afrari.

C. I. L. VI. 1620. Inscribed on a large marble tablet found at Rome, where a fragment still exists.

7. Cn. Marcio Cn. fi[*l*]io Rustio [*Rufino praef. co*]hortium vigilum, p[*r*]aeposito an[*nonae imp. L. Septimi*] | Severi Pii Pertinac. e[*t*] M. Aurelii Anton[*ini Augg., praef.*] | classium praetoria[*ru*]m Misenatium [*et Ravennat., trib. co*]hortium primae prae[*to*]riae, $\overline{XI}$ urban., [*VI vigil., prim.* | *pil. legi*]onum $\overline{III}$ Cyrenaicae, $\overline{III}$ Gall[*icae, et* | *Salinato*]riae P. fil. Augustinae ei[*us*].

C. I. L. IX. 1582. Found at Benevento (Beneventum), where it still exists. Rufinus was *praefectus vigilum* from 205–207 A.D.

Procuratores

8. C. Baebio P. f. Cla. | Attico | $\overline{II}$ vir. i. [*d*], primopil. leg. | V Macedonic., praef. | civitatium Moesiae et | Treballia[*e, pra*]ef. [*ci*]vitat. | in Alpib. maritumis, t[*r.*] mil. coh. | $\overline{VIII}$ pr., primopil. iter., procurator. | Ti. Claudi Caesaris Aug. Germanici | in Norico, | civitas | Saevatum et Laiancorum.[2]

C. I. L. V. 1838. Inscribed on a bronze tablet found at Zuglium (Iulium Carnicum), still in existence. [2] People of Noricum.

9. P. Besio P. f. Quir. Betuiniano | C. Mario Memmió Sabino | praef. coh. I Raetorum, trib. leg. X̄ G. p. f., | praef. alae Dardanorum, procuratori | imp. Caesaris Nervae Traiani Aug. Germ. Dacici | monetae, proc. provinc. Baeticae, proc. X̄X̄ hered., proc. pro | leg. provinc. Mauretaniae Tingitanae, donis donato ab | imp. Traiano Aug. bello Dacico corona murali vallari hastis pur. vexillo argent., | exacti exercitus.

C. I. L. VIII. 9990. Found at Tanger (Tingi), Mauretania, and taken to Oxford, where it remains in the museum.

10. d. m. s. | P. Vibi P. f. Mariani e. m. v.,[1] proc. | et praesidi prov. Sardiniae, p. p. bis, | trib. cohh. X pr. XI urb. IIII vig., praef. leg. | II Ital., p. p. leg. III Gall., ϒ frument., | oriundo ex Ital. Iul. Dertona, | patri dulcissimo, | et Reginiae Maxime matri | karissimae, | Vibia Maria Maxima c. f. fil. et her.

C. I. L. VI. 1636. Inscribed on a large sarcophagus found near the fifth milestone of the Via Cassia, near Rome, where it still exists. [1] *egregiae memoriae viro.*

11. T. Cornasidio | T. f. Fab. Sabino e. m. v., | proc. Aug. Daciae Apulensis, proc. | Alpium Atractianar. et Poeninar. | iur. glad., subpraef. class. pr. Raven., | praef. alae veter. Gallor., trib. leg. IĪ | Aug., praef. coh I Mont., p. c., auguri, Laur. | Lavin., aed., IĪ vir., q., q. q. p. p.,[1] | collegia fabrum centon. dendrophor. | in honorem | T. Cornasidi | Vesenni Clementis | fili eius, equo publ., Laur. | Lavin. patroni plebis et col|legior., qui ab ipsis oblatum | sibi honorem statuae in | patris sui nomen memo|riamque transmisit.

C. I. L. IX. 5439. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Fallerone (Falerio, in Picenum), now at Rome in the Vatican Museum. [1] *aed(ili), duovir(o), q(uaestori), q(uin)q(uennali) p(er)p(etuo)* are municipal *honores.*

12. M. Aquilio M. f. | Fabia Felici | a census equit. Roman.,[1] | praef. cl. pr. Ravennat., | proc. patrim. bis,[2] proc. hered. | patrim. privat.,[3] proc. oper. pub.,[4] | praep. vexillat., p. p. leg. XI Cl., | ϒ fr.,[5] patron. col., ob mer. eius | Antiat. publ.

C. I. L. X. 6657. Found at Nettuno (Antium), now at Rome in the Capitoline Museum. [1] For *a censibus equit(um) Roman(orum)*, as Mommsen, *Staatsr.* III., p. 490, note 2, who identifies this officer of the bureau for examining the demands of candidates for the equestrian order with the officer of the bureau of petitions (*a libellis*); or for (*proc*) *a(d) census equit(um) Roman(orum)*, a special officer only mentioned here, so, Hirschfeld, *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, p. 18, note 4. [2] *proc(uratori) patrim(onii) bis*, i.e. of two provinces. [3] *proc(uratori) hered(itatium) patrim(onii) privat(i)*, was the officer to whom fell the charge of inheritances coming to the emperor on account of *ius patronatus*. The duties of this officer afterwards devolved upon the *procurator rationis privatae*. [4] This function, mention of which does not occur elsewhere, was held by Felix in 193 A.D. [5] *c(enturioni) fr(umentariorum)*.

13. Tib. Antistio Faus|ti fil. Quirina Marci|ano domo Circina, | praef. coh. II His[*p*]anae, | trib. leg. XV [*Apol*]linaris | piae fideli[*s*, *pr*]aefecto a|lae Sulpic[*ia*]e c. R., secun|dum mandata impp. do|minor. nn. Augg.[1] inte|gerrim. abstinentissimoque procur., tres provinc. Galliae primo umquam eq. R. a censibus accipi|endis[2] ad aram Caesa|rum statuam equestrem ponendam censu|erunt.

Musée de Lyon, I., p. 162. Found at Lyons (Lugdunum). [1] Probably Severus and Caracalla. [2] The meaning is that Marcianus was the first *censitor* of the equestrian rank to be honored by the *tres Galliae* with an equestrian statue.

14. M. Bassaeo M. f. Pal. | Axio | patr. col., cur. r. p.,[1] II vir. munif.,[2] proc.[3] Aug. viae Ost., et Camp., | trib. mil. leg. XIII Gem., proc. reg. Cala|bric., omnibus honorib. Capuae func., | patr. col. Lupiensium, patr. municipi Hudrentinor., universus ordo municip. | ob rem publ. bene ac fideliter gestam. | Hic primus et solus victores Campani|ae pretis et aestim. paria gladiat. edidit. L. d. d. d.

C. I. L. X. 1795. Found at Naples, but probably belonging in origin to Puteoli. [1] *patr(ono) col(oniae), cur(atori) r(ei publicae)*. [2] *munifico*. [3] The charge of the more important roads was given to men of senatorial order i.e. *curatores viae*, while those of less consequence were given in charge of *equites* known here as *procuratores*, in *C. I. L.* VI. 1610 as *curatores*. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*, p. 112, note 4. Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 1077, note 4.

15. P. Magnio Q. f. Quir. Rufo | Magoniano tr. mil. IIII,[1] proc. Aug. XX her.[2] per Hisp. Baet. | et Lusitan., item proc. Aug. | per Baetic. ad | Fal. veget.,[3] | item proc. Aug. prov. Baet. ad | ducen.,[4] Acili. Plec.[5] amico optimo | et bene de provincia | semper merito d. d.

C. I. L. II. 2029. Inscribed on a pedestal found in Andalusia near El Cerro de Leon (Anticaria), Spain, where it still exists. [1] *tr(ibuno) mil(itum) quater.* [2] *vicesimae (partis) her(editatium).* [3] *procurator Augusti ad Falernas vegetandas*, an officer looking to the propagation of Italian vines in Spain (Mommsen). [4] *ad ducen(a) (milia sestertium).* [4] *Acili(a) Plec(usa).*

16. C. Sextio C. f. Papir[*ia*] | Martiali trib. mil. legionis I[*III*] | Scythicae, proc. Aug. ab actis urbis,[1] p[*roc.*] | Aug. inter mancip. XL Galliarum et negotiantis,[2] proc. Macedoniae, qui | ob memoriam T. Sexti Alexandri | fratris sui, inlatis HSL mil.[3] rei pub. | col. suae Mactaritanae, epulaticium ex | usuris curialibus die natali fratris sui | quodannis dari iussit, ob quam liberalitate (*sic*) | eius statuam universae curiae d. d.[4] pec. sua posuer.

C. I. L. VIII, *Suppl.* 11813. Found at Mactaris in Africa. [1] *proc(urator) Aug(usti) ab actis* refers to an officer of equestrian rank in charge of the *acta publica* (*diurna urbis acta*, *Tac. Ann.* XIII. 31); *liberti Augustorum ab actis* (*C. I. L.* VI. 8674), and *adiutor ab actis* (VI. 8695) were his subordinates. [2] *inter mancip(es) quadragesimae Galliarum et negotiantis.* The *procurator* referred to was the arbitrator between the *mancipes* and *negotiatores.* [3] *inlatis (sestertium) L mil(ibus).* [4] *d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).*

17. P. Cominio P. f. | Cl. Clementi | praef. classium praet. | Misenens. et Ravenn., | praeposito a cens.,[1] proc. | Aug. XX her.,[2] proc. Aug. pro vinc. Lusitan., proc. Aug. | prov. Daciae Apolensis (*sic*), | subpraef. ann., proc. Aug. | ad famil. glad. Transpa., | proc. Aug. XX her. per Hisp. | citer.,[2] omnib. equestrib. milit. funct., pontif., patron. coloniar. Conc. | Aquil.[3] Parmens. Venafr.,[4] ordo Conc.

C. I. L. V. 8659. Found at Concordia, Italy, where it still exists. Another inscription in mutilated form has recently been found referring to the same Cominius Clemens, from which it appears that he performed his

military service under Marcus Aurelius (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1890, p. 173). [1] Momm., *Staatsr.* III. 490, note 2. [2] *proc(urator) Aug(usti) vicesimae her(editatium)* at Rome, but a similar function in the province is indicated by *proc(urator) Aug(usti) vicesimae her(editatium) per Hisp(aniam) citer(iorem)*. [3] *Conc(ordiensis) Aquil(eiensis)*. [4] *Venafr(anae)*.

18. Q. Petronio Q. f. | Meliori | proc. annon., adiutori curatoris | alvei Tiberis et cloacarum, | curatori rei publ. Saenesium, | praetori Etrur. XV populorum | bis, trib. mil. leg. III Gallicae, sc[*r.*] | q̄. VI primo principi,[1] praet. Laur. Lavin.,[2] IIII viro q̄q̄. Faesulis,[3] | pontif. Faesulis et Florentiae, | corpus mesor.[4] frum. Ost.[5] | L. d. d. d. p.[6] (*On the side*) Ded. III. non. Feb. | L. Eggio Marullo Cn. Papirio | Aeliano cos.,[7] | locus adsign. per C. Nasenn.[8] | Marcellum cur. pp. oper. pub.

C. I. L. XIV. 172. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Ostia, having been built into the theatre when it was restored in the fourth or fifth century A.D. [1] *sc[r(ibae)] q(uaestorio sex) primo principi.* [2] *praet(ori) Laur(entium) Lavin(atium).* [3] *IIII viro q(uin)q(uennali) Faesulis.* [4] *me(n)sor(um).* [5] *frum(entariorum) Ost(iensium).* [6] *l(ocus) d(atus d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ublice).* [7] Febr. 3d, 184 A.D. [8] *Nasenn(ium).*

19. Aegippi. | L. Mussió Aemiliano | Laurenti Lavinatium, | IIII milit.,[1] v. e., praef. vehicul. | trium prov. Gall. Lugdunens, | Narbonens. et Aquitanic. | ad SSLX, proc. Alex. Pelusi | p. . . .[2] | ad SSC, proc. portus utriusq. | ad [SSCC], | viro innocentissimo, | codicarií navicularií et | quinq. corp. navigantes, ob | insignem eius erga se | benivolentiam ac singu|larem abstinentiam. (*On the side*) Dedic. XV Kal. Iun. | dd. nn. [*Philippis*] | Augg. cos.,[3] | curant. nun. Hermogen[*e*] | Aun. I., Paulino Coz.[4] . . .

C. I. L. XIV. 170. Found at Rome, whither it was brought from Ostia, existing now in copy only. [1] (*a*) *quattuor milit(iis)*, i.e. *functus quattuor militiis equestribus.* [2] *Pelusi p[hari]* according to some; others *Pelusi-p[hylac.]*, i.e. *Pelusip[hylac(iae)]*, like *potamophylaciae* (*C. I. L.* II. 1970), Hirschfeld, *Verwaltungsgeschichte*, p. 263, n. 8. [3] 247 or 248 A.D. [4] *curant(ibus) nun(dinas) Hermogen[e] Au[g.] n. l., Paulino Coz[mo]* is suggested by Mommsen, but the names have probably been wrongly copied. The first word, *Aegippi*, i.e. of Aegippius, is separated from the rest, and forms one line of the inscription.

20. M. Aurelio Basileo | viro ducenario, proc. | rationis castrensis, | ordo decurionum ob | tanto amore quam (*sic*) erga | patriam nostram praes|tare consuevit.

C. I. L. X. 5336. Found near Interamna, where it still exists within the walls of an ancient town. This is the only instance known of a man of equestrian order being *procurator castrensis*, since elsewhere the *procuratores castrenses* are *libertini*.

INSCRIPTIONS OF OFFICIALS OF THE THIRD CLASS

Apparitores and Aides of Magistrates

1. [*M.*] Iunius M. l. Menander | scr. libr. aed. cur. princeps | et q.[1] | v.[2] Iunia M. l. Calliste, | Iunia O.[3] l. Sophie, vixit ann. VIII.

Notizie degli Scavi, 1886, p. 420. Found at Rome on the Via Salaria. [1] *scr(iba) libr(arius) aed(ilium) cur(ulium) princeps et (scriba) q(uaestorius)*. [2] *viva*. [3] *G(aiae)*, i.e. *mulieris*.

2. P. Aelio P. f. Pal. | Agathocliano | pontif. praetori Laurenti|um Lavinatium, scrib. tribuni|cio maior., scrib. q. sexsprimo, | scrib. aedil. curulium, de|curial. pullario maiori,[1] | praef. fabr. III, accens. velat.,[2] | Foroclodienses ex decr. | decur., patrono, ob meri|ta eius et quod primus | ad thermas publicas | marmora et columnas | [*de*]derit, cuius ob dedicati | [*onem*] sportulas dec[*urionibus*] virit[*im divisit*]. (*On the side*) Ded. VII id. Aug. | Cn. Claudio Severo II | Ti. Cl. Pompeiano II cos.[3]

Notizie degli Scavi, 1889, p. 9. Found near Bracciano, where Forum Clodii was situated. [1] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* I.,[3] p. 366, n. 6. [2] *accens(o) velat(o)*. [3] 173 A.D.

3. Sex. Caecilio | Epagatho | scrib. libr. tribunicio,[1] | apparitori Caesarum, | scrib. libr. q̄. III decur.,[2] | viat. III vir. et IIII vir.,[3] | scrib. libr. aed. cur., | patri optimo, | Sex. Caecilius Sex. f. | Quir. Birronianus et | M. Caecilius Sex. f. | Quir. Statianus.

C. I. L. VI. 1808. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Rome, where it still exists. [1] *scrib(ae) libr(ario) tribunicio*. [2] *scrib(ae) libr(ario) q(uaestorio) trium decur(iarum)*. [3] *viatori triumvirum* (sc. *capitalium*) *et quattuorvirum* (sc. *viarum curandarum*).

4. [*L.*] Marius L. lib. Doryphorus anulos aureos | consecutus a divo Commodo,[1] scrib. aedilic. et | tribunic., scrib. libr. aedil. curul., praeco cos., | [*pra*]ec. quaestorius,[2] sacerdotal. viator augurum, | [*lict*]or curiat., Laurens Lavinas, fecit sibi et | . . . ae Asclepiodote coniugi, item libertis | libertabusque posterisque eorum.

C. I. L. VI. 1847. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, existing only in a copy. [1] This refers to the *ius aureorum anulorum*, conferring *ingenuitas*, introduced by Commodus. Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 893. [2] Mommsen, *Staatsr.* I.,[3] p. 363, note 4.

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5. P. Aemilio P. f. Nicomedi patri | incomparabili, | decuriali decuriae lictor. | cos. trium decuriar. X primo,[1] | item decur. lictor.[2] popularis | denuntiat.[3] X primo, | item praecon. aedilium curul. Xprimo, | Aemilii Nicomedes et Nicomedes | et Theofila fili et | heredes fecerunt.

C. I. L. VI. 1869. Found at Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. [1] *decuriali decuriae lictor(iae) co(n)s(ularis) trium decuriar(um), decemprimo.* [2] *decur(iae) lictor(iae).* [3] *denuntiat(orum).*

6. Euhodi.[1] | M. Aurel. Sabiniano | Augg. lib., patrono | civitatis Anagninor. | itemq. collegi caplato|rum, decuriali decuriae | lictoriae popularis denuntiatorum | itemq. gerulor., sed et decemviralis,[2] s. p. q. A.[3] erga amorem patriae | et civium, quod thermas longa incuria | neglectas sua pecunia restituerit, | statuam ex leg.[4] suis ponend. censuer.; ob cuius dedic. dedit decur. ⲭV, sexv. | ⲭII, pop. ⲭI,[5] et epul. suffic.

C. I. L. X. 5917. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found in the *forum* of Anagnia, the chief town of the Hernici, Italy. [1] This is the additional *cognomen.* [2] Sabinianus was a member of one of the decuriae which attended the *decemviri stlitibus iudicandis.* [3] *s(enatus) p(opulus) q(ue) A(nagninus).* [4] *leg(atis).* [5] *decur(ionibus) denarios quinos, sexv(iris) denarios binos, pop(ulo) denarios singulos.*

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7. Tutic.[1] Hylas hic positus, | qui fuit margaritar.; hic habuit dec. viat.[2] consu|larem, et colleg. den[*d*]r. | Roman. qq. pp.[3] fuit;

qui reliquit collegio s. s.[4] | HS decem mil. n., uti ex usuris | eius omnibus annis parentet | ei hoc loco, aut si non factum | fuerit ante terminal.,[5] inferet | aerario p. R. decem m. n.

C. I. L. VI. 1925. Found at Rome, existing only in a copy. [1] *Tutic(ius ?)*. [2] *dec(uriam) viat(oriam)*. [3] *colleg(ii) dendr(ophororum) Roman(orum) q(uin)q(uennalis) p(er)p(etuus)*. [4] *s(upra)s(cripto)*. [5] For *terminalia* see Marquardt, *Staatsv.* III.,[2] p. 202.

8. in honorem domus August. | v̄v̄. q̄q̄.[1] scholam vetustate corruptam s. p. ret. l. s. s.[2]: | L. Venuleius Agatho, M. Aurel. Auggg.[3] lib. December, M. Aurel. Spendon, C. Gemellius Privatus. | Dedic. V idus Maias Fulvio Pio, Pontio Pontiano cos.,[4] curat. C. Gemellio Privato.

C. I. L. VI. 816. Found at Rome, preserved in a copy. [1] *v(iatores) q(uaestorii)*. [2] This is the form given in the copy, probably representing *s. p. ref. q. i. s. s.*, i.e. *s(ua) p(ecunia) ref(ecerunt) q(ui) i(nfra) s(cripti) s(unt)*, on the stone. [3] Perhaps, Maximus and Balbinus with Gordian Caesar. [4] 238 A.D.

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9. M. Falcidio | M. fil. Pal. | Hypatiano | adlecto in | ordinem dec. | Puteolanor., | ordo | decuriae Iuliae | praec. cos.,[1] | ob merita | M. Falcidi Cupiti | praeconis et | apparitor. Aug., | patris eius.

C. I. L. VI. 1944. Found at Rome, now in museum at Naples. [1] For *decuria Iulia praeconum consularis*, cf. Momm. *Staatsr.* I.,[2] p. 344, note 5.

10. Anniae | Agrippinae | uxori | C. Iuli Apolloni | decur. Romae | trib. item aedil.,[1] | accens. velató, | cur. mun. glad.[2] | tridui, hered. | l. d. d. d.

Ephem. Ep. VIII. 370. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Puteoli near the amphitheatre. [1] *decur(ialis) Romae trib(unorum) item aedil(ium)*. [2] *cur(atoris) mun(eris) glad(iatorii)*.

MINISTRI OF THE DOMUS AUGUSTAE, FREEDMEN AND SLAVES

11. M. Aur. Aug. liber. | Marcioni proximo | rationum, proc. | marmorum, proc. | prov. Britanniae, | proc. summi chorag., | proc. prov. Fryg., | Senecianus collib. | ex tabular. | h. c.[1]

C. I. L. III. 348. Found at Kaimaz (Tricomia) Phrygia. [1] *h(onoris) c(ausa).*

12. d. m. | Aciliae Lamyrae coniugi | carissimae, Apollonius | Aug. n. verna arcarius pro|vinciae Asiae, hoc monumentum | cum sarcophago fecit et sibi et su|is. Quorum curam agunt collegia | lib.[1] et servorum domini n. Aug. i. s.[2]: | magnum,[3] et Minervium tabulari|orum, et Faustinianum commen|taresium, et decurionum, et ta|bellariorum. | H. m. h. n. s.

C. I. L. III. 6077. Found at Ephesus. [1] *lib(ertorum).* [2] *i(nfra) s(cripta).* "*Collegia in eo nominata sunt non servorum Ephesi consistentium, sed domus Augustae universae*" (Mommsen). [3] *magnum* (sc. *collegium familiae imperatoriae*).

13. P. Aelio Aug. lib. | Liberali | procuratori annonae | Ostiensis, procuratori | pugillationis et ad naves | vagas,[1] tribunicio collegi | magni,[2] decuriali decuriae | viatoriae consul., decuriali | gerulorum, praeposito mensae | nummul. f. f. Ost.,[3] ornato orna|mentis decurionatus col. Ost., | patrono | Laurentium vici Augustanor.

C. I. L. XIV. 2045. Inscribed on a pedestal found in the Laurentine district among ruins of the *vicus Augustanus.* [1] What this refers to is unknown. Henzen suggests that it may pertain to a sea postal service (*Bull. dell' Ist.* 1875, p. 10), but cf. Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 1030, note 3. [2] See preceding inscription. [3] *Mensae nummulariae f(isci) f(rumentarii) Ost(iensis).*

14. dis manibus | M. Ulpio Aug. lib. | Gresiano an XXXXV, | tabulario XX here|ditatium item tabulario provinciae Lugudunensis et Aquitanicae, item tabulario pro|vinciae Lusitaniae, | h. s. e., s. t. [*t.*] l. Ulpia Pia coniugi f. c.

C. I. L. II. 3235. Found at Villanueva de los Infantes, near old Mentesa Oretanorum (Pliny, *H. N.* 3, 3, 25), Spain.

15. Ti. Claudius Aug. lib. Bucolas praegustator, triclinarc. (*sic*), | proc. a munerib.,[1] proc. aquar.,[2] proc. castrensis, cum Q. Claudio | Flaviano filio et Sulpicia Cantabra matre d. [*d*].

C. I. L. XI. 3612. Inscribed on a large marble tablet found at Caere, now preserved at Civita Vecchia. See Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte*, I.,[6] p. 192. [1] Hirschfeld, *Verw.* I., p. 167, note 1; Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 951, note 4. [2] An inscription on a lead pipe shows that Bucolas held this office under Domitian. *imp. Domitiani Caesaris Aug. Ger. sub cura Bucolae proc.* (*Notizie*, 1890, p. 186.)

16. d. m. | Servato Caesaris n̄. ser. |.contrascribtori rationis | summi choragi, vixit ann. XXXIIII | mensibus VIII diebus XII, amico | bene merenti, fecerunt | Fortunatus Pompeianus, Optatus | Aug. lib. adiutores proc. rationis | ornamentorum, et Irenaeus | Caesaris verna adiutor | tabulariorum, et Isidorus | Primitivi Aug. disp. vicar.[1] | rationis eiusdem,[2] et Helius | vicarius eius,[3] domino bene|merenti.

C. I. L. VI. 8950. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Rome, preserved in the Villa Albani. [1] *disp(ensatoris) vicar(ius).* [2] i.e. *rationis ornamentorum.* [3] *Servati.*

17. d. m. | Onesati Caes. | n. ser., paedago|go puerorum, | fecit Annia | Stratonice | coniugi b. m. || d. m. | T. F. Hermes | Aug. lib. | a superlecti|le p. Caes. n.,[1] | f. Fortunata | lib. pat. b. m.

C. I. L. VI. 8973. Found at Verona, whither it was brought from Rome. [1] *p(uerorum) Cae(saris) n(ostri).*

Slaves and Freedmen of Publicani

18. Pudens, soc. | pub. $\overline{\text{XL}}$ ser., | ⟩ scr.[1] finib. | Cotti vovit, | arcar. Lugud. | s. l. m.

C. I. L. V. 7213. Inscribed on an altar found at Avigliana, between Susa and Turin, now in the museum at Turin. [1] *soc(iorum) pub(lici) (quadragesimae) ser(vus), contrascr(iptor).*

19. d. m. | Inachus | public. XX | lib.,[1] Inacho | parenti | piissimo.

C. I. L. VI. 8453. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, now in Vatican Museum. [1] *public(i) (vicesimae) lib(ertatis) (servus).*

Inscriptions of Subordinate Military Officers
(Including Centurions)

20. L. Pompeio L. f. | Pom. Reburro Fabro | Gigurro[1] Calubrigen., | probato in coh. VII pr., | beneficiario tribuni, | tesserario in ʏ,[2] | optioni in ʏ, | signifero in ʏ, | fisci curatori, | corn. trib., | evoc. Aug., | L. Flavius Flaccinus | h. ex t.

C. I. L. II. 2610. Found at San Esteban de la Rua (Compostella) Tarraconensis, Spain, existing in copy. [1] A tribe of the Asturians (Pliny N. H. III, 3, 28). The town Calubriga is unknown. [2] *centuria.* Note that *beneficiarius tribuni* is placed before the series of functions.

21. C. Arrio C. f. Corn. | Clementi militi coh. IX | pr., equiti coh. eiusdem, donis | donato ab imp. Traiano | torquibus armillis phaleris | ob bellum Dacicum, singulari | pr[*a*]efectorum pr., tesserario, op|tioni, fisci curatori, cornicul. | tribuni, evocato Aug., ʏ[1] coh. I vigil., ʏ | statorum, ʏ coh. XIIII urb., ʏ coh. VII pr., | trecenario, donis donato ab imp. | Hadriano hasta pura corona aurea, | ʏ leg. III Aug., primipilari, II viro quin|quennali, patrono municipi, | curatori rei publicae, | decur. et Aug. V[*I vir.*], municipes Matil.[2]

Dessau, 2081. Found at Matilica in Umbria. [1] *centurioni.* [2] *decur(toni) et Aug(ustali) se[vir(o)], municipes Matil(icenses).*

22. C. Oppio C. f. Vel. | Basso p. c., | pr. Auximo,[1] ʏ leg. IIII Fl. fel., evoc. Aug. | ab actis fori, B pr. pr., signif., option., tesse. | coh. II pr., mil. coh. XIIII | et XIII urbanarum, | coll. cent. Auxim. | patr. ob merita eius. | L. d. d. d. (*On the side*) Posita VI k. Iul. | L. Aelio Caesare II, | P. Coelio Balbino cos.[2]

C. I. L. IX. 5839. Found at Osimo (Auximum) Picenum, where it exists to-day. [1] *p(atrono) c(oloniae), pr(aetori) Auximo.* [2] 137 A.D.

23. C. Oppio C. f. Vel. | Basso p. p.,[1] p. c., | pr. i. d. Aux.,[2] ʏ leg. IIII | Fl. fel. et leg. II Tr. for., | evoc. Aug. ab act.[3] fori, | B pr. pr.,[4] mil. coh. II pr. | et coh. XIII et XIIII urb., | omnibus officiis | in caliga functo,[5] | centuriones leg. II | Traianae

fortis, | optimo et dignissimo. | In cuius ded. cenam col. ded.[6] | L. d. d. d.

C. I. L. IX. 5840. Found at Osimo (Auximum), where it still exists. [1] *primipilari.* [2] *p(atrono) c(oloniae), pr(aetori) i(ure) d(icundo) Aux(imi).* [3] Cf. Momm. *Ephem. Ep.* V., p. 149. [4] *b(eneficiario) pr(aefectorum) pr(aetorio).* [5] The positions of *signifer, optio,* and *tesserarius,* enumerated in the preceding inscription, are referred to. [6] *In cuius ded(icatione) cenam col(onis) ded(it).* The second centurionate and the primipilate were held after the setting up of the preceding inscription.

24. C. Luccius C. fil. | Stell. Sabinus | Beneventi decurio, | vivus sibi et Ofilliae | Paratae uxori et Luccio | Verecundo fratri posterisq. | suis fecit, militavit in coh. | Ī urb. ad latus tribunor., fuit | secutor, optio valetudi.,[1] optio | carcaris, singularis, benefic. | tribuni, a quaestionib.[2] factus per | Annium Verum praef. urbis,[3] et | tesserarius, optio, signif., fisci | curator, optio ab act., cornicul. | trib., benef. Valeri Asiatici praet.[4] (*sic*) | urb., missus ab imp. Hadriano Aug. | Serviano $\overline{\text{III}}$ et Vibio Varo cos.,[5] [*dec.*] X [*k*]a[*l.*] Mai. Erucio Claro $\overline{\text{II}}$ cos.[6] In. f. p. XX in agr. p. XX.

C. I. L. IX. 1617. Found at Beneventum, where it still exists. [1] *valetudi(nari).* [2] *a quaestionib(us) (praefecti urbis).* [3] Annius Verus, grandfather of Marcus, the emperor, was cos. II in 121 A.D.; cos. III, 126 A.D. Cf. *Vita Marci,* c. 1. [4] Rather *praef.* [5] 134 A.D. [6] 146 A.D.

25. L. Tros[*i*]us L. f. Pup. | Maximus Tergeste, | ʏ coh. $\overline{\text{XI}}$ urb., | militavit ʏ coh. II vig., | evoc. Aug. a quaestion. | pr. pr.,[1] speculator Aug. | in coh. X̄ pr., vix. an. LV, | mil. an. XXXIII, t. f. i. | In fr. p. XII. | in ag. p. XIII.

C. I. L. VI. 2755. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Rome, from a copy of the sixteenth century. [1] *a quaestion(ibus) pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio).*

26. C. Virrius Iucundus | vexil. coh. $\overline{\text{II}}$ vig | ɔ[1] Viserti Latini, | milit. ann. VI men. VII | dies XVIIII, | in eis tesserar., optio, | vexillarius, | vix. ann. XXVII, | aram cum base sua | t. p. i. | Arbitratu Luciliae Lacaenae | et C. Virri Iucundi f.

C. I. L. XI. 1438. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Pisa, now in the Antinorian Museum at Florence. [1] *centuriae.*

27. d. m. | M. Aur. Augustiano | Y coh. V vig., vix. an. XXXIIII, | provitus ann. XVII, excep|tor presidi[1] provincies | M. s.[2] ann. IIII, lectus in prae|toria, eques sive tabu|larius ann. V, factus Y | in Syria, vixit ann. VIII, | Claudia Pacata coniux | piissimo et Ulpius Mar|cellus nepos b. m. fece|runt.

C. I. L. VI. 2977. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, existing in copy only. [1] *praesidi(s)*. [2] *M(oesiae) S(uperioris)*.

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28. P. Tutilius P. f. O[*uf.*] veteranus, sign[*ifer*], aquilifer leg. V . . . , | curator vete[*ran.*], | accepit ab impe[*rat*] | praemia dupl[*icia*], | natus est A. Hirtio [*A. f. C.*] | Vibio Pansa cos.,[1] de[*cessit*] | C. Fufio Gemino L. Ru[*bellio*] | Gemino cos.,[2] sibi [*et*] P. Atecingi f. [*et*] | Demincae [*f., et*] | Andoblationi P. f. [*et*] Gnatae P. f., | t. f. i.

C. I. L. V. 5832. Found at Milan, now at Brera. [1] 711/43. [2] 29 A.D. Note the Gallic names.

29. M. Vettio M. f. Ani. | Valenti | mil. coh. VIII pr., benef. praef. pr., | donis donato[1] bello Britan. | torquibus armillis phaleris, | evoc. Aug., corona aurea donat., | Y coh. VI vig., Y stat.,[2] Y coh. XVI urb., Y cho. | II pr., exercitatori equit. speculatorum, princip. | praetori[3] leg. XIII Gem., ex trec.[4] leg. VI | Victr., donis donato ob res prosper. | gest. contra Astures torq. phaler. arm., | trib. coh. V vig., trib. coh. XII urb., trib. coh. | III pr., [*trib.*] leg. XIIII Gem. Mart. Victr., | proc. imp. Caes. Aug.[5] prov. Lusitan., | patron. coloniae, speculator. X h. c.,[6] | L. Luccio Telesino C. Suetonio Paullino cos.[7]

C. I. L. XI. 395. Found at Ariminum, existing now in copy. [1] *a Claudio.* [2] *centurioni stat(orum).* [3] *princeps praetorii*, most honored among centurions after the *primipilus*; cf. *Ephem. Ep.* IV., p. 231. [4] Mommsen thinks *p. p.* = *primo pilo* has disappeared here and that this man was not *ex trecenario legionis sextae Victricis*, but from a *trecenarius*, i.e. a *centurio praetorianus*, became *centurio legionarius*, *Ephem. Ep.* IV., p. 243. [5] Nero is referred to. [6] *speculator(es) (decem), h(onoris) c(ausa).* [7] 66 A.D.

30. . . . . | militavit L annis, IV in leg. III A[*ug.*] | librar., tesser., optio, signifer, | factus ex suffragio leg. [*A*]u[*g. pr. pr.* ↯] | militavit ↯ leg. II Ital., [↯] leg. VII . . . , | ↯ leg. I Min., ↯ leg. X Gem., ↯ leg. II . . . . , | ↯ leg. III Aug., ↯ leg. II[*I*] Gall., ↯ leg. XXX U[*l*]p., | ↯ leg. VI Vic., ↯ leg. III Cyr., ↯ leg. XV Apol., | ↯ leg. II Par., ↯ leg. I Adiutricis, | consecutus ob virtutem in | expeditionem Parthicam | coronam muralem vallarem | torques et phaleras, agit in | diem operis perfecti | annos LXXX, | sibi et Claudiae Marciae Capitolinae | koniugi karissimae, quae agit | in diem operis perfecti | annos LXV, et M. Petronio Fortunato filio | militavit ann. VI ↯ leg. X[*X*]II Primig., | ↯ leg. II Aug., vixit ann. XXXV, | cui Fortunatus et Marcia parentes | karissimo memoriam fecerunt.

C. I. L. VIII. 217. *Ephem. Ep.* V. 1043. Inscribed on a mausoleum discovered at Henchir Gasrin, ancient Cillium, Africa.

31. M. Apicio T. f. | Cam. Tironi | p. p. leg. $\overline{\text{XXII}}$ Primig. p. f., | praef. leg. $\overline{\text{XIII}}$ Gem.,[1] | ↯ leg. $\overline{\text{XV}}$ Apollin., evoc.[2] | a comment. cust., optioni | evoc., salar. curat. ab indicib.,[3] | patron. mun. Raven.,[4] | pontif.

C. I. L. XI. 19. Inscribed on a large marble *cippus* found at Ravenna, where it still exists in part, in the Museum Classense. [1] It is curious that the function *praefectura legionis* should be placed among those of the centurionate. [2] Tiro was at first among the praetorian soldiers, then afterwards became *evocatus*. [3] For these various functions performed by Tiro as *evocatus* see Mommsen, *Ephem. Ep.* V. 148. [4] *Raven*(*natium*).

The Navy

32. Antho Caesaris | trierarcho Liviano, | C. Iulius Iaso f. c.

C. I. L. XII. 257. Found at Frejus (Forum Iulii), existing in copy. It will be remembered that under the Julian and Claudian emperors, a fleet was stationed at Forum Iulii.

33. C. Iulio C. f. | Fal. Magno | navarc. princ. | clas. $\overline{\text{pr}}$. Misen.,[1] | adlec. in ord. decur. | et inter $\overline{\text{II}}$virale[*s*] | decret. decur. p. p.[2] | munic. revere[*ntes*]. | Cuius dedi[*catione*] | decurion[*ibus*] | ⊕S XX [*m. n. dedit*]. (*On the side*) Dedic. pr. idus Au[*g.*] |

Saturnino et [*Gallo cos.*[3]], | curant. Q. Sevili[*o*] . . . . , | Ti. Cl. Phile[*to II viris*].

C. I. L. X. 8215. Found at Castel Volturno (Volturnum) in the foundations of the *Curia*, now in the Museum Campanum. [1] *navarc(o) princi(pi) clas(sis) pr(aetoriae) Misen(ensis).* [2] *p(ostulatione) p(opuli)* (Mommsen). [3] This is suggested by Mommsen, who assigns the inscription to 198.

34. T. Suillio Albanó | qui et Timotheus | Menisci f., natione | Nicaens., arm. custod. | lib. Virtut., mil. a. XXV, | vixit ann. X . . . . . | , Anto[*n*]ius Quadratus | et Aemil. Quadratus | [*a*]rm. cus[*t.*] ex IIII Minerv. | heredes, et Suillia | Eugenia lib. ben. mer. | fecerunt.

C. I. L. X. 3406. Found at Puteoli, existing in part in the museum at Naples.

35. d. m. | C. Publius Mari|nus mil. clas. pr. | Mis., sec. tr.,[1] | n. Syr.,[2] stip. IIII, | v. ann. XX, paren|tes b. m. f.

C. I. L. X. 3494. Found at Naples, where it still exists in the museum. [1] *sec(utor) tr(ierarchi).* [2] *natione Syr(us).*

36. Ti. Claudio Aug. lib. Eroti, | trierarcho liburnae Ni|li, exacto classis Aug. | Alexandrinae, L. Iuli|us C. f. Fab. Saturninus et M. | Antonius Heracla trier., heredes eius fecerunt.

Ephem. Ep. V. 989. Found at Cherchel (Caesarea), in Mauretania.

Inscriptions of Municipalities

Italy

Ostia.

37. L. Licinio L. fil. Pal | Herodi | equit. Rom., decuriali | decuriae viatoriae equestris cos.,[1] decurioni, | quinquennali duumviro, | sacerdoti geni col., flam. | Rom. et Aug., curat. oper. publ., | quaestori aer.,[2] aedili, flam. | divi Severi, sodali Arulensi, | praet. prim. sac. Volk. faciu., | ordo Augustal. | optimo civi, ob merita.

C. I. L. XIV. 373. Inscribed on a large pedestal found at Ostia, now at Rome in Villa Abani. [1] *co(n)s(ularis).* [2] *aer(arii).* [3] *praet(ori) prim(o) sac(ris) Volk(ano) faciu(ndis).*

Praeneste.

38. P. Acilio P. f. Men. | Paullo | III III vir. Aug. q̄. col., | aed., II vir., flamini divi Aug., | cur annonae, | cur. muneris publici, | cur. kal., | cultores Iovis | Arcani | regio macelli | patrono dignissimo. | L. d. d. d. (*On the side*) Dedicata V idus | Maias | Arriano et Papo | cos. | curante Ti. Cl. . . . . | Vitale III III | vir. Aug.

C. I. L. XIV. 2972. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Praeneste, now in Vatican Museum, Rome. The date is 243 A.D.

Nomentum.

39. Gn. Munatius M. f. Pal.| Aurelius Bassus | proc. Aug., | praef. fabr., praef. coh. III | Sagittariorum, praef. coh. iterum II | Asturum, censitor civium | Romanorum coloniae Victri|censis quae est in Britannia | Camaloduni, curator. | viae Nomentanae, patronus eiusdem | m nicipi, flamen perpetus (*sic*) | duum virali potestate, | aedilis, dictator IIII.

C. I. L. XIV. 3955. Inscribed on a large marble *cippus* found at La Mentana (Nomentum), now in Vatican Museum.

Vibo.

40. Q. Laronius Q. f. [*augur*], | L. Libertius C. f. pont. max | IIII v. i. d. q. c. p.[1] ex s. c. Con.[2] HS . . . .

C. I. L. X. 49. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Montelione (Vibo), Italy, existing in a copy. [1] *q(uinquennalis) c(ensoria) p(otestate).* [2] *Con(stat).*

Aeclanum.

41. d. m., | Ti. Cl. Maximo | II vir, aed. quaes. | pecuniae alim. | vixit ann. XXVII m. V | , Ti. Cl. November | et Cl. Hermio|ne filio bene | merenti fec. | et sibi.

C. I. L. IX. 1415. Assigned by Mommsen to Aeclanum, existing in copy.

Beneventum.

42. I. O. M., | C. Ennius C. f. Firmus | permissu decurion. | c. B.[1] | Benevento, aedilis, | II vir i. d., quaestor, | curator operis thermarum | datus ab | imp. Caesare Hadriano Aug.

C. I. L. IX. 1419. Found at Aequum Tuticum, still in existence. [1] *c(oloniae) B(eneventi).*

Histonium.

43. M. Baebio M. f. Q. n. Arn. Suetrio | Marcello equo publico, | aed., q., II II vir i. d., II II vir quinq. II, | patrono munic., flamini divi | Vespasiani., | M. Baebius Suetrius Marcellus et Suetria Rufa patri optumo. | Huic decuriones funus publicum | statuam equestrem clipeum | argenteum locum sepulturae | decreverunt et urbani statuam pedestre (*sic*).

C. I. L. IX. 2855. Found at Il Vasto d'Aimone (Histonium) among the Frentani, where it still exists.

Alba Fucens.

44. d. m. s., L. Marculeio Saturnino | veterano Augusti cho. VII | pr.,[1] IIII viro i. d., quaestori rei p|ublice, curatori pecunia|e alument[*a*]r, curatori annone plebis, curatori oper|um publicor, curatori apu|t Iovem Statorem qq cole|gi fabrum tignuariorum L. M|arculeius Faustu[*s*] Iunior | IIII vir iure dic. curatori ann|one patri optimo et sibi fecit.

C. I. L. IX. 3923. Found at modern Scurcula near Alba Fucens, among the Aequi, only existing in part. [1] *veterano Augusti c(o)ho(rtis septimae) pr(aetoriae)*. The date is 149 A.D.(?)

Spain

45. p. H. c. | L. Domitio | M. fil. Serg. | Dentoniano, iudic. dec. V, equo | publico per Traian, II vir. munic. Consabur[*e*]n., | flam[*i*]n. perpet.,[1] tribun. milit. | cohort. Astur. Callaeciae | et Mauretan. Tingit.,[2] | flam. p. H. c.[3]

C. I. L. II. 4211. Found at Tarragona (Tarraco), existing only in a copy. [1] Sc. *Consaburae*. [2] Hübner believes that by an error this stands for *cohort(is) Astur(um) et Callaec(orum) Mauretaniae Tingitanae*, because we can hardly believe that the *cohors Asturum* encamped in the neighboring Gallaecia. [3] *p(rovinciae) H(ispaniae) c(iterioris)*.

46. M. Valerio M. f. M. n. | Q. pron. Gal. Pullino | II vir., leg. perpetuo | munic. Pontif.[1], | praef. fabr., flam., | pontif. Aug., mu|nicipes et incolae.

C. I. L. II. 2132. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Porcuna (Obulco), where it still exists. [1] *leg(ato) perpetuo munic(ipii) Pontif(iciensis)*, i.e. *Obulconis*.

47. L. Porcio L. f. | Gal. Himero | II vir, praef. pro. | II vir., flamini | divorum bis. | Ob merita | pleps aere conlato. | Huius tituli honore | contentus impesam | remisit.

C. I. L. II. 34. Found at Alcaçer do Sal (Salacia), Lusitania, existing in a copy.

Africa

48. Ponti.[1] | C. Helvio C. f. Arn. Honora|to aedil., II vir, II vir qq. II[*i*][2] | et[3] curat. aliment. dis[*trib*], | ob insignes liberalita|tes in rem pub. et cives | amorem viro bono | col. Iul. Curubis d. d. p. p.

C. I. L. VIII. 980. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Kurba (Curubis), where it still exists. [1] Pontius is the additional *cognomen* of Honoratus. [2] Mommsen considers this *II vir*, so that Honoratus held three *honores*: the ordinary *II viratus*, *quinquennalitas*, *II viratus cum curatione alimentorum coniunctus*. [3] *et* indicates that both positions were held at the same time.

49. Marti | Victori | Aug. sac. | M. Ulpius M. | f. Pap. Andro|nicus q., aed., II vir., flam., | II vir qq., pe|cunia sua | posu[*it*].

C. I. L. VIII. 8439. Inscribed on an altar found at Setif (Sitifis), where it is still preserved in the public gardens.

50. C. Fulcinio M. f. Quir. | Optato, flam. Aug.,[1] II vir. | qq., pontif., II vir., augur., | aed., qu[*ae*]stori, qui inrupt[*io*]ne Baqua|tium co[*l*]oniam tui|tus est [*tes*]timonio | decreti ordinis et | populi, Cartennitani | et incolae primo ipsi, | nec ante ulli, | aere conlato.

C. I. L. VIII. 9663. Found at Tenes (Cartenna), now in the Algerian Museum. [1] *flam(ini) Aug(ustali)*.

Inscriptions of Collegia[1]

51. Cn. Sentio Cn. fil. | Cn. n̄. Tér. Felici | , dec. decr. aedilició adl., d. d. d. adl.[1], | q. a. Ostiens., IĪ vir., q. iuvenum[2] | — hic primus omnium, quo annó dec. adl. est, et | q. a. fact. est et in proxim. annum IĪ vir designat. est — | quinq. curatórum navium marinar.,[3] grátis adléct. | inter navicular. maris Hadriatici et ad quadrígam | fori vinari, patrónó decuriae scribár. cérariór. et librariór. et lictór. et viatór., item praeconum et | argentariór. et negotiatór. vinário r. ab urbe | , item mensor. frumentariór. Cereris Aug., item corpor. | scapharior. et lenunculariór. traiect. Luculli et | dendróphorúm et tógátór. á foro et dé sacomár.[4] | et libertór. et servór. publicór. et oleáriór.[5] et iuven. | cisianor.[6] et veteranor. Aug., item beneficiariór. próc. | Aug. et piscator. própolar., cúratóri lusús iuvenalis. | Cn. Sentius Lucilius | Gamala Clodianus f. | patri indulgentissimó.

C. I. L. XIV. 409. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Ostia, now in the museum at Florence. [1] *d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) d(ecurioni) adl(ecto).* [2] i.e. the *collegium iuvenum.* [3] *corpus curatorum navium marinarum.* [4] *sacomar(is?).* [5] The *mercatores olearii.* [6] Perhaps the same as the *cisiarii.*

52. d. m., | T. Sillio T. lib. | Prisco | mag. colleg. | fabr. IĪ et q. IĪ, | mag. et q. sodal. | fullonum, | Claudiae Filib.[1] | uxori eius matri | sodalic fullon.;[2] | T. Sillius Karus et | Ti. Claudius Phi|lippus mag. et | q̄. colleg. fabr. | fili parentib. | piissimis.

C. I. L. IX. 5450. Found at Fallerone (Falerio) Picenum, where it may be seen in the museum. [1] *Filib.* an unknown *cognomen.* [2] *matri sodal(icii) fullonum.*

53. dis manibus. | L. Calpurnius Chius sevir Aug. | et quinquennalis | idem quinq. corporis mensor. | frumentarior. Ostiens, et curat. bis | idem codicar. curat. Ostis et III honor.[1] | idem quinquennal. collegi. Silvani | Aug. maioris quod est Hilarionis, | functus

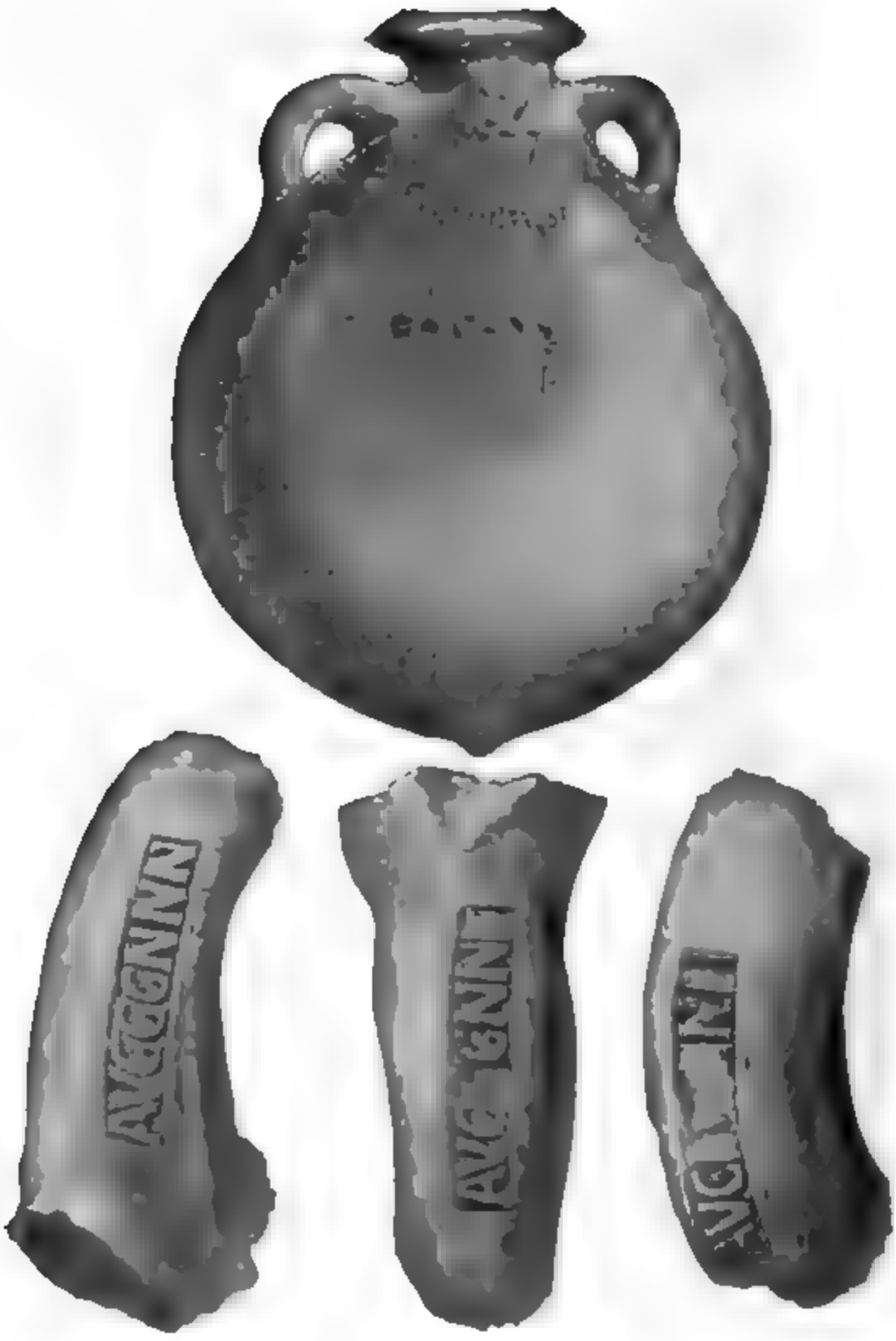
[1] *Zur Geschichte und Organisation des Römischen Vereinswesens.* W. Liebenam, Leipzig, 1890.

sacomari[2] idem magistro ad Marte. | Ficanum Aug. idem in collegio dendrofor. | fecit sibi et | Corneliae Ampliatae coniugi suae | carissimae cum qua vixit annis XXXI., | Calpurniae L. lib. Pthengidi libertae (*sic*) carissimae, | L. Calpurnio Forti vern. lib., L. Calpurnio Felici lib., L. Calpurnio Adaucto vern. lib., | Calpurniae L. f. Chiae vern., Calpurniae L. f. | Ampliatae vern., L. Calpurnio L. f. Felici vern., L. Calpurnio L. f. Pal. Chio Felicissimo, | libertis libertab. posterisq. eorum b. m.

C. I. L. XIV. 309. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Ostia, now preserved in Rome. [1] *codicar(iorum) curat(or) Ostis et III honor(atus).* [2] According to Mommsen, *functus sacomari* is for *functionis sacomariae.* The Calpurnii and Calpurniae, sons and daughters of Lucius, and likewise *vernae*, Henzen believes to have been children of *liberti* born before the manumission of their parents, but Mommsen more correctly considers them children of *liberti* born in the house of their patron.

54. Ti. Claudio Aug. l. Felici | Scapulano d. III, q. III, quinquennali, inmuni | triplicario benemerenti, ex consensu decuriae univers, | honoris causa, zothecam publice dederunt. | Atimetus l. sua pecunia adornavit.

C. I. L. VI. 10302. Inscribed on a marble tablet found on Via Salaria, Rome, existing in copy only.



Amphora and Stamped Handles.
From Monte Testaccio. See page 274.

PART III

CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF INSCRIPTIONS

In the preceding portion of this work we considered Roman names and official titles, elements which are found in inscriptions of all kinds. To study the additional elements which are found in individual inscriptions, it will be useful to arrange epigraphic material in various classes, and then to examine the special form peculiar to each class.

By "Latin Inscriptions," if we use the term in a general sense, we mean the remains of the Latin language of a non-literary character preserved for us in the more enduring substances.

There are two great classes:

I. Inscriptions proper (*ἐπιγραφαί, ἐπιγράμματα, tituli, Aufschriften*). These have no existence apart from the objects upon which they are found, but form a necessary part of these objects, denoting their particular purpose.

II. Inscriptions which are strictly documents (*acta, instrumenta, tabulae, Urkunden*). These were written with some particular individual purpose, and hence have an existence mainly or entirely separate from the objects upon which they appear. Each of these classes may be subdivided as follows:

I. TITULI

1. Dedicatory and Votive Inscriptions (*Tituli Sacri*)
2. Sepulchral Inscriptions (*Tituli Sepulcrales*).
3. Honorary Inscriptions (*Tituli Honorarii*).
4. Inscriptions on Public Works (*Tituli Operum Publicorum*)
5. Inscriptions on Movable Objects (*Instrumentum*).

II. INSTRUMENTA

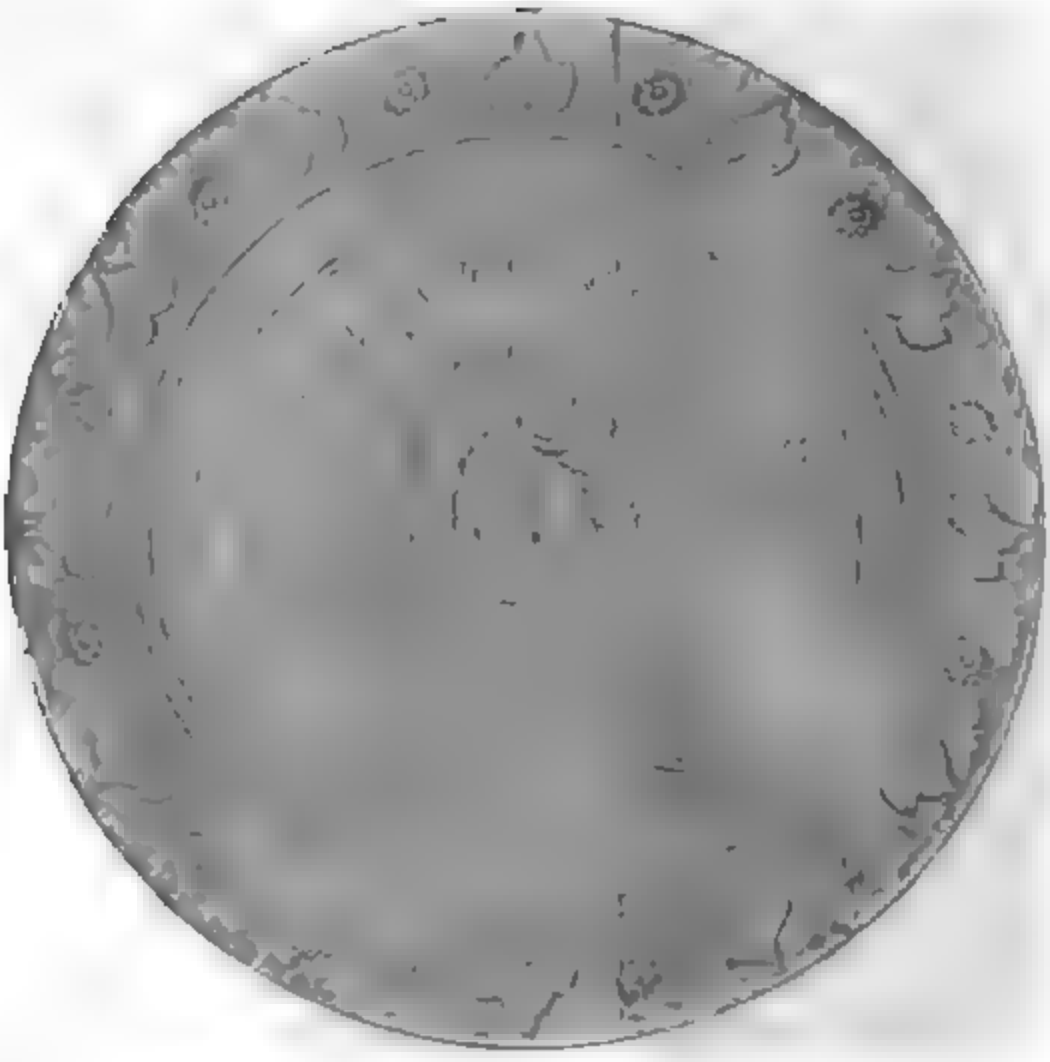
1. Laws (*Leges et Plebi Scita*).
2. Decrees of the Senate (*Senatus Consulta*).
3. Imperial Documents (*Instrumenta Imperatorum*).
4. Decrees of Magistrates (*Decreta Magistratuum*).
5. Sacred and Public Documents (*Acta Sacra et Publica*)
6. Private Documents (*Acta Privata*).
7. Wall Inscriptions (*Inscriptiones Parietariae*).
8. Consular Diptychs (*Diptycha Consularia*).

CHAPTER VII

TITULI

DEDICATORY INSCRIPTIONS

DEDICATORY inscriptions (*tituli sacri*) appear on the various objects consecrated to the gods, such as vases, altars, thin metal plates (*laminae*) attached to altars and on votive tablets.



Dedicatory bowl of Etruscan origin, now in a museum at Paris. Date 300-250 B.C.
C. I. L. I. 44. *P. I. M. E.* XI. e.

The earliest known are painted in white upon earthen cups or bowls of a dark color, and give the name of a divinity in the genitive case as indicating the owner of the vessel.

Inscribed on a *patera* found at Volci, Etruria, now in Gregorian Museum, Rome.
Date 300–250 B.C.

Inscribed on a *patera* found at Horta, Etruria, now in Gregorian Museum, Rome.
Date 350–250 B.C.

The natural form of dedication, the dative case of the name of the divinity, is found on the votive altars of the grove of Pisaurum. (See page 54.)

The bronze *lamina* shown below is also an illustration of this form of dedicatory inscription.

Iunonei Loucina(e)
C. I. L. X. 6484. *P. L. M. E.* II. 9.

With these names of divinities there appears in some instances the name of the dedicator together with a simple verbal phrase, *e.g.* *donu(m) dat, dede(t), dono(m) ded(e)ro(n)t, donum portat.* Even in the early period we find also the word *sacrum* (S, SA, SAC) with the dative case, or, more rarely, with the genitive; likewise the words *libens* and *merito,* indicating the spirit of the dedicator and the worthiness of the one honored. In inscriptions on offerings taken from spoils of war, the name of the dedicator may appear without the name of the divinity.

M. Fulvius M(arci) f(ilius) | Ser(vii) n(epos) co(n)s(ul) Aetoliā cepit.

In general, however, *tituli sacri* of all periods contain the name of the divinity, the name of the dedicator, and a verbal phrase. These may be termed major elements. Subordinate expressions varying with the individual inscriptions may be termed minor elements.

I. Name of divinity.

This appears regularly in the dative case, rarely in the genitive, and is accompanied at times by *deo, deae,* or *deabus,* or is modified by some adjective or appositional phrase, such as epithets and titles belonging to the names of divinities, as, for example:

Iuppiter Optimus Maximus I · O · M	*Fortuna Primigenia* F·P
Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Fulminator Fulginator I · O · M · FVLM · FVL	*Genius huius loci* G · H · L
Iuno Regina I · R, RE, REG	*Genius Populi Romani* G · P · R
Iuno Seispita Mater Regina I · S · M · R	*Genius Domini Nostri* G · D · N
Hercules Victor HERC · VIC	*Numen Augusti* N · AVG
	Sol Invictus Mithras S · I · M

II. The name of the dedicator, in simple form, *i.e.* the *tria nomina,* or with possible additions described in Chap. IV. Indications of rank, official station, profession, or calling may accompany the name. After this major element, minor elements may be found indicating:

1. Participation in the act of dedication, *e.g.:*

cum coniuge et filiis, cum suis omnibus, cum liberis suis.

2. The object dedicated, *e.g.:*

aram, signum, statuam, templum.

3. The motive or incentive to which the offering is due, *e.g.:*

ex imperio, ex iussu EX · IV, *ex visu* or *viso, ex senatus consulto* EX · S · C, *de senatus sententia* D · S · S, *decreto decurionum* D · D, *ex testamento* EX · T, TEST, *pro salute* (illius) PRO · S, *pro se et suis, pro salute sua* P · S · S, *in honorem* (illius), *in memoriam, in honorem domus divinae* IN · H · D · D, *ob honorem* OB · H, HON, *ob merces recte conservatas, sublato hoste perniciosissimo p(opuli) R(omani).*

Dedicatory inscription on a marble tablet from the temple of Jupiter Dolichenus on the Aventine. Circ. 244 A.D.

Hubner's *Exempla*, No. 505.

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) a(eterno) D(olicheno) et | Soli digno pres(tanti) pro sal(ute) M. Aur(elii) And|ronici et Tarquitie | Marcelle coiugis et | filiorum eius aram | posuit ex voto per | C. Fab(ium) Germanum sacer-d(otem). *C. I. L.* VI. 412, vv. 3–5.

4. The cost of the offering or the means of providing for the same, *e.g.:*

de pecunia sua D · S · P, *de suo* D · S, *de praeda, ex sestertium* (tot) *millibus nummum* EX · HS · N, *ex auri pondo* — P, *aere publico.*

5. The location of the monument, *e.g.:*

in foro novo, in suo.

6. The permission or the assistance of others, *e.g.:*

per (illum), *per patrem, permissu* (illius).

III. Verb or verbal phrase.

The verb appears in the perfect or present tense, singular or plural, first or third person, *e.g.:*

dedit, *dederunt* D, DED, *dedit dedicavit* D · D, *dono dedit dedicavit* D · D · D, *donum* or *dono dedit* D · D, *dono dedit libens merito* D · D · L · M, *fecit* F, FEC, *faciendum curavit* F, FAC · C, CVR, *sacrum dat* S · D, *posuit* P, *sacravit* SAC, *ex voto posuit* EX · V · P, *votum bene merenti posuit* V · B · M · P, *donum dedit votum laetus libens merito* D · D · V · L · L · M, *votum solvit libens merito* V · S · L · M, *votum solvit libens animo* V · S · L · A.

Certain minor elements may follow the verbal phrase:

1. Date of dedication.

This is ordinarily indicated by the names of the consuls of the year, with the addition in some instances of the months and days, or by the name of the emperor with the number of his *tribunicia potestate* and that of his imperial salutation, or, as in some provinces, with the year of his reign, *e.g. anno I imp. Domitiani Aug.* (*C. I. L.* III. 35). The names of other magistrates or officials, combined with the titles of their position, in the provinces, *municipia*, or *collegia*, also serve to indicate the date. Certain prominent events are used as dating points, *e.g. ab urbe condita* A · V · C, *anno provinciae, post Interamnam conditam.*

2. Certain formulae indicating location, *e.g.:*

locus datus decreto decurionum L · D · D · D
loco dato publice decurionum decreto L · D · PVB · D · D

3. Ablative absolute indicating the person assisting, *e.g.:*

curante (illo), *curam agente* (illo) C · A

The general arrangement of dedicatory inscriptions may be indicated thus [1]:

illi deo sacrum
ille cum illo
signum
voto suscepto
de suo
posuit
curante illo

[1] From Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine*, p. 224.

SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTIONS

The customs of the Romans relating to the disposition of their dead have been the means of preserving for us a very large number of inscriptions. Their early rock-hewn tombs, their *sarcophagi* and stately *mausolea*, their catacombs with *columbaria*, or recesses for cinerary urns, and their burial grounds, are marked by inscriptions which appear either on the walls of buildings, on the receptacles themselves, on separate slabs of stone, or on the *cippi* indicating the place of burial. These inscriptions vary in form and matter according to their period, or according to the caprice of the builder of the tomb, or even in accordance with legal restrictions.

The earliest sepulchral inscriptions represented by the epitaphs from Praeneste given below, contain only the name of the deceased, regularly in the nominative case, though somewhat later the genitive is likewise found.

M. Fabrici(s) · K(aesonis) f(lios)

Maio(r) · Fabricia

M. Calti(s) · M(arci) filios

L. Anici(s) · V(ibi) · f(ilius)

Epitaphs from Praeneste dating between 250–150 B.C.

C. I. L. XIV. 3181, 3189, 3077, 3052.

If the tomb was intended for more than one person, the names of all were often given. In this case the living were denoted by V or VIV = *vivus* or *viva*, *vivit*, *vivunt*, placed alongside of the name. The names of the dead were marked by ⊖,[1] ⊖, Ō or ⊙ standing for *obiit* or *obitus*, or by Q̸ Q̸ = *quondam*, placed generally at the beginning of the inscription or before the name, or, by exception, after the name or before the statement of age or after it.[2]

Epitaph inscribed on a pedestal found at Praeneste 200–100 B.C.

C. I. L. XIV. 3188.

L. Oppi(s) L. f(ilius) Placus Atius

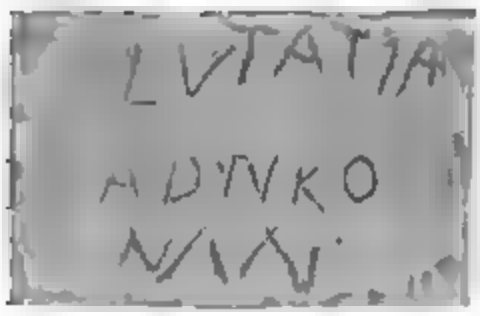
In the progress of time additions were made to this simple form, which were in general the indications of calling or profession, the

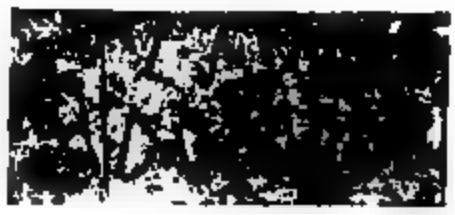
[1] This is the *theta nigrum* of the poets (Persius, 4. 13; Martial, VII. 37), standing for θανών. It is found in the earlier inscriptions of the city and Italy, but is rare after the Augustan period. It is not to be confounded with ⊖.

[2] R. Mowat, *Bulletin Épigr.*, 1884, p. 133; Hübner's *Exempla*, p. lxxiii. See also *C. I. L.* XII., p. 964, col. 1.

Epitaphs of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus and Cornelia, daughter of Elogabalus, ca. 270/175.
See page 304.

date of death, the age of the person, and set formulae, such as *ossa hic sita sunt, heic cubat*, usually written in full until after the republican period, also brief references to the dead as *bonus, pudica*, and finally the measures of the sepulchre and formulae referring to the protection of the same.





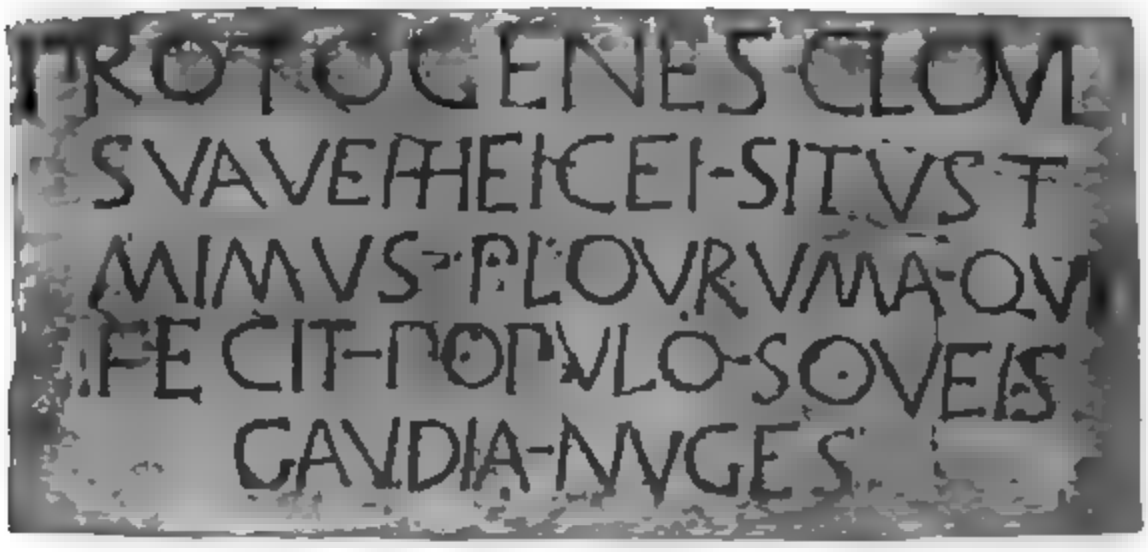
Inscriptions on cinerary urns found in the vineyard of San Cesareo, Rome, 150-50 B.C.

Lutatia | *a. d. IV. k(alendas) O(ctobris)* | *nan?*	*C. I. L.* VI. 8297.
Livia | *a. d. VI. n(onas) O(ctobris)*	*C. I. L.* VI. 8290.
Lucilla T. f. | *a. d. IV. k(alendas) Mar(tias)*	*C. I. L.* VI. 8291.

At about the close of the fifth century A.U.C. (250 B.C.), contemporaneous with the introduction of the custom of building tombs with some architectural design, and adding ornamentation, poetical *elogia* were inscribed after the usual *titulus*, mainly upon the tombs of distinguished families. The early epitaphs[1] of the Scipio family

[1] See pages 294, 296.

contain poetic epigrams in saturnian verse, and one[1] of a later date is accompanied by an epigram in hexameters and pentameters. This custom grew in favor, especially with the middle classes, where Greek influence was felt.



Epitaph found at Preturo, near Amiternum.

C. I. L. I. 1297 = IX. 4463. *P. L. M. E.* XLIX. c.

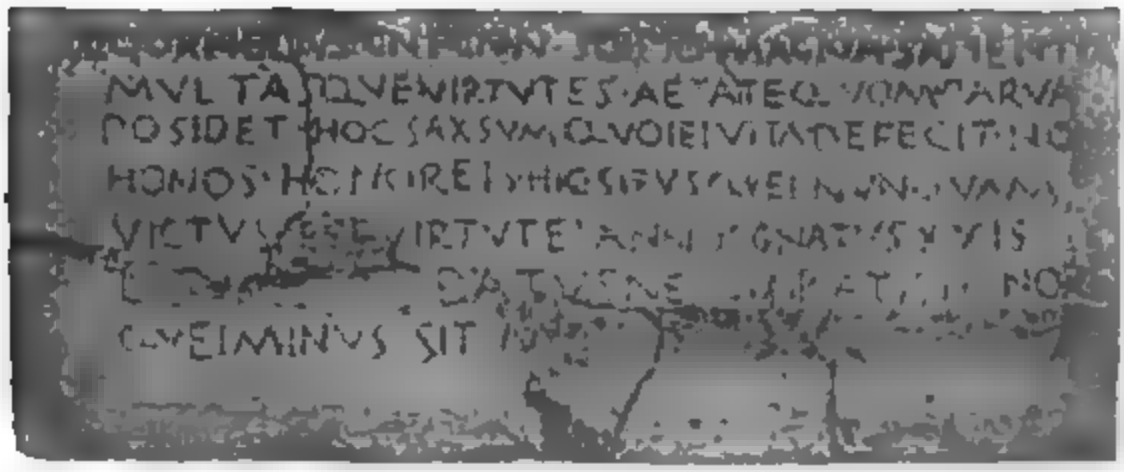
Protogenes Cloul(i)[1] *suavei*[2] *heicei*[3] *situs mimus,*
Plouruma que fecit populo soueis[4] *gaudia nuges.*

Ritschl states that these are the oldest dactylic verses in the inscriptions, belonging to about the time of Ennius. [1] Protogenes was the slave of this man. [2] *suavei(s)* = *suaris?* [3] So Buecheler — *duplici videtur locativi casus nota signatum*, but Ritschl reads *heic ei*; see Lindsay, *Latin Language*, p. 567. [4] *soueis* — monosyllable.

Towards the close of the Republic reference is made occasionally to the *cultus* of the *dei manes*, and the tomb is regarded as the (*locus*) *deum manium* (*C. I. L.* I. 1410), or the *dei manes* are represented as having received the dead, while in the Augustan age the *tituli sepulcrales* assume the form of *tituli sacri*, becoming, in reality, dedi-

[1] See page 99. Other verse is found, such as iambic senarii, *Eph.* IV., p. 297; iambic dimeter, *C. I. L.* VI. 6821; elegiac, *C. I. L.* I. 1011 = VI. 9499; hendecasyllabics, *C. I. L.* VI. 9752, X. 1048. See Hübner, *Ex. Scr.*, p. 396, also *Anthologia Latina. Pars Posterior. Carmina Epigraphica*, F. Buecheler, Leipzig, 1895.

cations to the *dei manes*, while certain characteristics of honorary inscriptions, such as the full indication of official position, also appear.



Epitaph of L. Cornelius Scipio, believed to be the son of Hispallus, Consul 578/176.

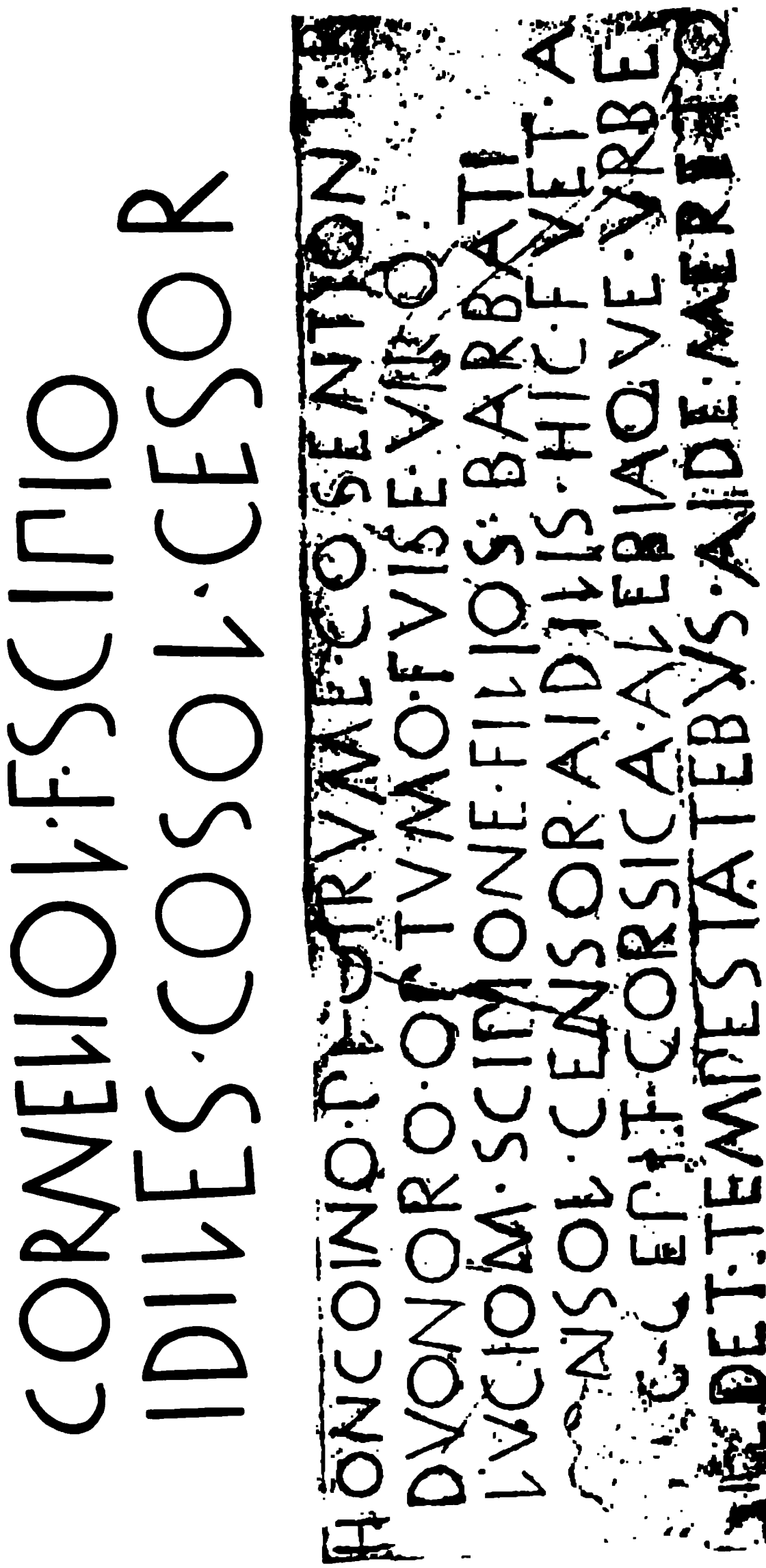
C. I. L. I. 34 = VI. 1289. *P. L. M. E.* XLI.

L. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Scipio,
Magna sapientia multasque virtutes
Aetate quam parva posidet hoc saxum.
Quoiei vita defecit, non honos, honore,
Is hic situs, quei nunquam victus est virtutei,
Annos gnatus (viginti) is [div]eis m[an]datus,
Ne quairatis honore quei minus sit mand[at]u[s].

Elements entering into the composition of tituli sepulcrales.

I. Dis Manibus (θεοῖς δαίμοσιν, καταχθονίοις).

Inscriptions dating from the Augustan age regularly begin with these words, at first written in full, then later on abbreviated D · M. Other forms are *dis manibus sacrum* D · M · S or *d. m. sacrum*, *d. m. et memoriae* or *et genio, et quieti aeternae, somno aeternali*, etc. In rare instance D · M is found at the close of the inscription (*C. I. L.* X. 684). Sometimes a dedication to some other divinity, *e.g.* Venus, Juno, or Luna, is substituted for that to the *dei manes*. This occurs particularly in inscriptions from Spain.



Epitaph of L. Cornelius Scipio, son of Cornelius Scipio Barbatus.

See page 295.

II. Name of the dead.

After the dedication to the *dei manes* there followed the name of the dead, with or without official titles or statements as to profession or calling. The name appears either in the nominative case as the subject of some verbal phrase, as *hic adquiescit* or *iacet, situs est,* in the genitive, depending upon *dis manibus,* or in the dative when the inscription is really honorary in character.

Minor elements associated with the name of the dead.

1. The age of the person is expressed by a variety of formulae: *annorum* AN, ANN, *vixit annis* (tot) V · A, AN, ANN. The accusative *annos* is also found, but is not as common as the ablative. At times the months (*mensibus* or *menses* M, MENS) are also given, and in the early period, particularly in case of infants, the days (*diebus, dies* D, DI, DIEB), and even the hours (*horis* H, HOR, O).

A relative clause often expresses the age, *qui* or *quae vixit annis* (tot) Q · V · A, also *vixit annis plus minus* VIX · ANN · P · M, which is rare before the middle of the third century A.D., but common in the later period.

Other formulae are *annos agens* (tot), *defunctus annorum* (tot) D, DE, DF, Ð, DEF · AN, ANN, *obitus annorum* (tot) O, Θ · AN, ANN.

In inscriptions relating to married persons the length of married life is expressed in various ways, *qui* or *quae vixit annis* (tot), or *facere, ferre, laborare cum* (illo) in place of *vivere cum* (illo). In epitaphs of soldiers the years of service are usually given, so *annorum* (tot), *stipendiorum* (tot) ST, STIP, *aerum* (tot) AER or *militavit annis* (tot) M, MIL · AN, ANN. These indications of years in *tituli sepulcrales* are found particularly in inscriptions of men of lower rank who have held no official position and upon whose tomb no honorary titles can be recorded.

2. In the tomb inscription of a gladiator together with his years of service there is also given the peculiar class to which he belonged, as *essedarius* ESSE, *murmillo* M, MVR, *contra retiarius* 7R, also the number of victories, denoted by the symbol Ɔ (according to some = *coronae*). In the case of *aurigae* the epitaph contains the *factio, e.g. factio veneta;* the country, *e.g. natione Maurus;* the age, number of victories, *e.g. primum vicit,* date of victory, horses with which the contest was won, character of contest, *e.g. inter singularum vicit* (toties), *inter binarum* (toties), *secundas tulit* (toties), and finally the money earned.[1]

[1] For complete information as to charioteers see Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte,* II.,[6] p. 526; Wil. II., p. 181; *Ephem. Ep.* IV. 2417, and *Bullett. Comunale,* 1878, p. 164.

3. Circumstances of death.

a latronibus occisus, peregre defunctus, mors per culpam curantium, tegula prolapsa peremptus, a tauro deceptus.[1]

4. Formulae referring to the repose of the dead.

hic situs H · S, *hic situs est* H · S · E, *hic sepultus est* H · S · E, *hic iacet* H · I, *hic adquiescit* H · ADQ, *ossa hic sita sunt* O · H · S · S, *ossa hic sunt* O · H · S.

5. Salutations addressed to the dead by passers-by, placed either at the beginning or close of the inscription.

Ave or *have*, *salve*, with the name of the dead in the vocative case, as *have Vitalis*, *Lolli ave*. *Sit tibi terra levis* S · T · T · L, *ossa tua bene quiescant* O · T · B · Q, *sit vobis terra levis* S · V · T · L, *ossa volo bene quiescant* O · V · B · Q, *hic ossa volo bene quiescant* H · O · V · B · Q, *opto sit tibi terra levis* O · S · T · T · L.

6. Salutations represented as addressed by the dead to the living, either at the beginning or close of the inscription.

Ave, salve, vale viator, tu qui legis vale et cum voles venito, bene valeat is qui hoc titulum perlegit meum.

III. The place of burial.

1. Circumstances bearing upon the selection of a place.

locus datus decurionum decreto L · D · D · D, *loco dato senatus consulto* L · D · S · C, *empto loco, locus adsignatus a patrono, locus emptus est* ℋ . . . *argenti, locum precario petierunt ab* (illo).

2. Measures of the tomb.

in fronte or *in frontem pedes* (tot) I, IN · F, FR, FRONT · P, PED, *in via, in agro* or *in agrum pedes* (tot) I, IN · A, AG, AGR, *retro* RET or *in retro pedes* (tot) IN · R. These are sometimes rendered more explicit by the addition of *longus* L, LONG, and *latus* L, LAT, *e.g. in fronte longum pedes* (tot), *latum pedes* (tot); also *locus* L or *locus monumenti* L · M, *e.g.* L · M *in fronte pedes* (tot), *area quae ante sepulcrum est huic monumento cedit in fronte pedes* (tot).

3. Protection of tomb from desecration and alienation.

huic monumento dolus malus abesto H · M · D · M · A, *ni violato, hoc monumentum heredem non sequetur* or *sequitur* H · M · H · N · S, *hoc monumentum heredem exterum non sequetur* H · M · H · E · N · S, *hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredem non sequetur* H · M · S · S · E · H · N · S, *hoc monumentum sine dolo malo* H · M · S · D · M, *dolus malus abesto et ius civile* D · M · A · ET · I · C, *hoc monumentum ad heredem non pertinet* H · M · A · H · N · P, *rogo te viator monumento huic nil male feceris.*

[1] See Index *C. I. L.* under Mortes Singulares.

IV. The dedication of the monument.

This portion of the inscription partakes of the nature of *tituli honorarii* which appear on public monuments and buildings. It may consist simply of the designation of the person dedicating the tomb, and an indication of the one remembered, or it may form an elaborate *elogium* containing references to the deeds of the dead, and setting forth details as to the tomb and the occasion of its dedication.

This dedicatory form often takes the place of the ordinary *titulus sepulcralis.*

Minor Elements:

1. The persons who dedicate the tomb or monument.

These are designated either by their names or by terms which, frequently modified by adjectives, make clear the relationship or bond of union existing between the dedicator and the one remembered: *amicus, heres, libertus, pater infelicissimus, coniux carissima, heres ex iussu eius solus, patronus, parentes non hoc merentes a vobis, nutrix filiarum eius, collegium, sodales.*

2. Terms denoting the object dedicated.

domus aeterna, locus sepulturae, monumentum, sepulcrum, sarcophagus, tumulus, titulus, aedes.

3. Verbal phrase.

adornavit, aedificavit, constituit, donavit, ponendum curavit P · C, *sub ascia dedicavit* S · A, ASC · D, DED (Gaul), *posuit.*

4. Phrases explaining the circumstances or the reasons for building the monument.

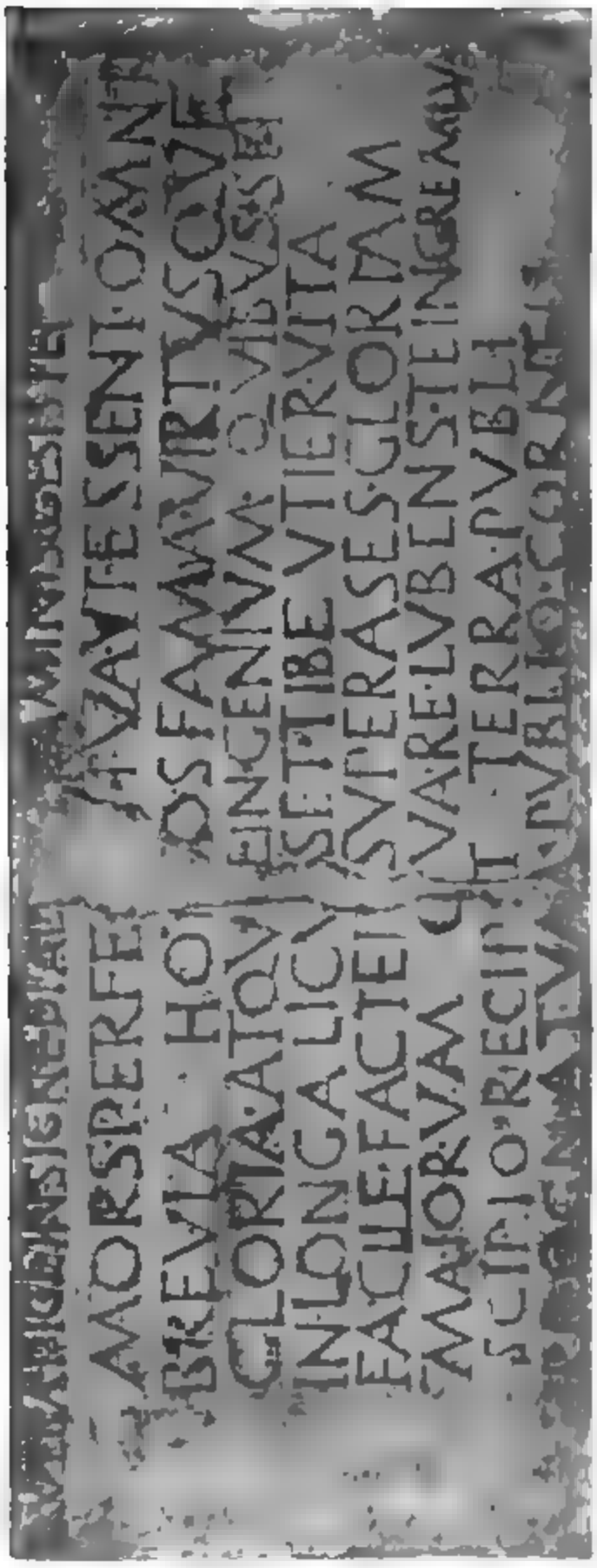
ex auctoritate (illius), *ex beneficio, secundum decretum ipsorum* (collegii), *nomine meo et uxoris, ex praecepto matris, ex testamento.*

arbitratu (illius), *curam agente* (illo), (illo) *curante,* (illis) *curantibus.*

honoris causa, memoriae causa, ob merita eius, ob memoriam custodiendam adque propagandam, pro meritis eorum.

5. The person for whom, or in remembrance of whom, the tomb has been built is denoted either by his name or by a term indicating the relationship or the basis of the union existing between him and the one providing the tomb.

amico bene merenti A · B · M, *coniugi* (C), *carissimae* (*o*) *filiae* (*o*), *fratri bene merenti* B · M, *libertae carissimae et bene merenti, libertabus, patrono indulgentissimo, marito amantissimo, mihi et uxori utrisque nobis vivis*



Epitaph of Publius Cornelius Scipio.

See page 205.

posteritatique nostrae, sibi et suis S · ET · S, *sibi et suis libertis libertabus posterisque* S · ET · S · L · L · P · Q, *municipibus suis incolisque, nutrici et mammulae bene merenti, servo fidelissimo.*

Words denoting relationship are at times modified by such phrases as (marito) *cum quo vixit annis* (tot) *sine ulla animi laesione,* (uxori) *cum qua concorditer egit per annos* (tot).

There are also in existence sepulchral inscriptions which are, in reality, documents[1] (*instrumenta*). Of this character are the funeral orations, *e.g.* Laudatio Murdiae[2] of the first century A.D., which, having formed a part of the obsequies, have been inscribed upon the tomb; also legal documents, such as the will of Dasumius[3] (108 A.D.) and the *donatio*[4] of Flavius Syntrophus.

Columbaria

One form of tomb used in Rome was that known as *columbarium.*[5] These were burial-rooms, built partly above ground, in the walls of which were arranged small recesses or niches having the appearance of pigeon-holes (*columbarium* = dove-cot). These niches were used to hold vases (*ollae*) containing the ashes of the dead. *Columbaria* frequently served as the tombs of men of the lower classes, as of freedmen and slaves, and were, for the most part, built by *collegia* or *societates,* whose members thus secured by coöperation a final resting-place for themselves and family. Upon the completion of such a building the *ollae* were portioned out to the various members of the *collegium.*[6] A difference in number of the *ollae* assigned implied a difference in the amount contributed.[7] Each member indicated his own place by inscribing his name upon a marble tablet which was fastened above or below the recess, or by writing his name with a *graphium* on the wall of the building. The tablets,

[1] See *Acta ad sepulcra spectantia, C. I. L.* VI., p. 1356 ff.
[2] *C. I. L.* VI. 10230, and page 293.
[3] *C. I. L.* VI. 10229, Wil 314.
[4] *C. I. L.* VI. 10239, Wil. 312.
[5] *Wil.* I., pp. 118–119.
[6] Cf. *partes viriles,* Wil. n. 336, or *sortes,* Wil. 333, 335.
[7] Wil. 335, 344.

termed *tessellae*, were either removed when the *titulus sepulcralis* was inscribed, or took the place of the same.[1]

The general arrangement of sepulchral inscriptions may be shown thus[2]:

D. M. S.
ille or *illius* or *illi*
(qui) vixit annis tot
ille
patri carissimo fecit
h. s. e.

If the tomb was made by a living person for several others, the arrangement was as follows:

D. M.		*D. M.*
illi coniugi suae		*ille fecit*
vixit annis tot		*illi coniugi suae*
et illi filio suo	or	*vixit annis tot*
vixit annis tot		*et illi filio suo*
et illi filiae suae		*vixit annis tot*
vixit annis tot		*et illi filiae suae*
ille fecit		*vixit annis tot*

If the maker of the tomb expected to be one of its occupants, the form was:

D. M.
ille { *vivus* / *vivo* }
sibi fecit
et illi coniugi suae
vixit annis tot
et illi filio suo
vixit annis tot
et illi filiae suae
vixit annis tot
et suis libertis libertabusque
posterisque eorum

[1] Wil. n. 380–385.
[2] Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie*, pp. 254–256.

HONORARY INSCRIPTIONS

Tituli Honorarii

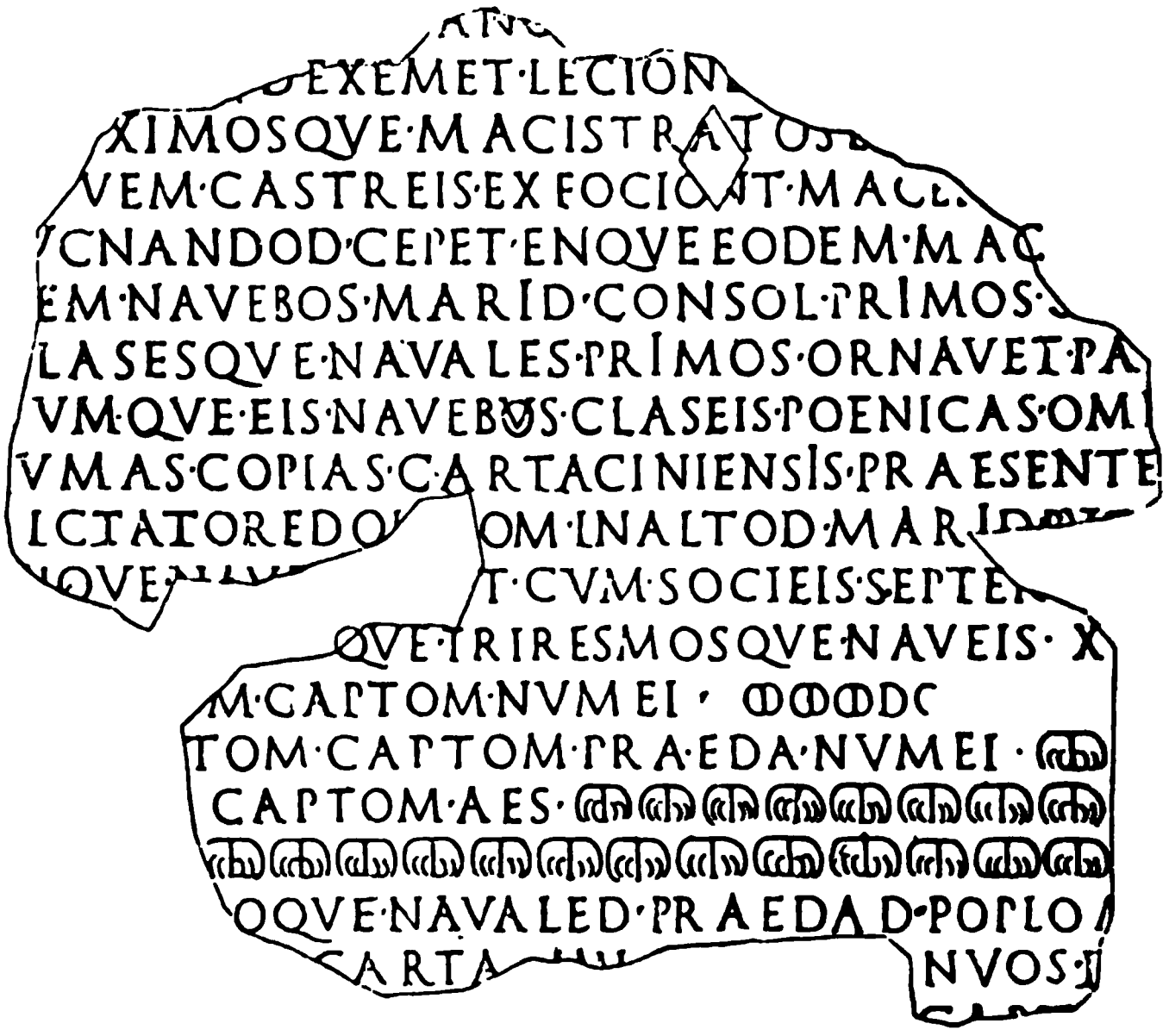
The custom of raising statues in honor of distinguished men and adding thereto honorary inscriptions appeared in Rome towards the close of the third century B.C. This custom was of Greek origin, and some inscriptions are found in the Greek form, *i.e.* with the name (in the accusative case) of the person honored and with the verb omitted.

The Romans at first merely transferred the inscriptions of their *imagines maiorum* to their tombs, adding these to the simple and customary *tituli sepulcrales.* The *elogia* of the Scipio inscriptions referred to above are of this character, although they are poetical in form. Memorial and honorary inscriptions (*elogia*), consisting of the name (in the nominative case) of the person honored, followed by official titles of curule offices and brief historical statements, may be regarded as the primitive form of *tituli honorarii.* What was thus done by private persons was soon imitated publicly in the setting up, with, however, no sepulchral connection, either during the lifetime of the individual honored or after his death, of honorary inscriptions such as the Columna Rostrata in honor of C. Duilius, and the *elogia* of the triumphal arch of Fabius.

Of a similar character are the brief inscriptions found on the pedestals of statues and those of a memorial and honorary nature which appear on marble tablets and beneath busts.

We learn from ancient writers that Augustus adorned his forum with statues of famous men, particularly of distinguished generals, and added inscriptions denoting their achievements. Only a few fragments of these *elogia* have been preserved, but as copies were set up also at Arretium which still exist, we can learn from them the character of the originals. It is possible that similar *elogia* found at other places, *e.g.* at Pompeii, referring to Aeneas and Romulus, may have been copied from the city inscriptions placed by Augustus.[1]

[1] In *C. I. L. elogia* appear in vol. I.[2] pp. 185–202, classed by themselves as somewhat of a literary character, taken from public and private records, and therefore not strictly *tituli sepulcrales* or *tituli honorarii.* They have the names of those honored in the nom. case and refer to men of the days of the Republic.



Columna Rostrata.

Inscribed on a fragment of Parian marble found in the Forum where the Rostra stood, now preserved on the Capitol in the Palazzo del Conservatori.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 91.

[*Secest*]*ano*[*sque*] . . . . . [*op-*]
[*sidione*]*d exemet lecione*[*sque Cartaciniensis omnis*]
[*ma*]*ximosque macistr*[*a*]*tos l*[*uci palam post dies*]
[*n*]*orem castreis exfociont. Macel*[*amque opidom ci*]
[*p*]*ucnandod cepet. enque eodem mac*[*istratud bene*]
[*r*]*em navebos marid consol primos c*[*eset copiasque*]
[*c*]*lasesque navales primos ornavet pa*[*ravetque*],
cumque eis navebos claseis Poenicas omn[*is item ma-*]
[*x*]*umas copias Cartaciniensis praesente*[*d Hannibaled*]
dictatored ol[*or*]*om in altod marid puen*[*andod vicet*]
[*ri*]*que nave*[*is cepe*]*t cum socieis septer*[*esmom unam quin-*]
[*quaresm*]*osque triresmosque naveis X*[*XX, merset XIII*]
[*auro*]*m captom : numei* DCC
[*arcen*]*tom captom praeda numei* C . . . . . .

[*omne*] *captom aes* (repeated more than twenty-one times)
. . . . . [*pri-*]
[*mos qu*]*oque navaled praedad poplom* [*donavet pri-*]
[*mosque*] *Cartacini*[*ens*]*is* [*ince*]*nuos d*[*uxit in*]
[*triumpod*] . . . . . *eis* . . . *capt* . . . *C. I. L.* VI. 1300.

Though this inscription refers to C. Duilius, consul 494/260, who won the battle of Mylae, it was probably inscribed with imitation of archaic forms in the imperial period, perhaps in the time of Claudius (Ritschl, *Opusc.* IV., p. 204). Wölfflin believes it to have been taken from a more ancient inscription in the time of Augustus.[1]

From the period of Sulla honorary inscriptions regularly assume the dedicatory form having the name of the person honored in the dative case. Such inscriptions form the *tituli honorarii* of the later Republic and of the imperial period.

Inscriptions on statues erected in honor of those still living were at first of simple form, consisting of the name of the person honored followed by the title of the office held at the time of dedication.

CAESAR·AVGVSTI·F
PONTIF·COS·DESIGN

Inscribed on a pedestal found at Saguntum.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 214.

C. Caesari Augusti f(ilio) | *pontif(ici), co(n)s(uli) design(ato),* | *principi iuventutis.* Date 748/6 – 753/1. *C. I L.* II. 3828.

From the time of Augustus, however, inscriptions more elaborate and resembling in their contents *elogia*, but of a dedicatory form, were set up in honor of celebrated men, particularly *triumphatores*, both at Rome, as in the new *fora* of Augustus and Trajan, and also in the provincial cities. This custom spread throughout the Roman world and continued until the fourth or fifth century.

[1] *Bavar. Class. Phil. Hist.* 1890, p. 295. Quintilian, *Inst.* I. 7, 12, and Pliny, *N. H.* XXXIV. 20, both refer to this inscription. For the facts of history see Polyb. I. 23, 7; I. 24, 2; Zonar. VIII. 11; Eutrop. II. 20; Oros. IV. 7, 10.

Tituli honorarii of the form just described regularly consist of the following principal elements:

I. The names (in the dative case) of the person honored.

The names of emperors are regularly accompanied by the usual titles, while that of others may appear in simple form or, on the other hand, be accompanied by the *cursus honorum* and the designations of the various functions arranged as described above. In some cases the name is in the genitive preceded by *honori* or *in honorem*.

II. The name of the person, or, as in many instances, of the community or *collegium* raising the statue and setting up the inscription. This element regularly follows the first, although it may be separated from it by certain idiomatic phrases.

III. Various phrases or formulae accounting for the conferring of the honor, or bearing upon the circumstances of the raising of the statue or monument.

1. Adjective or appositional phrases indicating the worth or dignity of the person honored: *amantissimo patriae*, *abstinentissimo iustissimo disertissimo* (praesidi prov.), *praestantissimo* (patrono), *optimo ac dignissimo* (patrono).

2. Phrases indicating the reasons for conferring the honor: *ob amorem et instantiam erga patriam civesque*, *ob merita eius*, *ob eximiam benignamque erga omnes cives suos adfectionem*, *pro singularibus erga civitatem nostram meritis*, *propter eximiam pietatem et affectionem fraternam*, *ad aeternitatem meritorum eius*, *ad perennem ipsius gloriam*, *ad referendam gratiam*, *ad perenne testimonium*, *ob honorem eius*, *honoris causa*[1] H · C.

3. Phrases describing the dedicator: *dicatissimus numini maiestatique eorum* (imperatorum), *devotus numini maiestatique eius* (eorum), *memor liberalitatis et honorificentiae eius*.

4. Phrases bearing upon the circumstances of the raising of the statue, regularly placed at the end of the inscription: *petitu populi Romani*, *publice* P, *publice decurionum decreto* P · D · D, *ex senatus consulto* EX · S · C, *decreto decurionum* D · D, DEC · DEC, DECR · DEC, *accedente auctoritate proconsulum*, *permissu proconsulis* P · P.

aere conlato A, AER · C, COLL, *pecunia publica* P, PEC · P, PVB, *pecunia sua* P · S, *de pecunia sua* D · S · P, *de suo* D · S.

locus datus decurionum decreto L · D · D · D or LOC · DAT · D · D.

[1] This formula occurs at the close of earlier inscriptions.

locus datus senatus consulto L · D · S · C.
decurionum decreto pecunia publica D · D · P · P.
cura agente (illo) C · A, CVR · AG, *curante ac perficiente* (illo).

If the person honored has himself met the expenses of the raising of the statue, the fact is indicated at the close of the inscription: *honore usus sumptus remisit loco dato decreto decurionum* H · V · S · R · L · D · D · D, *honore accepto impensam remisit* H · A · I · R, *honore contentus sua pecunia posuit* H · C · S · P · P, *honore usus impensam remisit* H · V · I · R.

IV. The fourth element is a verbal phrase, expressed or understood. Such are —

statuam censuit ponendam, conlocavit, erigi conlocarique iusserunt, statuendum curavi, statuam conlocandam decrevit, ponendam or *poni censuit, posuit idemque dedicavit, fecit* FEC, *faciundum curavit* F · C.

The order of the elements may be indicated thus[1]:

illi	*illi*	*illi*	*illi*
ille	*ob merita*	*ille*	*ille*
ob merita	*ille*	*ob merita*	*ob merita*
statuam posuit	*statuam posuit*	*locus datus decreto decurionum*	

The first shows the omission of the verb, the second and third the position of the verbal phrase, and the fourth the general position of the formulae of honor.

INSCRIPTIONS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Tituli Operum Publicorum

In the last century of the republic it became customary in Rome to place inscriptions upon public buildings and temples, also upon other structures, such as bridges, arches, and aqueducts. These were primarily intended to simply indicate the person or the community under whose direction the work had been accomplished.

The early and simple form, belonging particularly to buildings erected by private persons, consisted of the name of the one erecting the building and a verb, *e.g. fecit*, or verbal phrase. Of this character is the inscription on the Pantheon.

M · AGRIPPA · L · F · COS · TERTIVM · FECIT *C. I. L.* VI. 896.

[1] Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine*, p. 229.

As the custom grew in prevalence, the inscriptions were made much more extensive, and under the Empire they were given with great fulness, containing many particulars connected with the raising of the structure so adorned, so that they virtually fulfilled the purpose of records and served as inscriptions in honor of those named, becoming in character, and finally in form, *tituli honorarii*.

Inscription of Temple of Bona Dea, at Laverne, now Prezza, near Corfinium, Italy.

C. I. L. I 1279 = IX 3199. *P. L. M. E.*

The various elements which enter into these inscriptions may be classified as follows:

I. The names and titles, in the nominative case, of the person or community building the structure or restoring the same.

II. The designation of the structure, or description of the work accomplished, in the accusative case:

portas, balneas, templum, Aquam Marciam, arcum, aquaeductum, horologium, porticum ad balineum cum piscina et signo Cupidinis, thermas cum porticibus duplicibus, aquam per publicum ducendam, tabularium faciundum, etc.

If the inscription indicates the restoration or rebuilding of the structure, phrases describing its former condition are found:

thermas Herculis vi terrae motus eversas, porticus publicas vetustate corruptas, basilicam equestrem exercitatoriam iampridem a solo coeptam.

III. A verb or verbal phrase expressing the idea of constructing or of rebuilding and restoring, or again of dedication or of supervision:

aedificare, perficere, dare, de suo dare D · S · D, *facere faciundum curare et probare, adornare* or *ornare, a solo facere* A · S · F, *sternere, ponere, reficere, restituere, reparare, reficiundum coerare, ad pristinam faciem reducere.*

IV. Various phrases expressing: place,

loco privato, accepto loco a re publica, loco dato publice decreto decurionum L · D · PVB · D · D;

time, see page 229; measure, (murum) *pedes* C C; expense or means of providing for the same,

de pecunia sua factum dedit D · P · S · F · D, *pecunia publica* P · P, *sumptu proprio, parvo sumptu, amplius ex sestertium* (tot) *m(ilibus) n(ummum) de sua pecunia;*

reasons for building the structure,

ob honorem aedilitatis, ob honorem flaminis, quod eos e lege in ludis aut in monumentis consumere oportuit, ex pagi decreto, de decurionum sententia D · D · S, *de senatus sententia* D · S · S, *de vici sententia faciundum curarunt idemque probarunt* D · V · S · F · C · I · Q · P, *senatus consulto* S · C;

supervision of those in authority,

curantibus aedilibus, curante ordine splendidissimo, curante et dedicante (illo), *sub cura, per* (illum).

The architect's name is given in rare instances.

When the structure is dedicated to some divinity, as with temples, the inscription is strictly dedicatory, and is introduced by the name of the divinity in the dative case. See *tituli sacri.*

These *tituli operum publicorum* also serve the purpose of honorary inscriptions, and assume the form of such, being introduced by the name of the person honored in the dative case, or by phrases

expressing the idea of honorary dedication, thus explaining the motive for the construction of the building, *e.g. in honorem domus divinae* IN · H · D · D, *pro salute imperatoris Caesaris* PRO · SAL · IMP · CAES, *pro magnificentia saeculi dominorum nostrorum Augustorum duorum* — DD · NN · AVGG, *aureo saeculo dominorum nostrorum trium* — DDD · NNN.

IMP·CAES·FL·CONSTANTINO·MAXIMO
P·F·AVGVSTO · S · P · Q · R
QVOD·INSTINCTV·DIVINITATIS·MENTIS
MAGNITVDINE·CVM·EXERCITV·SVO
TAM·DE·TYRANNO·QVAM·DE·OMNI·EIVS
FACTIONE·VNO·TEMPORE·IVSTIS
REMPVBLICAM·VLTVS·ESTARMIS
ARCVM·TRIVMPHIS·INSIGNEM·DICAVIT

Inscription on the Arch of Constantine, Rome. Date, 315 A.D.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 702. See page 168.

The various forms of *tituli operum publicorum* may be represented thus:

ille	*in honorem illius*[1]	*pro salute Imp. Caes.*[1]
curiam faciundam	*ille*	*aedificium illud*
de sua pecunia	*aedificium vetustate corruptum*	*ille*
coeravit	*refecit*	*ob honorem illum*
	dedicante illo	*sua pecunia fecit*
		idemque dedicavit
	aedificium illud[1]	
	refectum (est)	
	per illum	
	cura illius	

When the passive form is used the verb *sum* is understood, and agency is denoted by *per* with the accusative.

[1] From Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie*, p. 237.

Milestones and Boundary Stones

Miliaria et Cippi Terminales

Of the inscriptions appearing on public works, those found on the cylindrical or cubical milestones (*miliaria*) of the Roman *viae*, and on the boundary stones (*cippi terminales*) of the *agrimensores* deserve special mention, inasmuch as they contain names of places, records of distances, measurements, and boundary lines, which are valuable in the study of the geography and topography of both Rome and of her provinces, in addition to the ordinary information of other *tituli operum publicorum*.

Miliaria

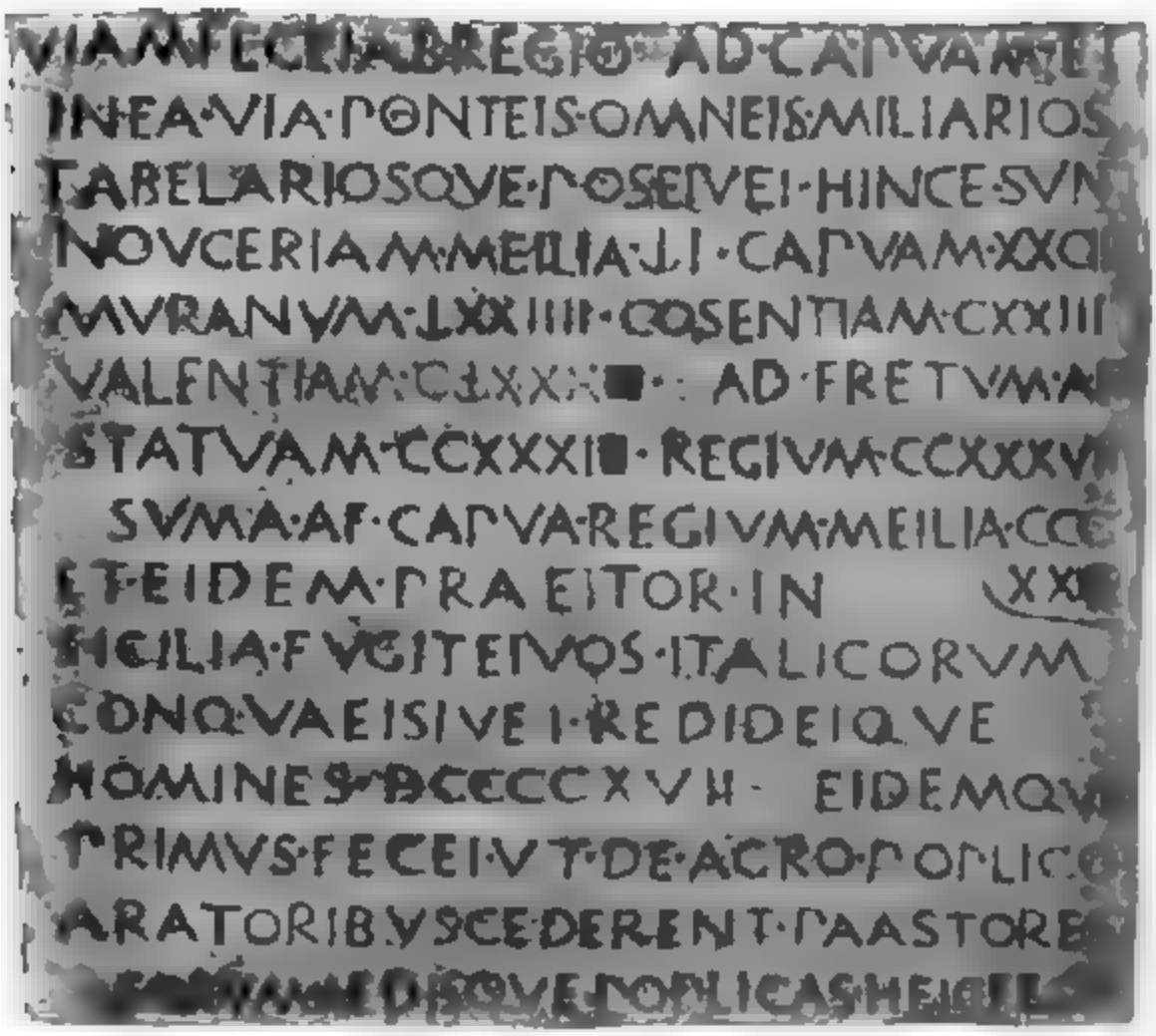
Miliaria of republican days, which are rare, compared with the great number belonging to the imperial period, regularly contain inscriptions which are of simple form, consisting of the name of the founder of the road and a number indicating distance.

Columna Miliaria of P. Popilius Laenas, found near Hadria, on the Po. Date, 622/132.

P. Popilius C. f. | *cos.* | ⊥XXXI

C. I. L. I 550 = V 8007. This is a stone column four feet high and two feet broad, narrowing toward the base for insertion in the ground. Mommsen considers it the oldest form of stone *miliaria*. The numerals indicate the *milia passuum* from Ariminum.

The other and more famous *miliarium Popilianum* erected by the same man, P. Popilius Laenas, consul 622/132, is more than a mere milestone, and serves the purpose of an *elogium*.



Miliarium of P. Popilius Laenas. Date, 622/132. *P. L. M. E.*, LI b.

Viam feci ab Regio ad Capuam, et | in ea via ponteis omneis, miliarios | tabelariosque poseivei. Hince sunt | Nouceriam meilia* LI, *Capuam* XXCIIII | *Muranum* LXIIII, *Cosentiam* CXXIII. | *Valentiam* CLXXX!, *ad fretum ad | statuam* CCXXXI!, *Regium* CCXXXVII | *suma af Capua Regium meilia* CCCXXI!. *Et eidem praetor in | Sicilia fugiteivos Italicorum | conquaeisivei, redideique | homines* DCCCCXVII. *Eidemque | primus feceI, ut de agro poplico | aratoribus cederent paastores. | Forum aedisque poplicas heic feceI.

C. I. L. I. 551 = X. 6950. Found near Polla, in Lucania, where Forum Popilii was situated.

Inscriptions on milestones vary greatly in form, but admit of the following classification:

I. The first class is marked by the nominative case of names and titles: in time of the Republic, of magistrates, and in the imperial period, of the emperors.

a. These, like ordinary *tituli operum publicorum*, may be followed by a verb indicating the making or restoring of the road (*fecit, poni iussit, muniendam curavit, miliaria restituit*), accompanied at times by an object (*viam* or *iter*), modified by some phrase referring to the previous condition of the road or the obstacles met in building.

Numerals denoting distances follow with or without M · P (*milia passuum*).

b. The names and titles in the nominative case may be followed simply by the numeral, with or without M · P, or also by the name of a *legatus* in the nominative case and a verb (*e.g. fecit*).

II. The second class is marked by the dative case of the name of the emperor or magistrate, and resembles honorary inscriptions.

This may be followed simply by the numeral, or also by the designation, in the nominative case, of the official or official body making the road or supervising the same, together with a verb; or the nominative case and the verb may be replaced by *per* and the accusative of the name, or by the ablative absolute.

III. The third class shows the name of the emperor in the ablative case, serving thus to indicate the date. Such inscriptions are common in Africa but rare elsewhere. The name in the ablative case may be followed simply by the numeral, with or without M · P, or again by the name, in the nominative case, of the official making the road or supervising the same, with a verb, or this may be replaced by the name of the official in the ablative case.

The numerals that accompany any of the above-mentioned classes appear as a rule at the close of the inscription with or without M · P. Inscriptions of certain roads of Italy and Sardinia show numbers at the beginning, while in others of Italy the numerals occur both at beginning and end, the former indicating the distance from a neighboring city, the [illegible] denoting the distance from Rome. There may also [illegible] indicating the starting

point, *i.e.* the preposition *a* with the ablative of the name of the place, and to this may be added the designation of the limit of distance in the accusative case preceded by *ad*.

Miliarium found between Haute-Valette and Gréolières, near Andon, Maritime Alps. Date 218-217.

[*Imp(erator) Caes(ar) M. Aurel(ius) Antoninus Aug(ustus) P(ius) F(elix), Parthic(us) m(aximus) Brittanic(us) m(aximus), trib(unicia)*] *po*[*t(estate) . . . c*]*o(n)s(ul) IIII*, [*p(ater) p(atriae), proc(onsul) pont(es) viam-q(ue) vetustate colla*]*bs(os) rest(itult), cura(nte) ac d*[*edica*]*nte Iulio Honorato, p(rocuratore) Aug(usti) ex primipil(o). M(ilia) p(assuum) decem et octo.*

C. I. L. XII. 5432. This inscription is restored from another *miliarium* of the same road, No. 5430.

Boundary Stones

Boundary stones inscribed on the same general plan as the *miliaria* were used by the Romans to establish the dividing line between the *ager publicus* and *ager privatus*, to define the boundary between different communities, and to mark the course of the Tiber and the line of the Pomerium. Very old specimens of these *cippi terminales*

[1] For an account of Roman roads, see Bergier, *Histoire des Grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain*, II., p. 757; F. Berger, *Über die Heerstrassen des Röm. Reiches; II Die Meilensteine*, Berlin, 1883.

remain to-day, the earliest of which, dating before the second Punic war, give the names of certain officials (*quaesitores*) and a portion of a decree setting apart certain lands as sacred. Others, indicating the portioning out of the public lands (*ager publicus*) by Gaius Gracchus, contain the names of the *tresviri* in the nominative case followed by such expressions as *terminos restituendos ex s(enatus) c(onsulto)*, *terminos finisque ex s(enatus) c(onsulto) statui iussit inter* (illos) *et* (illos). In the imperial period the names of the emperors appear in the genitive case with *iussu* or *ex auctoritate*, followed by the names of the officials in the nominative case, and some phrase, as *inter* illos *et* illos *terminavit*. The passive form also occurs, *fines positi inter* (illos) *et* (illos) *iussu*, etc.

Although inscriptions relating to aqueducts appear regularly on the structures themselves, others are found on the boundary stones which separated the public land assigned for the aqueduct from private property.[1] Such *cippi*, separated from each other by intervals of 240 feet, were set up, where the space to be left unoccupied was set off from private property, by Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius.

Cippi of a similar kind also defined the *pratum* of a legion as distinguished from the domain of municipalities. *Terminus Augustalis dividit pratum leg. IIII et agrum Iuliobrig(ensem)*.

Termini inter Privatum et Publicum

These *cippi* indicate the transfer of private land to the public domain, and mark the boundary for the same. They contain the names of consuls, emperors, or *curatores locorum publicorum*, and the phrases *redemptum a privato publicavit* or *ex privato in publicum restituerunt*.

[1] The decree of the senate 743/11 is given by Frontinus, *Aquaed.* c. 127. *Circa fontes et fornices et muros utraque ex parte vacuos quinos denos pedes patere; et circa rivos qui sub terra essent et specus intra urbem et extra urbi continentia aedificia utraque ex parte quinos pedes vacuos relinqui; ita ut neque monumentum in his locis neque aedificium post hoc tempus ponere neque conserere arbores*

Termini Pomerii[1]

The ideal boundary of the city, known as the Pomerium, was enlarged by the emperors Claudius and Vespasian. Inscriptions on the *cippi* that indicated this imaginary line gave the name of the emperor and his titles in the nominative case, followed by *auctis populi Romani finibus pomerium ampliavit terminavitque.* Under Hadrian the Pomerium was marked anew, and its limits were determined by the college of augurs. The inscription on one of these *cippi* shows *collegium augurum — auctore imperatore Caesare — Hadriano terminos pomerii restituendos curavit.*

Termini Riparum Tiberis[2]

These *cippi* determine the breadth and the direction of the banks of the river. Inscriptions of the republican period contain the names of consuls or censors in the nominative case, followed by *ex s(enatus) c(onsulto) terminaverunt.* In the imperial period the name of the emperor, accompanied by titles, becomes the subject of the verb. These inscriptions are accompanied by phrases expressing the distance to the next stone: *r(ecto) r(igore) prox(imus) cipp(us) p(edes)* XX, or *r(ecto) r(igore) ex proximo cipp(o) ped(es)* XLS.

At times the name of the emperor depends upon *ex auctoritate,* a phrase which first appears under Claudius, and is followed by the name of the *curator alvei et riparum Tiberis* in the nominative case, subject of the verb *terminavit* or *restituit.*

INSCRIPTIONS ON MOVABLE OBJECTS OF GENERAL USE

Instrumentum

Under the title *instrumentum*, or *instrumentum domesticum*, the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* presents generally at the close of each volume the inscriptions which appear on movable objects of a

[1] D. Detlefsen, *Das Pomerium Roms und die Grenzen Italiens*, *Hermes*, XXI. 497. O. Richter, *Topographie von Rom* (Müller's *Handbuch*, vol. III. 773–775).

[2] *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1890, 82; *Bull. Com.* XV. (1887), 306; XX. (1892), 71. Dio Cass. LVII. 14. 7. Tac. *Ann.* I. 76.

great variety and shape, belonging alike to public and private life. The most important of these may be classified as follows: I. Articles made of Metal — 1) Weights and Measures, 2) Tesserae, 3) Armor and Missiles, 4) Lead Water Pipes, 5) Vessels and Articles of Bronze, Silver, and Gold, 6) Stamps. II. Products of Mines and Quarries. III. Tiles and Bricks. IV. Vessels of Clay.

Weights and Measures

Pondera et Mensurae.

By far the largest number of weights and measures are simply marked with numbers and letters indicating their size and equivalents. Others are supplied with brief inscriptions, which refer to the authority giving them validity, *e.g. ex auctoritate Iunii Rustici praefecti urbi.* Others contain the date, standard of value, and the name of the place where the weights were tested. Thus the temple of Castor is shown by inscriptions to have been an office for the verification of weights and measures; cf. *exactum ad Castoris.* Weights were made of stone, lead, or bronze, and the inscriptions are either in relief, or cut into the surface, or inserted in the material with letters of gold or silver.[1]

Tesserae

The term *tesserae*, confined, when strictly used, to cubes of ivory or bone, is generally applicable to all such small articles of whatever shape or material which served among the Romans as tokens or vouchers. Among the various kinds of *tesserae* the following are of the greatest importance and interest.

Tesserae Frumentariae.

These were tokens distributed among the poorer people of Rome, by the surrender or exhibition of which they obtained corn. Very few of these remain, unless we may class with them the *tesserae nummariae* coins or counters of lead, of which fifty are in existence,

[1] *Iscrizioni Ponderarie*, in *Annali dell' Ist.*, 1881, p. 185 ff., and *Bull. Com.*, 1884, p. 61 ff.

according to Benndorf.[1] The types of the latter represent some attribute of Annona, *e.g.* the *modius*, or ears of corn. On some of these *tesserae* there are found inscriptions indicating the time and place of distribution.

Tesserae Theatrales or Lusoriae.

Circular *tesserae* of ivory, bone, or lead, used as tickets of admission to the theatres, amphitheatres, or circus, have been preserved for us in considerable numbers. They contain inscriptions consisting of Greek names of divinities or poets, and two numbers, seldom exceeding XV, one in Latin and one in Greek, corresponding to each other, indicating the seat assigned in the *cavea*. There are also seen on these *tesserae* heads of divinities, representations of buildings, or other devices applicable to the character of the spectacle, *e.g.* the head of Apollo for *ludi musici*, of Castor for *ludi equestres*.[2] Other *tesserae theatrales*, made of metal and similar to coin, contain on one face representations of the emperor, or some prominent member of the imperial family, and on the other a number rarely exceeding XVI. Sections of the *cavea* were named after members of the emperor's family, and ornamented with their busts or statues. The number on the *tessera* evidently indicated a seat in one of these sections.[3]

These *tesserae*, which are shown in great numbers by Blanchet, are regarded by Hülsen as *tesserae lusoriae*, *i.e.* they were used in games of chance as played on the *tabulae lusoriae*, diagrams for games found on the floor and steps of the Basilica Iulia (*Bullett. dell' Ist.*, 1896, p. 227).

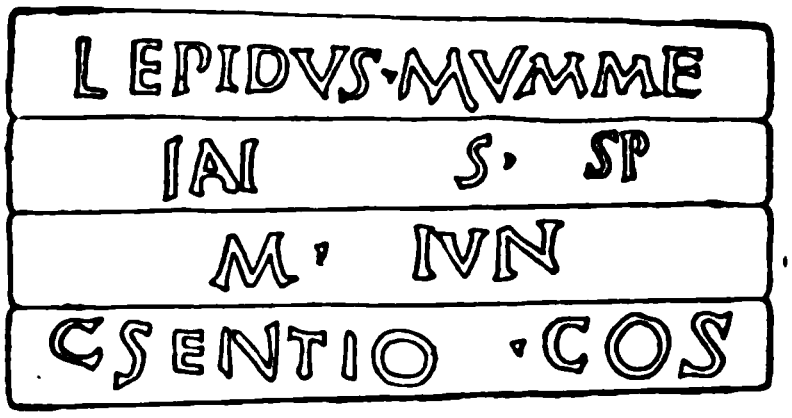
[1] *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Attischen Theatres*, Wien, 1875. Garrucci, *I Piombi Antichi*, Rome, 1847. Eckhel, *Doct. Num.* VI. 268; VII. 203, 414. Marquardt, *Staatsverwalt*, II. 125.

[2] Henzen, *Annali dell' Ist.*, 1838, p. 275. Marquardt, *Staatsverwalt*, III., p. 515 ff. Wieseler, *Commentatio de Tessereis Eburneis Osseisque Theatralibus*, Göttingen, 1866. Blanchet, *Revue Archéologique* (3d series), XIII., p. 225 ff.

[3] Fr. Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, p. 62. For the use of *contorniates*, sometimes classed with these *tesserae*, see Ch. Robert, *Étude sur les Médaillons Contorniates*, Brussels, 1882.

Tesserae Hospitales.

Among the Romans, as among the Greeks, much importance was attached to the tie which hospitality established between an entertainer and his guest. This relationship was emphasized and formally recognized by the interchange of tokens which certified to the existence of such a tie. We find references in Plautus to such *tesserae*[1] of *hospitium privatum*, and two or three specimens are in existence to-day. A similar relationship, however, was often established between two communities, *hospitium publicum*, or between a community and a private person, as when a distinguished man became the patron of a city. Such compacts were recorded on tablets of bronze (*tabulae patronatus*[2]) arranged so as to be placed in public or in the *atrium* of a house. These, when in small form, were equivalent to *tesserae hospitales*, *e.g.* the *tessera Fundana*[3] in the shape of a fish could be carried from place to place.



Tessera Gladiatoria found at Modena (Mutina).
Date 735/19. *C. I. L.* I. 743.

Lepidus Mumme|ia(n)i s(ervus) sp(ectavit) m(ense) Iun(io) | C. Sentio co(n)s(ule).

Tesserae Gladiatoriae.

The most interesting of the *tesserae* which have remained to us are those known as *tesserae gladiatoriae* (termed *tesserae consulares*, *C. I. L.* I., p. 195). These are oblong blocks of ivory or bone, pro-

[1] Plautus, *Poenulus*, 5, 1, 25, *deum hospitalem ac tesseram mecum fero ;* 5, 2, 87, HA. *Si ita est, tesseram Conferre si vis hospitalem, eccam attuli.* AG. *Age-dum, huce ostende. Est par probe, nam habeo domi.*

[2] See page 379. [3] *C. I. L.* I. 532.

vided with a handle or hole for suspension or carrying, and inscribed upon the four long faces. The brief inscription found thereon gives, first, the name of a person, generally of a slave or a freedman, in the nominative case; second, the name of his patron or trainer in the genitive case; third, the abbreviation SP or SPE, or the word SPECTAVIT, and the date in days of the month; fourth, the names of the consuls of the year.

The uncertainty as to the exact use of these *tesserae* has made a satisfactory explanation of the abbreviation SP or SPE very difficult. It has generally been regarded as standing for *spectatus, i.e.* tested in public and approved because of victory, an explanation consistent with the inscription on the Tessera of Arles,

ANCHIAL · SIRTI · L · S
SPECTAT · NVM
MENSE FEBR
M · TVL · C · ANT · COS *C.I.L.* XII. 5605.

as well as with the well-known line of Horace, *Epistulae*, I. 1. 2, *spectatum satis et donatum rude.* Other *tesserae*, however, have been discovered which contain the word *spectavit*, with which the ordinary explanation of SP or SPE = *spectatus* is inconsistent.[1]

Mommsen[2] has interpreted SPECTAT · NVM of the Tessera of Arles as *spectat(or) num(erator)*, claiming that the gladiator, having graduated from the arena to the *carea*, has the privilege of viewing contests as an authorized critic, even though he himself must still participate in them.

Again, SP has been explained as *sp(ectavit)* (*populus*), and the date as denoting when the people first beheld the gladiator who is now no longer a *tiro*.[3] Some have regarded *spectavit* as equivalent to *spectatus est*;[4] he has made his *spectatio*, and hence is *spectatus*,

[1] Hübner, *Ephem. Ep.* III., pp. 161–163. Henzen, *Ephem. Ep.* III., p. 204.

[2] Mommsen, *Hermes*, XXI. 1886, p. 266. *C. I. L.* VI. 631.

[3] P. J. Meier, *De Gladiatura Romana*, 1881, p. 53.

[4] A. Elter, *Rhein. Mus.* XLI. 1886, p. 517. P. J. Meier, *Rhein. Mus.* XLII. 1886, p. 122. F. Haug, *Berliner. Philol. Wochenschrift*, 1888, p. 763. See also for a summary of the discussion, Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte*, vol. II.,[6] p. 524.

i.e. an approved gladiator. It has also been said that from *spectavit gladiatorem* in the first sense and with emphasis on the second word arose the expression *gladiator spectavit* with the second meaning.

Tesserae Conviviales.

A few counters have been found which probably served as tickets of admission to important dinners and banquets. They are virtually tickets to meals such as were given by the emperor to the people, or by a *collegium* to its members, who were thus identified. They contain numbers which probably indicated the place reserved for the holder. We learn from the inscriptions[1] that at banquets *tesserae* were scrambled for, which served as vouchers for gifts of money and clothing. These were probably the same as *sortes conviviales* or *sparsiones.*

Armor and Missiles

Scattered and rare specimens of Roman arms contain inscriptions which indicate the owner, and the legion and cohort to which he belonged. It is possible that from the time of Augustus it was required that the pieces of armor should thus be marked. Hübner, in support of this theory, cites the shield buckle found at the mouth of the Tyne, England,[2] which is ornamented with various designs and inscribed in *litterae punctatae* thus;

LEG · VIII · AVG and Ɔ · IVL · MAGNI · IVNI · DVBITATI

Leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae); c(enturiae) Iul(ii) Magni; Iunii Dubitati

also the sword of Tiberius found at Mainz, now in the British Museum.[3]

Perhaps there should also be classed with these inscriptions those found on some leaden *bullae*, the purpose of which it is difficult to determine. They may have been a kind of *tesserae* carried upon the person after enrollment, and serving as a countersign. They have been found in considerable numbers in Great Britain.[4]

[1] Orelli-Henzen, 3994, 5320; Henzen, *Annali dell' Ist.* XX. (1848), p. 273 ff.

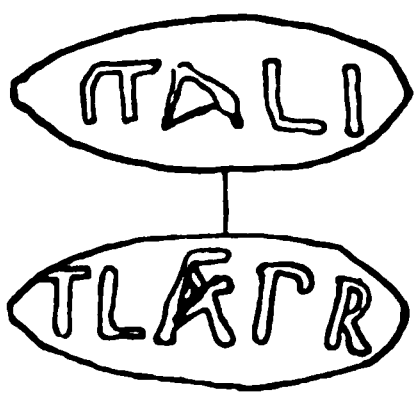
[2] *Arch. Epigr. Mittheilungen aus Œsterreich*, 1878, p. 105 ff. *C. I. L.* VII. 495.

[3] Brambach, *Inscr. Rhen.* 1108.

[4] *C. I. L.* VII., p. 230; *Ephem. Ep.* III., pp. 144 and 318, IV., p. 209.

Lead Bullets (Glandes Plumbeae).

These lead sling-shots used by slingers (*funditores*) in the Roman army are oval in form with points at both ends. They have been found in large numbers, many of which are, however, undoubtedly spurious, inasmuch as it is known that they were extensively manufactured in more recent times for the purpose of deceiving scholars.[1] The Romans, imitating the Greeks in their use, imitated them also in placing upon them brief inscriptions.



Found near Corropoli, now in the museum at Ascoli (Asculum), Italy. It was used in the Marsic or Social war (90-88 B.C.).

Itali. — T. Laf(renius) pr(aetor). *C. I. L.* IX. 6086. 1.

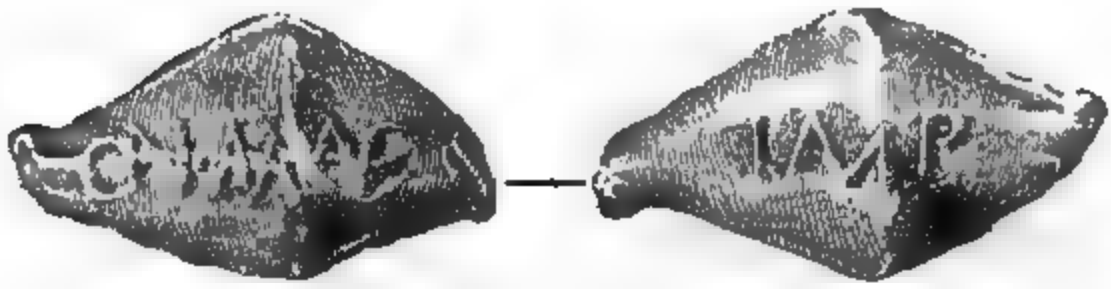
The inscriptions of the greatest number of these *glandes* are in raised letters, evidently made in the clay mould which was marked when wet by a *graphium* or other sharp instrument.

Zangemeister, who has treated of these missiles very completely in *Ephem. Ep.*, vol. VI., classifies the inscriptions found upon them as follows:

Names indicating the people or state making war, *e.g. Itali.*
" " the official ordering their manufacture, *e.g. L. Piso L. f. cos.*
" " the legion, *e.g. Leg. XI.*
" " the *funditores*, *e.g. Firmani.*
" " the maker, *e.g. C. Fabricius fecit.*

Exclamatory expressions addressed to the enemy, *e.g. em tibi malum malo; esureis et me celas; pertinacia vos radicitus tollet.*

[1] Zangemeister, *C. I. L.* IX., p. 35 sq.



Lead sling-shot, found in Spain, used in the war waged by Julius Caesar against the son of Pompey

Cn. Mag(nus) imp(erator). *C. I. L.* II. 4955.

This refers to *Gnaeus Pompeius Magni filius*, who is designated on coins *Cn. Magnus imp.*

Lead Water Pipes[1] (*Fistulae Plumbeae Aquariae*).

Information obtained from inscriptions found on lead water pipes has been most useful in determining the location and ownership of buildings, and in bringing to light many details bearing upon the water service in Rome. The method of making these inscriptions was to cut raised letters on wooden stamps and to press these into the sand or clay of the mould, which in this case was a flat surface upon which the lead plates out of which the pipes were made were cast. The inscription thus produced would be in raised letters. These inscriptions range in date from the time of Augustus to the close of the third century. The earliest show merely the names of the emperors, while those of the second century regularly contain the name of the emperor, the name of a *procurator*, or of other officials such as *tribuni aquarum*, the name of the *officinator* (either in the nominative or in the genitive with *ex officina*), under whose general direction the pipe was made, or the name of the slave, who has made the pipe, in the nominative case followed by *fecit*. Water pipes of the municipal towns give the name of the municipality and the name of the public slave (*plumbarius* or *fistulator*) who had looked after the manufacture of the pipe. In particular cases the names of the owners of the houses to which the water was conducted are given, and in others the capacity of the pipe is indicated.

[1] Lanciani, *Silloge Epigrafica Aquaria.* L. Renier, *Rev Arch.* (2d series), vol. XXI., p. 328 sq.

Vessels and Articles of Bronze, Silver, and Gold.

This class includes inscriptions on bronze vases of different sizes and kinds, on cups and bowls, on mirrors, on strigils, on articles of jewelry such as *fibulae* and rings. The inscriptions which have been either engraved, scratched, or stamped upon the surface vary somewhat with the character of the article, but the elements most commonly found are the names of the owner or maker, sentences of dedication to a divinity, or of presentation to some individual, or, again, exclamatory phrases expressing a wish.

Inscriptions on metal utensils of ordinary use are very well illustrated by that on the bronze *patera* shown on page 57. Of other articles containing inscriptions the following are of special interest:

1. The toilet cases and mirrors of Praeneste, which are ornamented with drawings illustrative of Greek myths, to which are attached the names of divinities or heroes. Only two or three of these contain the name of the maker or owner. The most famous is the Cista Ficoroniana, which contains the well-known inscription:

DINDIA · MACOLNIA · FILEAI · DEDIT
NOVIOS · PLAVTIOS · MED · ROMAI · FECID

C. I. L. XIV. 4112.

2. The four silver goblets[1] found at the Aquae Apollinares, the warm springs of Vicarello. These contain an itinerary from Gades to Rome, and were probably used by travelers visiting the springs. Of a similar character, but more brief, is the *itinerarium* inscribed on a bronze vase[2] which was found in England, where it is still preserved in Alnwick Castle.

Jewelry.

Some of the articles of jewelry which have been preserved contain brief inscriptions giving either the name of the owner, the weight, or phrases addressed to the owner. Cagnat refers to a bracelet of gold containing the inscription *Corelia Ny(m)p(h)e ; auru(m),*

[1] *C. I. L.* XI., p. 496 sq.
[2] *C. I. L.* VII. 1291 ; Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 911.

p(ondo) XX.[1], also to a *fibula* of silver with the words *utere felix,*[2] and to a *fibula* of gold with the words *Costanti vivas.*

The gold *fibula* from Praeneste contains probably the oldest Latin inscription extant, written in retrograde order.

Fibula Praenestina.

Manios med fhefhaked Numasioi. C. I. L. XIV. 4123.

The retrograde order, the *fh* for *f*, the form *fhefhaked* for *fecit*, and the dative *Numasioi* for *Numerio* indicate that this is a very early inscription.[3]

Rings, as well as the gems which they held, were often inscribed with names in the genitive or nominative case, or with initials of the owner's name, or, in very rare instances, the name of the maker. Some contain exclamatory phrases of a benevolent or erotic nature.

Thus in a ring found at Este (Ateste), the inscription on the stone, existing now in a copy, was

Q · C · L
SEPTVMIAE
PRISCAE
FIDES
(*Two hands joined*) *C. I. L.* V. 8125, 9.

again on carnelian found at Aix (Aquae Sextiae):

BONAM AMO TE
VITAM AMA ME
SERVA FIDEM *C. I. L.* XII. 5698, 8.

[1] See p. 331. [2] *C. I. L.* III. 6016, 6.
[3] See Lindsay. *Latin Language*, p. 188.

also on the gold:

AMO TE *C. I. L.* XII. 5692, 6.

and in letters of the second century on a gold ring in the British Museum:

MATR
VIA ♡ C ♡
C ♡ AE

Matr(onis) via(libus) C. C(ornelius) Ae(lianus). *C. I. L.* VII. 1299.

Stamps (*Signacula*).

Seals or stamps with which stamped inscriptions were produced were made chiefly of bronze. They appear in various shapes, as of a fish, a heart, a circle, or a square, and contain letters in relief arranged in retrograde order. The inscription consists of the name, in the genitive or nominative case, of the owner of the article stamped, followed in some cases by the name of the slave engaged in the work, in the genitive or nominative case. It is difficult to determine the exact use of these *signacula*, for none have been found that match the impressions on the stamped articles. Without doubt, they were employed for a variety of purposes. Mommsen,[1] quoting Pliny, *N. H.* XXXIII. 1, 26, *nunc cibi quoque ac potus anulo vindicantur a rapina*, has agreed, from the evidence of the stamped bread and its corresponding stamp found at Pompeii, that certain of these *signacula* were used to mark articles of consumption. The following was found at Pompeii:

POTITI
POPP · SABINI

Potiti, Popp(aei) Sabini (servi). *C. I. L.* X. 8058, 71.

SERVANDVS
QLP ET CLP

Servandus, Q. L . . . P . . . et C. L . . . P . . . (servus).
C. I. L. X. 8059, 366.

[1] *C. I. L.* X. p. 915.

cELERIS · Q · GRANI
VERI · SER

Inscription impressed on bread found at Herculaneum. *C. I. L.* **X. 8058, 18.**

Oculists' Stamps.

A very curious and interesting class of *signacula* are those made of stone, which were employed by oculists for stamping the medicaments, salve, etc., for treatment of the eyes. They are small rectangular tablets containing inscriptions on the four sides cut into the material, usually in two lines, rarely in one, giving the name, in the genitive case, of the physician who made or sold the preparation, the name of the remedy itself, the designation of the disease, in the accusative case preceded by the preposition *ad*, and, finally, the method of applying the remedy.[1]

Oculist's Stamp from Reims.
Hübner's *Exempla*, p. 485.

D. *Galli(i) Sesti [s]frag|is ad aspritudi(nes)*
D. *Galli(i) Sest(i) sfra|gis ad impetum lippitudinis*
D. *Galli(i) Sest(i) pe|nicil(lum) le(ne) ad lipp(itudinem)*
D. *Galli(i) Sest(i) | dignu(m) ad asp(ritudines)*

[1] ***Recueil des Cachets d'Oculistes Romains.*** Ém Espérandieu, in ***Rev. Arch.*** vol. XXI. 1893, p. 296 et sq. *Cachets d'Oculistes Romains*, Héron de Villefosse et Thédenat, Paris, 1882. *Die Stempel der Röm. Augenärzte*, C. S. Grotefend, Göttingen, 1867.

Products of Quarries and Mines

1. *Inscriptiones Marmorum Massis Incisae.*

Inscriptions of considerable value have been found on blocks of marble which have been discovered in the quarries,[1] and at the Emporium in Rome, where they have been landed, but not used. Such inscriptions were made for business purposes, so that no mistake or fraud might take place in the transportation or setting up of the stone.[2] These inscriptions contain the following elements:

1. Numerals indicating the number of the block taken from the quarry, *e.g. loco* CXLVI, or the number shipped to Rome, *e.g.* N · LXV, reckoned from the beginning of the year.

2. The name of the quarry or the section of the quarry from which the stone was taken, *off(icina) Pa(piri) n.* LXXXVI; *locus n.* II.

3. The names of the consuls indicating the year in which the stone was quarried.

4. The names of officials, *e.g. procuratores montium*, acting as superintendents, and others; also names of slaves having the charge of quarries.

5. The names, in the genitive case, of the emperors, placed either at the beginning or end of the inscription, indicating the imperial ownership of the quarries.

2. *Massae Argenti, Aeris, Plumbi.*

Of a similar character to those just mentioned are the inscriptions stamped or cast upon pigs of silver, bronze, and lead. Some contain the name of the emperor in the genitive or ablative case, also the place from which they were obtained, *e.g. Britan(nicis metallis)*; *Britannicum*, and more exactly the name of the people, *e.g. de Ceangi(s)*; *met(allorum) Lut(udensium?)*.

The expression *ex argento*, which appears on some pigs of lead,

[1] *C. I. L.* III., p. 71. *C. I. L.* VIII. 14561–14600; *Ephem. Ep.* IV., p. 34, and V., p. 47.

[2] Bruzza, *Iscrizioni dei Marmi Grezzi*, *Annali dell' Ist.*, 1870, vol. XLII., p. 106.

refers to the refining of the silver out of the lead.[1] Metal ingots containing inscriptions have been found in England,[2] Spain,[3] Italy,[4] Sardinia.[4]

Bricks and Tiles[5] (*Lateres et Tegulae*)

An abundant source of historical, geographical, and archeological knowledge has been found in the stamps (*sigilla*) which appear on bricks and tiles discovered in Rome, Italy, and the provinces, which were the product of the brick-kilns and potteries (*figlinae*) belonging to the emperor or members of his family, or to municipalities, or, finally, to private persons.

I. Stamped bricks, which can safely be assigned to the republican period, have not been found in Rome, but they have been discovered in Italy, at Veleia, dating before the middle of the first century B.C. These are given in *C. I. L.* I. 777 ff. They are dated, *i.e.* they contain the names of consuls, and show as well the name of the potter (*figulus*).

II. *Lateres* of the imperial period, found at Rome, are of great number and importance. They are fully described by H. Dressel in *C. I. L.* XV.

Stamps on bricks of the first three centuries of the Empire appear in several forms, being either rectangular, semicircular, round, or crescent shape, but with the greatest frequency in a form between the full circle and the crescent, made by cutting a very small circle out of a larger one.

Of these the rectangular stamps, with inscription in one line, and in large letters, may belong to the last century of the Republic, or,

[1] Pliny, *N. H*, XXXIV. 151 and 158, *Plumbum nigrum saepe cum argento nasci mixtisque venis conflari atque ex plumbo nigro argentum fieri.*

[2] *C. I. L.* VII. 1201–1217.

[3] *C. I. L.* II. 6247, 1–8.

[4] *C. I. L.* IX. 6091; X. 8073, 8339. Albert Way, *Archeological Journal*, XVI., 1859, p. 23; XXIII., 1866, p. 277. Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1204–1212, and p. XL. *Rhein. Mus.* XII. 1857, p. 347 ff.

[5] *C. I. L.* XV. Descemet, *Inscriptiones Doliares Latines* in Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, XV., Paris, 1880. Marini, *Le Iscrizioni Antiche Doliari*, Rome, 1884. Dressel, *Untersuchungen über die chronologie der Ziegelstempel der Gens Domitia*, Berlin, 1886.

at least, to the first century A.D. Those of two lines belong to the middle or latter part of the first century, while those of several lines may be assigned to the age of Trajan and Hadrian.

Semicircular or crescent shape stamps date, speaking in general terms, between the age of Claudius and the close of the first century.

Perfectly round stamps of one line belong to the same period as the crescent shaped, while those of two lines date in the latter part of the second and third centuries. The form midway between the circle and crescent appears to have come into use a little after the middle of the first century, and prevailed through the second and third. The modification in this form may be assigned to certain periods:


60–100 (120)


100–180


176–217

Stamps of this prevailing form have inscriptions frequently in two verses, arranged in concentric circles.

Stamp on a brick found at Rome. Date 1[illegible] A.D.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1214.

***Op**(us) **d**(olliare) **Dionys**(i) **Domit**(iae) **P. f**(iliae) **Lucil**(lae), **Post**(ino) et **Apr**(oniano) **co**(n)**s**(ulibus).*

If the little circle is large enough, it determines the beginning and end of the outer and inner verses; but if it is small, the inner verse

is in a continuous circle, and the first letter of the second verse is above the last of the first. The words proceed regularly from left to right with few exceptions. In bricks of a later period no particular order is observed, and we may find both verses retrograde, or one retrograde and the other direct (*βουστροφηδόν*).

The letters are generally raised (*prominentes*), though those pressed into the surface (*cavae*) sometimes occur. The shape of the letters is such as would be made by a marking stamp with rectangular shaped furrow, and not wedge shaped as in cut inscriptions.

The marking stamps, *signacula*, in the opinion of Dressel were made of hard wood. To establish this theory he refers to the marks on the bricks, evidently made by the cracks in the wooden stamp.[1]

Stamp on a brick from Lyons. *Bulletin Épigraphique*, vol. II., p. 88.

Ex praedis domini no|stri Augusti.

The middle circle generally contained some figure, either a representation of some divinity or his *insignia*, or of a bird or other animal, or of a palm branch, or of leaves, stars, etc., probably merely

[1] C. L. Visconti, *Bull Arch. Com.* 1879, pp. 197 ff. and 217 ff., endeavors to show that the stamps were of bronze or lead, and that some of those preserved were used for this purpose.

ornamental. At times the names of the owners of the estates or kilns were thus portrayed, as, for example, a wolf is represented on the bricks from the kiln of M. Rutilius Lupus, a *corona* on those of C. Julius Stephanus.

The inscriptions of the first century were brief, consisting frequently of only the name of the owner of the estate or pottery, or the name of the superintendent or potter, and rarely the name of the kiln or pottery (*figlina*). After the beginning of the second century such formulae, as *opus doliare* (illius) and names of the estates or of the *figlinae*, also names of the consuls, are more commonly given.

One or more of the following elements may appear in these inscriptions:

1. The name of the owner of the estate whence the clay was obtained, or where the pottery was situated, or of the pottery itself.

Asini Pollionis (first century); *Ex praedis L. Mummi Rufi* (after first century).

2. The name of the superintendent (*officinator*).

C. Cosconi (first century); *Opus doliare L. Bruttidi Augustalis* or *L. Bruttidius Augustalis fecit.*

The name of the owner and that of the *officinator* or *figulus* (*servus domini*) may appear together thus: *Felicis Domiti Afri*(*servi*) or *Tegula C. Cosconi fig*(*uli*) *Asini Pollionis* (first century).

Ex praedis Q. Servili Pudentis, sub cura Hedy(*nis*) *servi*, 133 A.D.

Opus doliare Aristi Thalli, ex praedis Plaetori Nepotis, 123 A.D.

Opus doliare Statiae Primillae, ex figlinis Domitiae Lucillae.

3. The name of the pottery, or brick kiln, or estate, as in the following:

Amoeni duorum Domitiorum Lucani et Tulli, ex figlinis Caninianis (first century).

Ex figlinis Caepionianis Plotiae Isauricae, fornace Peculiaris servi (after first century).

4. The names of the consuls, an element which does not appear on bricks from the City or Latium before 110 A.D., nor after 164 A.D.

5. Exclamatory expressions such as *valeat qui fecit*, particularly on bricks from the potteries of the *gens Domitia.*

Inscriptions of the first three centuries A.D. differ, in general, very slightly, although the name of the *figlinae* rarely appears in those of earlier date, and mention of the *negotiator* is not given until the close of the second century.

The following abbreviations are common in these inscriptions:

Opus doliare = O, OP · D, DO, DOL, DOLI, DOLIAR.
Opus figlinum (rare) = O · FG, FGL.
Ex or *de Praedis* = EX or DE · P, PR, PRAE or PRE, PRO, PRAED.
Ex or *de figlinis* = EX or DE · F, FI, FIG, FIGVL, FG⌐, FIGL, FIGLIN, FIGLINI.
Ex officina = EX · OF, OFIC.

III. There should also be mentioned here the bricks marked by legionary soldiers made to be used in building their quarters. These contain the name of the cohort, legion, or army.

EXERC · PANN · INF

Exerc(itus) Pann(oniae) Inferioris.

Vessels of Clay[1] (*Dolia, Amphorae, Lucernae*).

A large portion of the section in *C. I. L.* entitled *Instrumentum* is assigned to inscriptions which appear on vessels made of clay, the product of Roman potteries. These vary from the large, sometimes huge, *dolia* and medium sized *amphorae* to the small *patellae* and *pelves* of household use. With these are to be classed also the lamps (*lucernae*), which are made of like material and by similar methods. The inscriptions which appear on these vessels consist mainly of names denoting the maker, merchant, or owner, in the nominative or genitive case. In some cases the verb *fecit*, FEC, FE, F, is found. The words *manu*, MAN, MA, M, *officina*, OF, OFF, or *figlina*, FIGVL, FIG, may precede or follow the name in the genitive case of the maker or merchant. These trademarks were made by pressing a stamp upon the clay of the vessel or upon that of the mould, producing letters below the surface (*cavae*) or in relief (*prominentes*). The location of the inscription on the vessel was either the neck or handle, sometimes the bowl or inner flanges of wide-open vases, but most frequently, and regularly so in the *lucernae*, upon the base.

[1] Schuermans, *Sigles Figulins*, Brussels, 1867; Froehner, *Inscriptiones Terrae Coctae Vasorum intra Alpes, Tissam, Tamesin repertae*, Göttingen, 1858.

The inscriptions which appear in relief involved with ornamentation were most commonly made in the mould. They show a variety of statements appropriate to the device of the ornamentation, sometimes of a dedicatory character, or, again, giving expression to good wishes.

Other methods of marking these clay vessels were employed, particularly in inscribing the *dolia* and *amphorae* of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Letters were cut in the clay before or after baking by means of a *graphium*, or painted in black, red, or white color, or marked by crayon. These inscriptions give the name of the maker or merchant in the nominative or genitive case, also the contents and measure of the *amphorae*. On the wine jars there were found the name of the wine, the names of the consuls of the year in which the wine was made, also the name of the maker or merchant.[1] Exclamatory expressions are also found; ***vivas, valeas, semper gaude, reple me, bibe vivas multis annis.***

Archaic inscription made with a *stilus* on a black colored vase found at Ardea.

Eqo (= ***Ego***) ***K(aeso) Anaios*** (= ***Annaeus***). ***C. I. L.* X. 8336.**

Compare with this the inscription found on the Esquiline, ***Eco C. Antonios***, Ann. dell' Ist., 1880, p. 301.

[1] H. Dressel, *Ricerche sul Monte Testaccio*, in Annali dell' Ist., 1878, p. 118-192; *C. I. L.* IV., p. 171; *Ephem. Ep.* I., p. 160.

DEDICATORY INSCRIPTIONS

Tituli Sacri

1. *a*) Aecetiai [1] pocolom. *c*) Salutes pocolom.
   b) Fortunai pocolo. *d*) Volcani pocolom.

   a) *C. I. L.* I. 43. On a *patera* of black color found at Volci, Etruria, now in British Museum.
   b) *C. I. L.* IX. 258. On a vase of dark color, now in private house at Rome.
   c) *C. I. L.* I. 49. On a black *patera*, now in Gregorian Museum at Rome.
   d) *C. I. L.* I. 50. On a black *patera* found at Tarquinii, now in Museum at Berlin.

   [1] Perhaps *Aequitia* or *Aequitas*. These inscriptions are assigned to the fifth century A.U.C. (350–250 B.C.).

2. *a*) Cesula [1] | Atilia | donu [2] | dat Diane.[3]
   b) Matre | Matuta [4] | dono dedro [5] | matrona. | M' Curia | Pola Livia | deda.[6]
   c) Fide. *d*) Salute.

   C. I. L. I. *a*) 168, *b*) 177, *c*) 170, *d*) 179. Inscribed on *cippi*, found in a sacred grove at Pisaurum, in Picenum, dating about 500/254–550/204. [1] *Caesulla*. [2] Note omission of final *m*. [3] *Dianae*. [4] a dative. [5] *ded(e)-ro(nt)*. [6] Some explain as *dedant* (like (σ)ἑσταντι = ἑσταασι) a primitive 3d plural perf.

Tituli Sacri, Sixth and Seventh Centuries A.U.C. (250–50 B.C.).

3. Apoline | L. Carnius C. f.

   C. I. L. X. 7265. Found in Sicily, now in public museum at Panormus.

4. Devas | Corniscas [1] | sacrum.

   C. I. L. I. 814 = VI. 96. Inscribed on a stone found "*trans Tiberim*," probably near the site of a sanctuary of the *corniscae divae*, who were said to be *in tutela Iunonis*. [1] Possibly a dative plural standing for *Deivais Corniscais*.

5. Orcevia Numeri [1] | nationu [2] cratia | Fortuna,[3] Diovo fileia [3] | primo cenia,[3] | donom dedi.

   C. I. L. XIV. 2863. On a bronze *lamina* found at Praeneste. [1] *Sc. uxor*. [2] *nationu* = *nationi(s)*. [3] Datives. *Nationis gratia*, in the opinion of Mommsen, signifies *propter feturam pecorum*.

6. Sa.[1] Burtio V. f. | Iue[2] dono | ded.[3] mereto.

Mitt. des Röm. Inst., 1890, p. 297. Found at Avezzano, near Lake Fucinus. [1] *Sa(lvios) Burtio(s).* [2] *Iue = Iovi.* [3] *ded(et).*

7. L. Gemenio L. f. Pel.[1] | Hercole dono | dat lubs. merto | pro sed. sueq.;[2] | ede.[3] leigibus | ara Salutus.

C. I. L. XIV. 2892. On a cone-shaped block of tufa, found near Praeneste. [1] *Pel. . .* may be a cognomen. [2] *pro sed sue(s)q(ue).* [3] *e(s)de(m).* For the syncope in the Praenestine dialect, see Lindsay, *Latin Language*, p. 177.

8. P. Corn[*elios*] | L. f. coso[*l*] proba[*vit*] Mar[*te sacrom*].

C. I. L. I. 41 = VI. 475. On an altar found in the Quirinal gardens at Rome (1626). Consul, 518/236.

9. Hercolei sacrom, | M. Minuci C. f. | dictator vovit.

C. I. L. I. 1503 = VI. 284. Inscribed on an altar found near Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. On the right side of the stone there is inscribed ⊦ · I · XXVI, which Ritschl interprets *legiones* I *et* XXVI. Wilmanns thinks it indicates the number of the gift in the temple as recorded in the register. Minucius was dictator 537/217 (Livy XXII. 25).

10. *a*) M. Claudius M. f. consol | Hinnad[1] cepit.
b) Martei | [*M.*] Claudius | [*M. f. c*]onsol ded[*it*].

C. I. L. *a*) I. 530 = VI. 1281; *b*) I. 531 = VI. 474.
a) On a stone found at Rome, near the baths of Trajan.
b) On a marble tablet found at Rome, near Porta Capena, now in museum at Naples. M. Claudius Marcellus, who captured Henna, was consul 543/211. [1] *Ex Hinna.*

11. Pietatis | sacrum.

C. I. L. XI. 3779. On a round marble altar found at Veii. Note the genitive; *ara Neptuno* represents the more common form.

12. L. Mummi[1] L. f. cos.
Duct.[2] | auspicio imperioque | eius Achaia capt.,[3]
Corinto | deleto Romam redieit | triumphans.[4]
Ob hasce | res bene gestas quod[5] | [*is*] in bello voverat, |
Hanc aedem et signu Herculis Victoris
imperator dedicat.

C. I. L. I. 541 = VI. 331. Inscribed on a tablet of travertine found on Mons Caelius, Rome, now in Vatican Museum. L. Mummius was consul in 608/146, and triumphed in 609/145. [1] *Mummi(s)*. [2] *Duct(u)*, cf. *ductu imperio auspicio suo*, Plaut. *Amphit.* 196. [3] *capt(a)*. [4] A very early use of the aspirate, cf. *Corinto*. The inscription is in Saturnian metre. [5] *quod*, although short, may, as accented, take the place of the long syllable. Ritschl supplies *is*, so *quod is*. Livy (XL. 52, XLI. 28) tells us that similar tablets were placed in temples by *triumphatores*.

13. [*F*]orte For[*tunai*] | donum dant | conlegiu lani | piscinenses,[1] magistreis | coiraverunt | A. Cassi C. l. | T. Corneli Cor. l.[2]

C. I. L. VI. 167. Inscribed on a small pedestal found near Rome, in the grove of the *fratres Arvales*. [1] *Lanii*, from the neighborhood of the *piscina publica*. [2] *Corneliae libertus*.

14. Q. Caecilius Cn. A. Q. Flamini leibertus Iunone Seispitei matri reginae.

C. I. L. I. 110. Inscribed on an *epistylium* found near Lanuvium. Cf. Fest., p. 343, a. 14. *Sispitem Iunonem quam vulgo sospitem appellant antiqui usurpabant*.

15. sei deo sei deivae sac. | C. Sextius C. f. Calvinus pr., | de senati sententia | restituit.

C. I. L. I. 632. Inscribed on an altar found on the Palatine hill. This may be C. Sextius Calvinus, opponent of Glaucia, praetor 654/100, but with more probability his son, of the time of Sulla. The altar may have belonged to the temple at the foot of the Palatine, near the temple of Vesta, built in honor of the voice of the god heard by Aius Locutius, who announced the coming of the Gauls (Livy, V. 50).

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16. Felix Publicus | Asinianus pontific.[1] | Bonae Deae Agresti Felic.[2] | votum solvit iunicem alba. | libens animo ob luminibus | restitutis, derelictus a medicis, post | menses decem bineficio (?) dominaes [3] medicinis sanatus, per | eam restituta omnia ministerio Canniae Fortunatae.

C. I. L. VI. 68. Inscribed on a marble tablet found on the Via Ostiensis, now in Vatican Museum. [1] *pontific(alis)* or *pontific(um)*. [2] *Felic(i)*. [3] gen. sing.

17. P. Servilio L. Antonio cos.[1] | a. d. IIII k. Sext. | locavit Q. Pedius q.[2] urb. | murum Iunoni Lucinae | HS [illegible] eidemque probavit.

C. I. L. VI. 358. Inscribed on a tablet of travertine found on the Esquiline, now in Villa Albani, Rome. [1] 713/41. [2] *q(uaestor)*. The inscription belonged to the temple of Iuno Lucina, on the Esquiline.

18. Laribus publicis sacrum | imp. Caesar Augustus | pontifex maximus | tribunic. potestat. XVIIII[1] | ex stipe quam populus ei | contulit k. Ianuar. apsenti, | C. Calvisio Sabino L. Passieno Rufo cos.[2]

C. I. L. VI. 456. Inscribed on a marble tablet cut from a pedestal found on the Palatine, now in Museum of Naples. [1] *undevicesimum*. [2] 750/4.

19. Salúti perpetuae Augustae
libertatique publicae
populi Romani

Genio múnicipi anno post
Interamnam conditam
DCCIIII ad Cn. Domitium
Ahenobarbum ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! cos[1]

Providentiae Ti. Caesaris Augusti náti ad áeternitatem
Románi nominis, sublato hoste perniciosissimo[2] p. R.,
Faustus Titius Liberalis VI vir Aug. iter.
p. s. f. c.[3]

C. I. L. XI. 4170. Found at Terni (Interamna), in Umbria. [1] Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus was consul with M. Furius Camillus Scribonianus, 32 A.D. As Scribonianus was declared an enemy in 42 A.D., after he began a revolt in Dalmatia, his name is erased. [2] Sejanus, who was killed 31 A.D. [3] *p(ecunia) s(ua) f(aciundum) c(uravit)*.

20. Carpus Aug. lib. Pallantianus | sanctis draconibus | d. d.

C. I. L. VI. 143. On a marble altar, now in the Kircherian Museum, Rome. Cf. Tac. *Ann.* XI. 11. The fact that serpents were said to have guarded the cradle of Nero may account for this inscription by a freedman of Caesar and a former slave of Pallas.

21. Libertati ab imp. Nerva Ca[*es*]ar[*e*] Aug., anno ab urbe condita DCCCXXXXIIX[1] XIIII [*k.*] Oc[*t.*],[2] restitu[*tae*] s. p. q. R.

C. I. L. VI. 472. Found at Rome on the Capitoline, existing in a copy made before the ninth century. [1] The year 848 of the Catonian era corresponds to the year 96 A.D. [2] Sept. 18th, the day on which Nerva became emperor after the murder of Domitian. Pliny, *Ep.* 9. 13. 4, speaks of *libertas reddita*. Tac. *Agric.* 3.

22. Bassa Vitelli | [*p*]ro Q. Vitellio Q. f. filio suo | [*Iu*]noni Lucinae v. s. l. m.

C. I. L. VI. 359. On a pedestal found in Rome near temple of Iuno Lucina, existing now in copy. Cf. Tac. *Ann.* II. 48.

23. Q. Coelius L. f. pr., | aed. pl. Cer.,[1] | pro. pr. ex s. c., q.[2] | ex voto suscepto | pro incolumitate | Ti. Caesaris divi Aug. f. | Augusti | pontific. maxim. | Concordiae d. d. auri p. XXV.

C. I. L. VI. 91. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found in the temple of Concord, now in the Capitoline Museum, Rome. [1] *Cer(ealis)*. [2] *q(uaestor)*.

24. pro salute | dominorum, | Genio horreorum, | Saturninus et Successus | horreari | donum dederunt | Caesare Vespasiano VI | Tito Caesare imp. IIII | cos.

C. I. L. VI. 235. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Rome, now in the Vatican Museum. Determine date from table, p. 129.

25. C[*ere*]ri sacrum | [*D. Iu*]nius Iuvenalis | [*trib.*] coh. [*I*] Delmatarum, | II [*vir*] quinq., flamen | divi Vespasiani | vovit dedicav[*itq*]ue | sua pec.

C. I. L. X. 5382. Found above Aquino, near a place called Roccasecca on the river Melfi, existing in a copy of the eighteenth century. In the second century the *cohors I Dalmatarum* was stationed in Britain. For bearing of this inscription in history of the satirist Juvenal, see J. Dürr, *Das Leben Juvenals*, p. 21.

26. d. i. M. | in honor. domus divin.[1] | Eppius Arimi|nensis filius.

C. I. L. III. 4799. Inscribed on a small altar found at Töltschach (Virunum), Noricum, where it still exists. [1] This formula, often abbreviated i. h. d. d., is not found before the middle of the second century, but becomes very common after the time of Commodus (Wilmanns).

27. I. O. S. p. d.[1] | et Iunoni sanctae | Herae, Castorib. et Apollini conservato|ribus, Thrysus | pro salute patroni sui | et sua suorumque | iussu numinis eorum | aram d., | salvis candidatis huius loci | per C. Fabium Germanum.
(*On the left side.*) Ded. VI idus [*O*]ct Peregrino et | Aemiliano | cos.[2]

C. I. L. VI. 413. Inscribed on a marble altar found at Rome, now in Museum of Vatican, belonging to the temple of Jupiter Dolichenus on Aventine. [1] *I(ovi) O(ptimo) S(oli) p(raestantissimo) d(igno).* [2] 244 A.D.

28. dis magnis, | Ulpius Egnatius Faventinus | v. c.[1] augur p. v. b. p. R. Q.[2] pater et hieroceryx d. S. i. M.[3] | archibucolus dei Liberi, | hierofanta Hecatae, sacerdos Isidis percepto | taurobolio criobolioq., | idibus Augustis d d. n n. | Valente Aug. V. et Valentinia|no Aug. conss.[4] feliciter

Vota Faventinus bis deni | suscipit orbis
Ut mactet repetens aurata | fronte bicornes.

C. I. L. VI. 504. Inscribed on a large marble pedestal found at Rome, existing only in copy. [1] *v(ir) c(larissimus).* [2] *pub(licus) p(opuli) R(omani) Q(uiritium).* [3] *d(ei) S(olis) i(nvicti) M(ithrae).* [4] 376 A.D.

DEDICATORY INSCRIPTIONS IN VERSE

Saturnian Metre

29. M. P. Vertuleieis C. f.[1]

Quod re sua d[*if*]eidens asper | afleicta
Parens timens heie vovit, voto hoc | solut[*o*
De]cuma facta | poloucta[2] leibereis lube|tes[3]
Donu danunt | Hercolei maxsume mereto.
Semol te | orant, se [*r*]oti crebro | condemnes.

C. I. L. I. 1175, X. 5708. Found at Sora in Italy, now in the gardens of the church of S. Restituta. [1] *M(arcus) et P(ublius) Vertuleii G(ai) f(ilii).* [2] *poloucta*, cf. Cato, *de R. R.* 132; Plaut. *Stich.* 233; Varr. *L. L.* VI. 54. [3] *lube(n)tes.* Ritschl places this in the early part of the seventh century A.U.C. (150–50 B.C.) The letters are archaic, and the Saturnian measure is indicated on the stone by intervals.

Iambic Senarii

30. Templum hoc sacratum her[*oibus, qui*] quod ger[*unt*]
Augusti nomen felix [*illis*] remaneat,
Stirpis suae laetetur u[*t regno*] parens.
Nam quom te, Caesar, tem[*pus*] exposcet deum
Caeloque repetes sed[*em, qua*] mundum reges,
Sint hei, tua quei sorte ter[*rae*] huic imperent
Regantque nos felicibu[*s*] voteis sueis
(*Written beneath*) L. Aurelius L. f. Pal. Rufu[*s*] primopilaris
l[*eg*] XVI militans st . . . . . imp. Caesaris . . . . .

C. I. L. X. 3757. Inscribed on a stone found at Acerrae. Nissen. has suggested that Claudius, Nero, and Britannicus were referred to in line 1, but Mommsen assigns the inscription to the time of Augustus, and considers C. and L. Caesar as the heroes to whom the shrine was dedicated.

Hexameter

31. Numini aquae [Alexandrianae] [1]
Hanc aram Nymphis extruxi, | nomine Laetus,
[2] Cum gererem fasces patriae | rumore secundo;
Plus tamen est mihi gratus honos, quod fascibus annus
Is nostri datus est, quo sanc|to nomine dives
Lambaesem largo perfu|dit flumine Nympha.

C. I. L. VIII. 2662. Inscribed in the Nymphaeum at Lambaesis, Africa. [1] From Severus Alexander, the emperor who introduced water into Lambaesis in 226 A.D. Cf. the Aqua Alexandriana at Rome, thus named for a similar reason, Lampridius c. 25; cf. also *C. I. L.* VIII. 2658. The word was partially erased after his death in 235 A.D. [2] As *duumvir* at Lambaesis. For similar ending cf. Verg. *Aen.* VIII. 90.

SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTIONS

Tituli Sepulcrales

1. *a*) C. Turpleio C. f.
   b) Q. Fourio A. f.
   c) C. Fouri M. f.[1]
   d) Cn. Fourio

C. I. L. XIV. 2750, 2700–2707. Four inscriptions on cinerary urns from the tomb of the Furii and Turpleii at Tusculum. They belong to the fifth century of the City, and show the names in the nom. case. [1] *C. Fouri(s) M(arci) f(ilios).*

2. *a*) L. Anicio
   b) Maio[1] Anicia C. f.
   c) L. Cupi L. f. A. n.
   d) Maria Fabricia
   e) Titoleiai M. f.
   f) Anicia P. f.
   g) Mino Cumia L. f.
   h) Atlia A. l. | Lais
   i) Tert. Coriaria
   j) P. Gessius P. f. | Vala

C. I. L. XIV. 3046–3310. These inscriptions are selected from those found in the *sepulcretum* at Praeneste, and date in the sixth and seventh centuries of the City. The *cognomina* are rare, but appear alike with names of men and women. Note also the *praenomina* with names of women. The gen. case is seen in *e*, but the others show the earlier form of the nom. case. [1] *Maio(s)* = *Maior.*

3. *a*) L. Aeli,[1] | a. d. III idus | Octob.
   b) Baebia Q. l.,[2] a. d. | IX k. Octobris.
   c) L. Caecilius, | a. d. VI k. Quictilis.
   d) Aemiliai, a. d. III non. Fe.[3]
   e) P. Claudi M. l. Philoeratis, | a. d. III k. Novbri.[4]

C. I. L. VI. 8211–8307. Inscribed on sepulchral urns found in the vineyard of San Cesareo, near the Porta Capena, Rome. They date in the early part of the seventh century of the City (150–100 B.C.). [1] *L. Aeli(s)* | *a(nte) d(iem) tertium) idus Octob(ris).* [2] *l(iberta).* [3] *Fe(bruarias).* [4] *Nov(em)bri(s)*

4. M. Aebutius M. l. | Macedo pater, | M. Aebutius M. l. | Callistratus f., | v.[1] M. Aebutius M. l. Eros, | v. Iulia L. l. Berenice f., | Iulia L. l. Hesuchium, | Pomponia L. l. Selene, | Clodia D.[2] l. Antiocis.

C. I. L. VI. 10588. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. [1] *v(ivit)* or *v(ivus)*. [2] *G(aiae)*, *i.e. mulieris l(iberta)*.

5. M. Aurelius M. l. | Niceporus patronu. (*sic*), | Aurelia M. l. Trupher., | M. Aurelius M. l. Apollonius, | M. Aurelius M. l. | [*Al*]exsander M. Aureli . . . . . .

C. I. L. VI. 13163. A sepulchral inscription engraved in archaic letters, on travertine, found at Rome, now in the Vatican. For so-called *theta nigrum*, see page 231.

6. P. Buxurius P. f. | Truentines.[1] quie.[2] | coinomn[3] Tracalo, | arte tecta,[4] salve.

C. I. L. IX. 5279. Inscribed on a stone found near Monte Prandone, in eastern Picenum, now in the *curia* at Ripatransone. [1] *Truentine(n)s(is)*. [2] *quie(scit)*. [3] *coi(= quoi, cui) nom[e]n*, or *qui e[st] cocnomen Tracalo*. [4] *tecta* = τέκτης for τέκτων.

7. M. Drusi M. l. Philodami, | sibei et sueis, | veivont.

C. I. L. IX. 752. Inscribed on a stone found at Larino (Larinum), in Apulia.

8. P. Critonius P. f. Polio. | Mater mea mihi | monumentum | coeravit, quae | me desiderat | vehementer, me | heice situm in- | mature. Vale, salve.

C. I. L. VI. 16606. Inscribed on travertine in archaic letters of the seventh century, found at Rome.

9. Ultuma | suorum | Cupiennia | L. f. Tertulla | fuueit[1] quius | heic | relliquiae suprema[2] | manent.

C. I. L. VI. 16614. Found at Rome, now existing in a copy. [1] *fuueit* probably = *fūit*. [2] *suprema* (*munera*).

10. Sex. Caesius Sex. | lib. Cinnamus | IIIIII vir Augustalis | h. s. e. | et tibi et tu.[1]

C. I. L. V. 552. Found at Trieste, where it exists to-day in the museum. [1] *et tibi* (*bene sit*) are the words of the passer-by; *et tu* (*vale*) represents the reply of the dead.

11. Q. Fabius Q. f. Quirina | Fabianus Ilurconen|sis idem Patrici-en|sis ann. XXXXIII pius | in suis h. s. e., s. t. t. l.

C. I. L. II. 1200. Found at Sevilla (Hispalis), Spain, where it exists to-day in the museum.

12. ave | Herennia Crocine | cara sueis inclusa hoc tumulo. | Crocine cara sueis. Vixi ego | et ante aliae vixere puellae. | Iam satis est. Lector discedens dicat, Crocine sit tibi terra | levis. Valete superi.

C. I. L. II. 1821. Found at Cadiz.

13. M. Aemilius Artema | fecit | M. Licinio Successo fratri | bene merenti et | Caeciliae Modestae coniugi | suae et sibi et suis libertis | libertabusq. posterisq. eorum, | excepto Hermete lib. quem veto | propter delicta sua aditum ambitum ne | ullum accessum habeat in hoc monumento.

C. I. L. VI. 11027. Found at Rome, existing now in copy.

14. P. Lucius Hilarus | Θ[1] Graecus sibi | et Pompeiae L. f. | v.[2] Tertullae et | P. Lucio Graeci l. | v.[2] Philadelpho et | Luciae Graeci L. l. | Θ[1] Lepidae.

C. I. L. XII. 4957. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Narbonne (Narbo), existing in a copy. [1] The so-called *theta nigrum* is here placed before the *cognomen*. [2] *v(ivit)*.

15. P. Θoltilius Rufio et Mamia Ter[*tu*]lla vivit.

C. I. L. XII. 5255. Found at Narbonne (Narbo).

16. L. Cartorius P. f. Fab. | hic sepultus est, | hic locus patet | in frónt. p. XX et á media fos. | in[*t*]ro vers. p. XXV. | Hunc locum monimentumque | diis manibus do legoque.

C. I. L. V. 2915. Found at Padua (Patavium), existing in copy.

17. C. Sentio Sat. cos.[1] | k. Sextilib. | dei manes | receperunt | Abulliam N. l. Nigellam.

C. I. L. II. 2255. Inscribed on a small *cippus* found at Cordova (Corduba), Spain, where it still exists. [1] He was consul without colleague in 735/19.

18. d. m. s., | P. Aelio P. f. | Crescentiano | notario legati in officio Iuvena|lis praef. praetori | defuncto, vixit | annis viginti duo | et militavit an. IIII, | Aelia Processa mater filio | innocenti.

C. I. L. VIII. 2755. Found at Lambaesis, Africa. Flavius Iuvenalis was *praefectus praetorio* under Iulianus and Severus. Cf. *Vita Severi*, c. 6; *Vita Getae*, 24; Hirschfeld, *Röm. Verwalt.*, p. 230.

19. v. f.[1] | C. Novellius C. f. | Ouf. Expectatus | dis deabus manibus | nomine meo et Atiliae C. f. Crae . . . . . | uxori pientiss[*im*]. (*On the left*) have. (*On the right*) vale.

C. I. L. V. 6053. Found at Milan (Mediolanum), preserved in a copy. [1] *v(ivus) f(ecit)*.

20. d. m. | et memoriae | L. Iul. Accepti qui | vixit ann. XV m̄. X | dies duos | M. Iul. Euplus et Iulia Accepta parentes | fil. unico karissim. | et sibi vivi | posuerunt.

C. I. L. XII. 1964. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Vienne (Vienna, Gallia Narbonensis), existing in a copy.

21. d. m. | et quieti aeternae | Titiae Seiae defunctae | ann. XXII mens. V dier. XXV, | P. Seius Asclepiodotus pater | filiae incomparabili.

C. I. L. XII. 2013. Inscribed on a sarcophagus found at Vienne (Vienna, Gallia Narbonensis), existing now in copy. *d* and *m* are on the sides.

22. d. m. | Titiae Catiae defunct. | annorum VIII m. V d. VIII. | Catia Bubate fil. pissimae | et sibi vivae posuit, | hoc sax. sub ascia[1] ded.[2] est.

C. I. L. XII. 2012. Found at Vienne, existing in a copy. [1] *sub ascia dedicavit* (S · A · D) is generally understood to indicate a new tomb still in charge of the workmen. The object of the phrase or representation of the *ascia* was to indicate that the right of reopening the tomb without recourse to authority was retained. This is the opinion of Facciolati. See Forcellini, *s. v.* and A. de Barthélemy, *Recherches sur le formule "sub ascia."* [2] *ded(icatum)*. *d.* and *m.* are on the sides.

23. d. m., | Tertinio | Maximian|o Verilla | coniugi | posuit | s. a. d.

C. I. L. XII. 1715. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Eyzahut (Cantor. de Dieulefit), France, where it still exists.

24. have, Naevi, | salvos sis quisquis | es, | Cn. Naevio | Diadúmeno | vénáliciário | Grae[c]ário.

C. I. L. XII. 3349. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Nismes (Nemausus), where it still exists.

25. d. m.; | Iulius Eumenes | vixit ann. XXII | Iulia Agrippina | patron.[1] alumno | et corporato | utriculariorum, | quot tu nobis | debuisti facere, | et mater in|felicissimae posuerunt.

C. I. L. XII. 729. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Trinquetaille, now in museum at Arles, France. [1] Join *patron(a)* and *et mater infelicissimae posuerunt quo(d) tu nobis debuisti facere.*

26. Sex. Nerianus | Romulus | fecit sibi et | Córdiae Helpidi | coniugi karissimae et | libertis libertabúsque | posterisque eorum utriusque sexus | ex origine nostra. Si quis | eum titul. adulteravit alienigenum corp. aut ossa aut cineres | in hoc monum. inferre volens adhum. non haber.[1] et dare debeat a. p. R.[2] HS L m. n.,[3] | huic mon. dol. mal. abesto.

C. I. L. VI. 22915. Inscribed on a marble tablet in the church, S. Paolo fuori le Mura, at Rome. [1] Read *aditum non haber(et).* [2] *a(erario) p(opuli) R(omani).* [3] *m(ilia) n(ummum).*

27. have, Manlia | Anthusa. | Bene sit tibi qui legis | et tibi qui praeteris | mihi qui hoc loco monument. | feci et meis.

C. I. L. X. 6616. Found at Velletri (Velitrae), now in museum at Naples.

28. vivit Q. Caelius Sp. f. vivi[1] | architectus navalis, | vivit | uxor Camidia M. l. Aprhodisia. | Hospes, resiste et nisi m|olestust perlege, noli | stomacare, suadeo | caldum bibas, moriu|n[*d*]ust, vale.

C. I. L. X. 5371. Found on the Liris between Interamna and Minturnae, existing in copy. [1] Probably a corrupt reading.

29. d. m. s., | chaere[1] An|nonia Paula con|iunx rarissime[2] | quae exemplo esses | feminarum, nisi XXXIII annorum | erepta gravem | fletum viro | reliquisses, | h. s. e.

C. I. L. VIII. 8854. Found at Tiklat (Tupusuctu) Mauretania, Africa, existing in copy. [1] *χαῖρε.* [2] *rarissima.*

30. d. m., | M. Munatius | Victor | v. a. XXX, h. s. e., o. e. b. q.[1]

C. I. L. VIII. 5682. Found between Celma (Calama) and Constantine (Cirta) Numidia, existing in copy. [1] *o(ssa) e(i) b(ene) q(uiescant).*

31. d. m. s., | Iulia Curvia | vixit annis LXX | o. s.[1] t. b. n.[2] q., | fecit filius eius.

C. I. L. VIII. 9128. Found at Sur Roslan (Auzia), Mauretania. [1] *o(s)s(a).* [2] *b(e)n(e).*

32. d. m. s., | Q. Iulius Lu|canus Medi|conis fil., | ut hanc in patriam | plenus laetitia | pervenirem an|nos LXXX certan|do vici, iam quietus | ego hic Medico | semper.

C. I. L. VIII. 79. Found at Hr. Nebhana, Africa, existing in a copy.

33. d. m. | L. Vibi Cres|centis vet. | coh. IIII pr., | hic s. e. s. t. t. l., | Cara Salvidie.[1] | tatae[2] b. m.

C. I. L. XIV. 3632. Found at Tivoli (Tibur), inscribed on the wall of the *curia*, where it now exists. [1] *Salvidie(na).* [2] *tatae* is a child's name for father.

34. d. m. | Ulpiae | Epictesis, | Ti. Claudius | Abascantus | coniugi benemerenti | fecit. (*On the right side*) Locus adsignatus ab | Ti. Cl. Hilaro patrono | in fronte p. V s.[1] in agro p. II s.[2] | acceptus k. Aprilibus | C. Bellicio Torquato | Ti. Cl. Attico Herode cos.[3]

C. I. L. VI. 29335. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Rome, now in the Lateran Museum. [1] *P(edes) quinque s(emissem).* [2] *p(edes) duo s(emissem).* [3] 143 A.D.

35. *a.* M. Statilius Mercuri|us fecit sibi et Liciniae | Vitali coniugi karissimae | et Statilio Geniali | et Statiliae Primitivae libertis meis et | libertis libertabusque meis | posterisque eorum |

introitum, exitum omnem|que rem possidere quod mihi | concessum est a T. Flavio Rufino | in parte dimidia intrantibus parte sinisteriore in fronte | pedes XXXIII in agro ped. XXX.

b. Euphrosyno | et Hercliano | ser. C. n.[1] concessum | eis ab Flavio Rufino | in monumento | Iuniano quod est | iuris mei intrantibus parte dextera in triclinio | in quo pariete sunt | ollae ossuaria | numero XIIII | et in triclia sar|cophaga n̄. III | quot cessi eco[2] | ambas partes et | Statilio Mercurio | et nominibus s. s.[3]

C. I. L. XIV. 1636. Found at Ostia, existing now in copy. A custom existed at Ostia of placing on tombs tablets which were divided into parts, according to the sharing of the rights of the tomb. The above is a *tabula bipartita*, containing on the right an inscription of Statilius Mercurius, and on the left that of two slaves of Caesar. [1] *C(aesaris) n(ostri)*. [2] The words are those of Flavius Rufinus. [3] *nominibus s(upra) s(criptis)*. Note also the giving of *introitus* and *exitus*, as often in sepulchral inscriptions; thus the formula reads, *ille illi locum illum donavit cui itum ambitum dedit.*

36. per deos superos | inferosque te rogo ne | ossuaria velis violare, | M. Calpurnius M. l. Sulla, | Calpurnia M. l. Fausta liberta.

C. I. L. XIV. 2535. Found on the estate of a monastery at Grottaferrata, in the old *ager Tusculanus*, now in the Capitoline Museum.

37. d. [*m.*], | Clodia Domitia | fecit sibi et Terentio Regino coiugi suo | et Clodiae Reginae | filiae suae et liber|tis libertabusque | posterisque eorum | h. m. e. h. n. s.

C. I. L. XIV. 848. Found at Ostia.

38. d. m., | C. Voltilius Cypaerus et Flavia | Primilla fecerunt C. Voltilio | Atimeto f. suo dulcissimo et pientissi|mo bene merenti vixit ann. XVII m. V | d. XX, quisquis huic sepulchro nocere | conatus fuerit manes eius eum exagitent.

C. I. L. VI. 29471. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, now in the Lateran Museum.

39. Longina Diliges (*sic*) | fec. sibi et | L. Longinio Fortunato | patrono b. m. et Cassiae Nice matri et filiae et Cassis Augustali patri

et | filio et Florali filio | et lib. libertab. post. eor.[1] | i. h. m. i. a. s. c. f., | in f. p. x, in a. p. x.

C. I. L. XIV. 1270. Found at Ostia, now in Lateran Museum, Rome. [1] *post(eris) eor(um).* [2] *i(n) h(oc) m(onumentum) i(tum) a(ditum) s(acrorum) c(ausa) f(acere).*

40. Ti. Magio Caeciniano | trierarcho et | Alsiae Postumae uxori | n. f., n. s., n. c.[1]

C. I. L. V. 1813. Inscribed on a cinerary box found at Gemona, Italy, now existing in copy. [1] *n(on) f(ui), n(on) s(um), n(on) c(uro).* Cagnat refers to the Greek phrase, *οὐκ ἤμην, ἐγενόμην, οὐκ ἔσομαι, οὐ μέλει μοι.*

41. d. m., | P. Aelio Aug. lib. | Erasino dulcissimo et pientissimo, | Aemilia Helene coniunx | et P. P. Aelii Aug. lib. | Musicus et Helenus fili | fecerunt et sibi et suis libertis liber|tabusque posterisque eorum, | ita ne liceat hunc munimentum vendere | vel donare, quod si factum fuerit | utrisque ark. pontificum HSXXX m. n. poenae nomine inferet, h. m. d. m. a.

C. I. L. VI. 10682. Inscribed on a tablet found on the Janiculum, Rome, now in the museum at Oxford.

42. d. m., | L. Aurelio | Rufo | ann. XXVI | Emer.[1] sepulto | hic sito, | Aurelia Prisca | fil. piissimo p.

C. I. L. II. 371. Found at Condeixa a Nova (Conimbriga, Lusitania), Spain, existing now in copy. [1] *Emer(itae).* Either Rufus was buried at Emerita and his mother brought his remains to Conimbriga, or his burial place was at Emerita while his tomb was at Conimbriga.

43. d. m., | M. Iul. Serano | in itinere urb.[1] | defuncto et sepulto, Coelia | Romula | mater filio | piissimo | et Collegium | salutare | f. c.

C. I. L. II. 379. Found at Condeixa a Nova (Conimbriga, Lusitania), Spain, existing now in copy. [1] *urb(ano).*

44. d. m., | Acutia Tyche | Iuliae Arche f., | vix. a. XXIIX, | et in eo mon itu act. amb. in|lat. mort. mort. | inferre coron. | sacrif. sacrif. fac. | ei a. q. e. r. p. p. r. l.[1], | fil. pientissimae. In f. p. VII, in a. p. VI.

C. I. L. VI. 10562. Found at Rome, now in Vatican Museum. [1] *et ia eo mon(umento) itu(m) act(um) amb(itum) inlat(ionem) mort(ui habere) mort(uum) inferre coron(are) sacrif(icare) sacrif(icia) fac(ere) ei a(d) q(uem) e(a) r(es) p(ertinet) p(ertinebit) r(ecte) l(iceto).* The comment of Mommsen is, *Formulae hae ut solent ita in compendium redactae sunt, ut parum cohaereant.*

45. M. Lollius Arphocras | v. f. s. et Paelinae uxori v. | et lib. libertab. post. q. eorum | m. s. s. e. h. n. s. | neque ulli liquebit locationis | causa in annis centum quan|doq. transvendere quod | si qui adversus it fecerint | eorum bona pertinere | debebunt ad rem publicam | Brundisinorum.

C. I. L. IX. 136. Found at Brindisi (Brundisium), now at Villanova only in a fragment.

46. Q. Iulio Servando | IIIIII vir. Aug. | c. I. P. C. N. M.,[1] | Licinia Pallas | marito optimo | inlatis arcae | IIIIII vir. ob tuitionem | statuae HS n. ∞. | l. d. d. IIIIII vir.

C. I. L. XII. 4397. Inscribed in letters of the second century on a pedestal found at Narbo (Narbonne), Gallia Narbonensis, where it still exists. [1] *C(oloniae) I(uliae) P(aternae) C(laudiae) N(arbonis) M(artii).*

47. C. Catio C. f. Men. Balbo Opetreiiae C. f. Paullae. | Hós decuriones fúnere | publico de foro é tribunali | efferendos et hic humandos cens. Fúficiae A. l. Violae | C. Catius C. f. Men. Gallus | parentibus et uxórii.

C. I. L. IX. 1783. Found at Benevento (Beneventum), existing now in copy.

48. Crescens agit. | factionis ven., | natione Maurus, | annorum XXII. Quadriga primum | vicit L. Vipstanió | Messalla cos. natale divi Nervae miss.[1] XXIIII equis his : Circio, Acceptore, Delicato, Cotyno. Ex Messalla in Glabrionem cos. in natale divi Claudi miss. ost.[2] | ϴCLXXXVI vicit XXXXVII. | Inter sing.[3] vic. XIX, binar. XXIII, tern. V, praemiss.[4] I, | occup. VIII, eripuit XXXVIII, secund. tulit CXXX, tert. CXI. Quaest.[5] ret. HS XV LVIII CCCXXXXVI.[6]

C. I. L. VI. 10050. Inscribed on a marble *cippus*, discovered in 1878 during the building of a sewer on the Via Pace in Rome. [1] *miss(u)*. [2] *miss(us) ost(io)*. [3] *inter sing(ularum) vic(it)*. [4] *praemiss(u)* sc. *alius aurigae;* Friedländer reads *praemiss(it)*. [5] *Quaest(um) ret(ulit)*. [6] 1,558,346 sesterces. See Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte*, II.,[6] p. 517, and Momm. *Ephem. Ep.* IV. 247. [a] Nov. 8, 115 A.D. [b] May 10, 124 A.D.

49. L. Afilano L. f. | An. Provinciali | equo p. ornat., | luperco desig., | huic ordo statu|am decrevit. | L. Afilanus Verecun|dus h. u. s. r.,[1] | l. d. d. d.

C. I. L. XIV. 3442. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Praeneste, where it still exists. [1] *h(onore) u(sus) s(umptum) r(emisit)*.

50. *a*) d. (*Figure of an ascia*) m., | Venuleia | Pelagia | hic adq., | fil. matr. piiss.

b) M. Naevius M. f. Gal. Restitutus | mil. coh. X pr. h. aq.[1] | qui reliq. testam. coll. | fabr. naval. Pis.[2] stationi | vetustiss. et piiss. HS II II | n.,[3] ex cuius reditu pa|rental. et rosar. quot- | ann. at sepulchrum | suum celebrent. Quot | si factum ab eis non | esset, tunc ea ipsa con|dicione fabr. tig. Pis.[4] | accept. pro poena a | fabr. nav. HS IIII n.[5] ipsi | celebrare debebunt.

C. I. L. XI. 1436. Found at Pisa, existing now in copy. [1] *h(ic) a(d)q(uiescit)*. [2] *coll(egio) fabr(um) naval(ium) Pis(anorum)*. [3] *(milia) n(ummum)*. [4] *fabri tig(narii) Pis(ani)*. [5] *accept(is) . . . . . (milibus) n(ummum)*.

51. d. m. et memoriae | aeternae Hylatis, | dymachaero sive | assidario[1] p. VII.[2] ru I.,[3] | Ermais coniux | coniugi karissimo | p. c. et s. as. d (*Figure of an ascia*).

Boissieu, *Inscr. de Lyon*, p. 469. Found at Lyons, existing now in copy. [1] Hylas was a *dimachaerus* and *essedarius;* cf. Friedländer, *Sittengesch.* II.,[6] p. 533. [2] *p(ugnarum)* VII. [3] *rudi primae.*

52. d. m., | Muscloso | a. f. r.[1] | nat. Tuscus | vic. pal.[2] DCLXXXII | a.[3] III p.[4] V. v.[5] II r.[6] DCLXXII, | Apuleia Vere|cunda coniunx m. c. p.[7]

C. I. L. VI. 10063. Found at Rome, where it still exists. [1] *a(gitatori) f(actionis) r(ussatae)*. [2] *vic(it) pal(mas)*. [3] *a(lba factione)*. [4] *p(rasina)*. [5] *v(eneta)*. [6] *r(ussata)*. [7] *m(arito) c(arissimo) p(*[illegible]

53. M. Aur. Mollicius Tatianus | natione verna qui vixit ann. | XX mens. VIII diebus VII qui | vic. palmas n̄.[1] CXXV, sic in rus|seo LXXXVIIII in prasino XXIIII | in veneto n. V in albo n̄. VII praemia XXXX n̄.[2] II.

C. I. L. VI. 10049. Found on the *Via Praenestina*, Rome, now existing in copy. [1] *n(umero)*. [2] *praemia (sestertium)* XXXX *(milium) n(umero)*.

COLUMBARIA

54. *a*) d. m., | Blastus Aug. lib. tabul|arius fecit aediclas | tres intrantibus dext eriore parte a parie|te iunctas duas et terti|a in qua titulus fixus est[1] s[*i*]bi et | suis l. libertabusq. posterisq. | eorum.

b) L. Cornelius L. l. Regillus | ollam legavit | M. Valerio M. l. Frontoni.

c) Q. Mudasenus I. l. Eros | emit de L. Aufidio | Apollonio iuris | monumenti.

d) Quintiae | Crispinae | ollae continuae II.

e) L. Veturi Zophrus(?)[2] | L. Pinarius Rufus | dedit ol. I quae fuit | L. Viriasi Lali.

C. I. L. VI. 4889, 4930, 4983, 5013, 5045. Inscriptions from *columbaria* of the Vigna Codini, between the Via Appia and Via Latina. [1] This inscription is *in tertia, in qua titulus fixus est;* in the other two places the name Blastus was painted on the wall. [2] *Zophrus* has been substituted after an erasure. Read *L. Veturi(us) Zopyrus.*

55. Iúlia Erótis fémina optima hic sitast
Nullum dolórem ad inferós mécum tuli,
Viro et patróno placui et décessi prior.

C. Iulius Blastus	C. Iulius
C. Iulius Celadus	divi Aug. l.
	Messius.

C. I. L. VI. 5254. From the *columbaria* in the Vigna Codini, between Via Appia and Via Latina. The inscription belongs to the days of Tiberius. Note the iambic senarii.

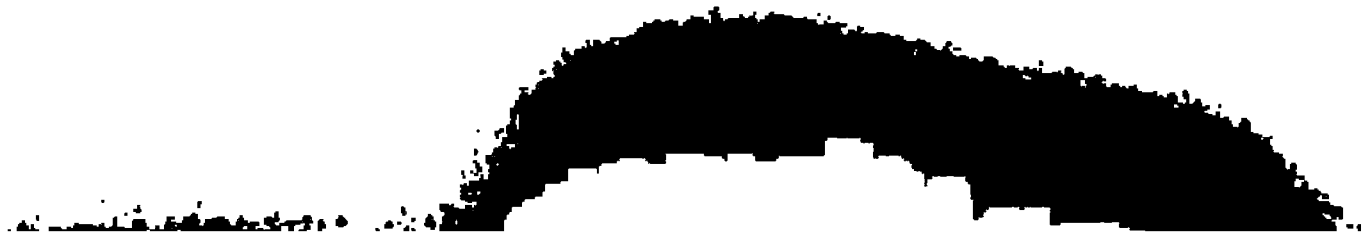
56. Musicó Ti. Caesaris Augusti | Scurranó disp. ad fiscum Gallicum | provinciae Lugdunensis, | ex vicaris eius qui cum eo Romae cum | decessit fuerunt bene merito, |

Venustus negot.[1]	Agathopus medic.	Facilis pediseq.
Decimianus sump.[2]	Epaphra ab argent.	Anthus ab arg.
Dicaeus a manu	Primio ab veste	Hedylus cubicu.
Mutatus a manu	Communis a cubic.	Firmus cocus
Creticus a manu	Pothus pediseq.	Secunda[3]
	Tiasus cocus	

C. I. L. VI. 5197. From the *columbaria* in the Vigna Codini, now in the Lateran Museum. It belongs to the time of Tiberius. [1] *negot(iator)*. [2] *sump(tuarius)*. [3] Probably a *contubernalis*.

Laudatio Murdiae

57. Murdiae L. f. matris. | sed propriis viribus adlevent cetera, quó firmiora | probábilioraque sint.[1] | Omnes filios aeque fecit heredés, partitione filiae data. Amor | maternus caritate liberum, aequalitate partium constat. | Viro certam pecuniam legavit, ut ius dotis honore iudici augeretur. | Mihi, revocatá memoriá patris eáque in cónsilium et fidé suá ad|hibitá, aestumatione factá[2] certás res testamento praelegavit, | neque eá mente, quo mé fratribus meis quom eorum aliquá | contumeliá praeferret: sed, memor liberalitatis patris mei, | reddenda mihi statuit, quae iudicio viri sui ex patrimonio | meó cepisset, ut ea úsu suo custodita proprietati meae resti|tuerentur. | Constitit ergo in hóc sibi ipsa, ut á parentibus dignis viris data | matrimonia opsequio probitate retineret, nupta meriteis gra|tior fieret, fide carior haberetur, iudicio ornatior relinquere|tur, post decessum consensú civium laudaretur, quom discriptio | partium habeat gratum fidumque animum in viros, aequalita|tem in liberos, iustitiam in veritáte. | Quibus de causeis, quom omnium bonarum féminárum simplex simi|lisque esse laudatio soleat, quod naturalia bona propriá custo|diá servata varietatés verborum non desiderent, satisque sit | eadem omnes boná famá digna fecisse, et quia adquirere | novas laudes mulieri sit arduom,



quom minoribus varieta|tibus vita iactetur, necessario communia esse colenda,[3] ne quod | ámissum ex iústis praecepteis cetera turpet. | Eó maiorem laudem omnium carissima mihi máter meruit, quod | modestiá probitate pudicitia opsequio lanificio diligintia fide | pár similisque cetereis probeis feminis fuit, neque úlli cessit vir|tútis laboris sapientiae periculorum praecipuam aút certe.[4] . . . . . .

C. I. L. VI. 10230. Inscribed in letters of the best period on a large marble slab found at Rome, where it still exists in the Palace of the Rondinini. Mommsen places this inscription in the Augustan age, not later, because of the orthography of *quom*, *meriteis*, *arduom*, not earlier, because of the use of *apices*, which not only mark the long vowels, but, placed between the letters, serve as punctuation marks. [1] Mommsen's comment is "*Haec quo pertineant, parum perspicitur, nisi quod, cum tempore praesenti scriptor utatur, agi videtur non de matris, sed de suo facto aliquo; puta libertis maternis quiddam eum erogasse, quod ipsorum contributionibus ut augeatur desideret.*" [2] Rather *eaque — adhibita et fide — facta.* Mommsen understands thus, *cum in consilium adhibuisset memoriam patris et fidem suam.* [3] Supply *intellegitur.* [4] Mommsen suggests *virtutis laboris sapientiae periculorum* (id est *periculorum, quibus virtutem laborem sapientiam comprobarit*) *praecipuam aut certe nulli secundam memoriam sibi parans.*

SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTIONS IN VERSE

Elogia of the Scipio Family

58. *a*) [*L. Corneli*]o Cn. f. Scipio
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

b) Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus,
Gnaivod patre | prognatus, fortis vir sapiensque,
Quoius forma virtutei parisuma | fuit,
Consol, censor, aidilis quei fuit apud vos,
Taurasia Cisauna [1] Samnio [1] cepit,
Subigit omne Loucanam opsidesque abdoucit.

C. I. L. I. 29, 30 = VI. 1284–5. See page 232. Inscribed on a sarcophagus of peperino found at Rome in 1780, outside of the Porta Capena, on the Via Appia, now in the Vatican Museum. The name of the dead (*a*) is

painted in red coloring (*minium*) on the lid, while the *carmen* (*b*) is cut on the main part of the sarcophagus. L. Cornelius Cn. f. Scipio was consul 456/298, censor 464/290. Ritschl, *Opusc.* IV, p. 222, has shown that the *carmen* (*b*) is more recent than (*a*), and the inscription of the son, No. 60. The date is not later than 234 B.C. Another inscription which preceded this *carmen* has been almost entirely erased, only *C*]*eso*[*r* remaining. The metre is Saturnian, with verses marked by transverse lines cut in the stone. [1] *Samnio*, ablative, according to Lachmann, Mommsen and Wilmanns, but see other ablative in *d*; or accusative, according to Ritschl, but note other endings in *us*. *Loucanam*, sc. *terram*. See Cic. *Tusc.* I. 7, 13; *Pro Arch.* 9, 22; *De Legg.* II. 2, 27. Liv. XXXVIII. 56; XL. 38. Pliny, *N. H.* XXXIII. 7, 122.

59. [*L.*] Cornelio L. f. Scipio [*a*]idiles, cosol,[1] cesor.[2]

C. I. L. I. 31 = VI. 1286. Inscription painted in red on a fragment of a sarcophagus of peperino, found at Rome in 1781, now in the Vatican Museum. [1] 495/259. [2] 496/258.

60. Honc oino ploirume cosentiont R[*omai*] [1]
Duonoro optumo fuise viro,[2]
Luciom Scipione. Filios [3] Barbati,
Consol, censor, aidilis hic fuet a[*pud vos.*]
Hec cepit Corsica Aleriaque urbe,[4]
Dedet Tempestatebus aide mereto [5] . . . . . .

C. I. L. I. 32 = VI. 1287. See page 236. Inscribed on a slab of peperino, broken on the right side, found at Rome in 1614, now in the Barberini Palace. L. Cornelius L. Barbati f. consul 495/259, censor 496/258, took Corsica, destroyed Aleria, and triumphed over the Sardinians, Corsicans, Phoenicians (Zonar. VIII. 11; Flor. I. 18, 16). [1] *Romae* (Sirmond), *Romai* (Ritschl); *Romani* (Grotefend), *Romane* (Mommsen). [2] Ritschl, *metri gratia*, supplies *viroro*(*m*) after *viro*. [3] Wölfflin reads *fliom* for *filios*. [4] Ritschl adds *pugnandod*. Wölfflin (*Revue de Philol.* 1890) considers no addition necessary. [5] Grotefend adds *lubenter*, Ritschl reads *meretod votam*, Wölfflin objects to any addition. Ovid, *Fasti*, VI. 193, relates that a temple of the *Tempestates* was dedicated by a Scipio.

61. Quei apice insigne [1] Dial[*is fl*]aminis gesistei, |
Mors perfe[*cit*] tua ut essent omnia | brevia,
Honos fama virtusque | gloria atque ingenium,
Quibus sei | in longa licu[*i*]set tibe utier vita, |

Facile facteis superases gloriam | maiorum.
Qua re lubens te in gremiu, | Scipio, recip[*i*]t
Terra, Publi, | prognatum Publio, Corneli.

C. I. L. I. 33 = VI. 1288. See page 240. Inscribed on the front of a sarcophagus of peperino found in 1780, now in the Vatican Museum. P. Cornelius P. f. Scipio, *flamen Dialis*, who died when a young man, has not been identified with certainty. He is believed by some to have been the son of Africanus Maior, adoptive father of Africanus Minor, who is referred to in Cic. *Cato Maior*, 2, 53; *De Off.* I. 33, 121; *Brut.* 19, 77. Vell. I. 10. [1] *insigne* is neuter. [2] Join *tua omnia*. [3] Cf. the Greek γαῖα κόλποις ἐδέξατο, Cic. *De Legg.* II. 63. Mommsen places the close of his life between 550/204 and 590/154. The double consonants in *essent* and *terra*, point to the latter part of sixth century A.U.C., although note *gesistei*, *superases*, *licuiset*.

62. L. Corneli. L. f. P.[*n*] | Scipio, quaist.,[1] | tr. mil., annos | gnatus XXXIII | mortuos. Pater | regem Antioco subegit.

C. I. L. I. 33 = VI. 1296. Inscribed on a slab originally forming part of a sarcophagus of *tufa*, now in the Vatican Museum. [1] 587/167 (Livy, XLV. 44).

63. Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Scipio Hispanus | pr., aid. cur., q., tr. mil. II, X vir sl. iudik. | X vir sacr. fac.

Virtutes generis mieis moribus accumulavi,
Progeniem[1] genui, facta patris petiei.
Maiorum optenui laudem, ut sibei me esse creatum,
Laetentur; stirpem nobilitavit honor.

C. I. L. I. 38 = VI. 1295. Inscribed on three tablets of peperino found at Rome in 1782. The first of these is now lost; the others are in the Vatican Museum. Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispanus, son of Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispallus, cos. 578/176, was sent in 605/139 to receive the arms from the Carthaginians (Appian. *Lib.* 80), became prætor in 615/139 (Val. Max. I. 3. 3, where he is styled Hispallus). [1] On the stone after *progeniem* there is a line which Mommsen joined with the preceding letter and read *progenie mi* = *progeniem mihi*. Ritschl gives the above reading, *Opusc.* IV., p. 539.

64. L. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Scipio
Magna sapientia | multasque virtutes

Aetate quom parva | posidet hoc saxsum.
Quoiei vita defecit, non | honos honore.[1]
Is hic situs quei nunquam | victus est virtutei.
Annos gnatus XX is | d[*iv*]eis[2] m[*an*]datus
Ne quairatis honore[3] | quei minus sit mand[*at*]u[*s*].

C. I. L. I. 34, VI. 1289. See page 235. Inscribed on a tablet of peperino from a sarcophagus found at Rome, now in the Vatican Museum. Visconti, Mommsen, and Ritschl have conjectured that this Scipio was the grandson of Calvus, consul, 532/222 (Livy, XXI. 32), son of Hispallus, who died in the consulship 578/176 (Livy, XLI. 20), and the younger brother of Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispanus (No. 63). [1] *honore*, accusative according to Lachmann, Ritschl, Buecheler; dative according to others. [2] Mommsen reads *loceis* = *sepulcro*, Ritschl, *Diteist*, Lachmann *leto est*. [3] Visconti interprets *honorem quem non acceperit;* Ritschl, *cur minus honore sit mandatus*. Lachmann (*Lucr.*, p. 245) expresses it thus, *honore quei minus sit mactus*, on the ground that the stone cutter has repeated *mandatus* instead of inscribing *mactatus*.

Iambic Senarii

65. Hospes, quod deico, paullum est, asta ac pellege.
Heic est sepulcrum hau pulcrum pulcrai feminae.
Nomen parentes nominarunt Claudiam.
Suom mareitum corde deilexit souo.
Gnatos duos creavit. Horunc alterum
In terra linquit, alium[1] sub terra locat.
Sermone lepido, tum autem incessu commodo.
Domum servavit. Lanam fecit. Dixi. Abei.

C. I. L. I. 1007 = VI. 15346. Found at Rome, existing in copy. This *carmen* belongs probably to the Gracchan period. [1] The writer has avoided *altrum*. Buecheler's (*Anthologia Latina*, *Car. Ep.* 52) comment is *par huic exemplum haud facile inveneris apud antiquos, nam differunt talia — ex alio terram status excipit alter* (Lucret. V. 832, IV. 686).

Choliambus

66. Iuenis[1] Sereni triste cernitis marmor,
Pater supremis quod sacravit et frater

Pietate mira perditum dolens fratrem,
Quem flevit omnis planctibus novis turba,
Quod interisset[1] forma, flos, pudor simplex.
Dole meator, quisquis hoc legis carmen,
[2]Et ut meretur anima, lacrimam accomoda.

C. I. L. X. 1275. Found at Nola, preserved in copy. Above the verse is the inscription, *M. St . . . o M. f. Pal(atina) P . . . co Fisio Sereno Rutilio Caesiano II viro auguri, vixit ann. XXXI mensib. XI diebus XVIII.* — written below, *ipsius pater miserrimus.* The inscription dates no earlier than the time of Hadrian. [1] Others read *iuvenis* and *interiisent.* [2] The last line is iambic trimeter. Buecheler suggests that *lacrimam adsperge* would make a choliambus.

Iambic Dimeter

67. Genitor Iunonem dedicat
Alteque Pompeiae locat.
Levamen hoc doloribus
Lacrimisque pausam credidit.
At nunc videndo iugiter
Et fletum et gemitus integrat.

C. I. L. VIII. 251. *Suppl.* 11405. Inscribed on a stone found at Sbitla (Sufetula) Africa. Note the acrostic *Gallae.*

Hexameter

68. Vidi pyramidas sine te dulcissime frater,
Et tibi quod potui,[1] lacrimas hic maesta profudi
Et nostri memorem luctus hanc sculpo querelam.[2]
Sic nomen Decimi Gentiani pyramide alta
Pontificis comitisque tuis, Traiane, triumphis
Lustra[*que*][3] sex intra censoris consulis exst[*et*].[4]

C. I. L. III. 21; *Suppl.* 6625. Inscribed on a pyramid at Giza, Egypt, existing in a copy. [1] Catullus 68, 149. Ovid, *Fasti*, V. 472. [2] Horace, *Carm* III. 11. 50. [4] These are conjectures of Buecheler. The second triumph of Trajan occurred in 106 A.D.

Elegiac Verse

69. Viva Philematium sum | Aurelia nominitata, |
Casta, pudens, volgei | nescia, feida viro |
Vir conleibertus fuit | eidem, quo careo | eheu! |
Ree fuit ee vero plus | superaque parens. |
Septem me naatam | annorum gremio | ipse recepit;
Quadraginta | annos nata necis potior. |
Ille meo officio | adsiduo florebat ad omnis.

C. I. L. VI. 9499. Inscribed on a tablet of travertine found on the old Via Nomentana, Rome, now in the British Museum.

HONORARY INSCRIPTIONS

Elogia

1. *a*) L. Aem[*il*]ius L. f. Paullus | co[*s. II*], cens., augur | tr[*i*]-umphavit ter.
b) P. Cornelius Paulli f. Scipio | Africanus cos. II, cens., | augur triumphavit II.
c) [*Q*] Fabius Q. f. Maxsumus | aed. cur.
d) Q. Fabius Q. f. Maxsumus aed. cur. rest.

C. I. L. I.² xxiv., xxv., xxvi.; *d*, vol. VI. 1303. Inscribed on blocks of travertine found in the Forum Romanum in 1546, but destroyed in the latter part of the sixteenth century, hence existing only in a copy. These inscriptions adorned the Arch of Fabius built by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, consul 633/121, and restored by Q. Fabius Maximus, curule aedile about 698/56. This restitution is referred to by Cicero in *Oratio in Vatinium* 11. 28: *Nihil Maximus fecit alienum aut sua virtute aut illis clarissimis Paullis, Maximis, Africanis, quorum gloriam huius virtute renovatum non modo speramus, verum etiam iam videmus.* Paullus, cos. 572/182 and 586/168, was the father of Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, cos. 609/145, and ancestor of Maximus, who restored the arch. From his being saluted *imperator* three times, three triumphs are wrongly assigned to him instead of two, as here and in Velleius I. 9. Scipio Africanus Minor, cos. 607/147 and 620/134, was the son of Paullus, and brother of Fabius Maximus Aemilianus.

2. **Ap. Claudius** | q. urb.,[1] | cos[2] cum P. | Servilio Pr[*isco*].

C. I. L. I.² XXXI. Found at Rome, existing in copy. [1] Cf. Momm. *Staatsr.* II.³ 533. [2] 259/495.

3. *a)* [*P. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher* | *colono*]s adscripsit Cales, cos.[1] cum | [*L. Porcio, III vir*] coloniam deduxit Graviscam.[2]
b) [*C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Pulcher*] | q., III vir a. a. a. f. f., aed. cur., iudex q. veneficis,[3] pr. | repetundis, curator vis sternendis, cos.[4] cum M. Perperna.

C. I. L. I.² XXXII., XXXIII. Inscribed on a stone formerly used as a doorstep of the Church of S. Martino ai Monti, Rome. Fragments of this stone, which are now in the Capitoline Museum, were found near the church in 1879. [1] 570/184. [2] Cf. Livy, XL. 29. [3] Cf. Momm. *Staatsr.* II.³ 573. [4] 662/92.

4. M. Valerius M. f. M'. [*n.*] | Messalla, pontife[*x*], | tr. mil. II, q., pr. urb., co[*s.*], | V vir a. d. a. i., interr[*ex*] | III, censor.

C. I. L. I.² XL. Inscribed on travertine, found behind the Basilica of Constantine, now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori. It refers to M. Valerius Messalla, *consul* 693/61, *quinquevir agris dandis adsignandis iudicandis* 695/59 (Cic. *De Prov. Cons.* 17, 41; *Ad. Att.* 2, 7, 4); *interrex* 699/55, 701/53, 702/52; *censor* 699/55–700/54. On the same stone appears . . . . . M. n. | . . . inus, referring probably to his son, M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, consul 723/31.

5. C. Octavius C. f. C. n. C. pr[*on.*] | pater Augusti, | tr. mil. bis., q., aed. pl. cum | C. Toranio, | iúdex quaestionum, | pr. pro cos., imperátor appellátus | ex provincia Macedonia.

C. I. L. I.² XXIX. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, existing in a copy. The following remnant of another inscription given with the above may perhaps be assigned to C. Iulius Caesar, father of the Dictator, ... Caesar | . . . . . i | . . . . . ic. q. pr. | . . . . . cos. in Asia. C. Octavius, father of Augustus, was praetor in 693/61; then obtained Macedonia as his province. On his return from his province he died (Suet. *Aug.* 4). This and the two following inscriptions Mommsen believes to have belonged to a *sacrarium* of the *domus Augustae*, where the *imagines* of the imperial and allied families were exhibited.

6. C. Iulius L. f. Caesar | Strabo, | aed. cur., tr. mil. bis, X vir agr. dand. adtr. iud., pontif.

C. I. L. I.² XXVII. Found at Rome, where it is said by writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to have been inscribed on a wall near the Forum Augusti, existing in copy. Strabo was curule aedile in 664/90. He is often mentioned by Cicero. Cf. Teuffel-Schwabe-Warr, *Hist. of Roman Literature*, 153, 3.

7. M. Livius M. f. C. n. Drusus pontifex, tr. mil., X vir stlit. iudic., tr. pl., X vir a. d. a. lege sua et eodem anno V vir a. d. a. lege Saufe[*i*]a, in magistratu occisus est.

C. I. L. I.² XXX. Found at Rome, existing in a copy of the sixteenth century. This refers to the famous tribune of the plebs of 663/91, in regard to whose laws see Liv. *Ep.* 71; Appian, *B. C.* I. 35; *De Viris Illustribus*, c. 66.

Elogia of the Forum of Augustus

8. M'. Valerius | Volusi f. | Maximus, | dictator,[1] augur. Primus[2] quám ullum magistrátum gereret, | dictator dictus est. Triumphavit | de Sabínís et Médullinis. Plebem de Sacro monte déduxit, gratiam | cum patribus reconciliavit; fae|nore graví populum senátus, hoc | eius rei auctore, líberávit. Sellae | curulis locus ipsí posterísque | ad Murciae spectandi caussa datus | est. Princeps in senatum semel | léctus est.

C. I. L. I.² V. = XI. 1826. Inscribed on a small marble base, in the upper part of which a bust was probably inserted; found at Arezzo (Arretium), where it exists in the public museum. [1] 260/494 (Liv. II. 30). [2] For *prius*.

9. Appius Claudius | C. f. Caecus, | censor, cos. bis, dict., interrex III, pr. II, aed. cur. II, q., tr. mil. III. Com|plura oppida de Samnitibus cepit; | Sabínorum et Tuscórum exerci|tum fudit; pácem fierí cum [*P*]yrrho rege prohibuit. In censura viam | Appiam stravit et aquam in | urbem adduxit; aedem Bellonae | fecit.

C. I. L. I.² X = XI. 1827. Inscribed on a small marble base found at Arezzo (Arretium), now in the museum at Florence. Fragments containing a few letters of the original of the above inscription were found in the Forum Augusti at Rome in 1889. They are ——*a oppi*, ——*m et Tus*——, ——*ri cu*——, ——*t aq*——, ——*ae fe*——. Cf. Lanciani, *Bull. Comun.* 1889, p. 77. Appius Claudius was censor in 442/312 and consul 447/307 and 458/296. Cf. Livy, X. 22; Cic. *Brut.* 14, 55.

10. C. Marius C. f. | cos. VII, pr., tr. pl., q., augur,[1] tr. mil.[2] | Extra sortem bellum cum Iugurtha[3] | rege Numid.[4] cos. gessit. Eum cepit | et triumphans in secundo consulatu | ante currum suum duci iussit. | Tertium consul[5] absens[6] creatus est. IIII cos. Teutonorum exercitum delevit. V cos. Cimbros fugavit,[7] ex | ieis[8] et Teutonis iterum triumphavit. | Rem p.[9] turbatam seditionibus tr. pl. | et praetor., quei[10] armati Capitolium | occupaverunt, VI cos. vindicavit. | Post LXX annum patria per arma | civilia expulsus armis restitutus | VII cos. factus est. De manubiis | Cimbris et Teuton. aedem Honori | et Virtuti victor fecit. Veste | triumphali calceis patriciis [in *senatum venit*] . . .

C. I. L. I,[2] p. 195, and XI. 1831. This inscription, found at Arezzo (Arretium), exists in a copy made in the fourteenth century. Part of the original inscription which once stood in the *forum Augusti* at Rome exists on small fragments of marble, one of which was found in the fifteenth century and is now at Naples (VI. 1315), the others were discovered in 1876 in the Villa Aldobrandini (*Ephem. Ep.* IV. 1817). The portions of the inscription which appear on the fragments found at Rome are indicated by the lines. The readings of the copy from Arretium differ from those given above, as follows: [1] *aug.*, [2] *tr. militum.*, [3] *Iugurta*, [4] *Numidiae*, [5] *cos.*, [6] *abseus*, [7] *fudit*, [8] *iis*, [9] *pub.*, [10] *qui*. C. Marius was consul seven times, 647/107; 650/104–654/100; 668/86, *praetor* 639/115 (Cic. *De Off.* 3, 20, 19), *tribunus plebis* 635/119 (Plutarch, *Mar.* 4), *tribunus militum a populo* (Sall. *Jug.* 63), *augur* (Cic. *Ad Brut.* 1, 5, 3). For the *vestis triumphalis* cf. Liv. *Ep.* 67, *Marius triumphali veste in senatum venit, quod nemo ante eum fecerat;* Plut. *Mar.* 12.

Other Elogia of Early Romans

11. Fert. Erresius,[1] | rex Aequeicolus. | Is preimus | ius fetiale paravit; inde p. R. | discipleinam excepit.

C. I. L. I,[2] p. 202. Inscribed in letters of the first century on a little column of peperino found on the Palatine, now in the Baths of Diocletian. This is an inscription of the imperial period affecting archaic forms. [1] Mommsen believes that *Fertor Resius* was intended. He is mentioned as the inventor of the *ius fetiale* in *De Viris Illustribus* 5, and in *De Praenominibus*, § 1.

12. Lavinia Latini | filia
Silvius Aeneas, | Aeneae et Lavi|niae filius.

C. I. L. I.,[2] p. 189 = XIV. 2067, 2068. Inscribed on two pedestals, dating probably in the second century A.D., found at Pratica, ancient Lavinium.

13. Rómulus Mártis | [*f*]ílius. Urbem Rómam | [*condi*]dit et regnavit annós | duodequadragintá. Isque | primus dux duce hostium | Acrone rege Caeninensium | interfecto spolia opi[*ma*][1] | Iovi Feretrio consecra[*vit,*] receptusque in deoru[*m*] | numerum Quirinu[*s*] | appellatu[*s est*].

C. I. L. I.,[2] p. 189 = X. 809. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Pompeii, now in the public museum at Naples. [1] Livy, IV. 19. Propert. V. 10. Festus under *opima*, p. 186. Val. Max. III. 2, 3.

14. Quintus Hortensius.

C. I. L. I.,[2] p. 202 = VI. 1309. Inscribed on a small pedestal now in the Villa Albani. This inscription belongs to the first century A.D., or perhaps dates somewhat earlier. The *praenomen* written in full points to a Greek workman.

15. M. Cicero, an. LXIIII.

C. I. L. I.,[2] p. 202 = VI. 1325. Inscribed under a marble bust which is preserved at Madrid, Spain. See Bernoulli, *Röm. Ikonographie*, I., p. 135. This inscription dates about the time of Cicero, who was born Jan. 3, 648/106, and died Dec. 7, 711/43.

Elogia of the Forum of Trajan

16. M. Claudio [*Ti.*] f. Q[*uir.*] | Frontoni cos.,[1] | leg. Aug. pr. pr. próvinciárum Dáciárum et | super. simul leg. Aug. pr. pr. próvincia. Dáciar. leg. Augg. pr. pr. Moesiae super. | Daciae Apulesis,[2] simul leg. Augg. pr. pr. pro|vinciae Moesiae super.,[3] comiti divi Veri Aug., dónátó donis militárib. bello Ar|meniacó et Parthicó ab imperátore Antóninó Aug. et á divo Vero Aug. coroná murali item vallari item classica item | aureá item hastis puris IIII item v[*e*]xillis | IIII,[4] curatóri operum

locórumq. públicór., missó ad iuventútem per Italiam legen-| dam,[5] lég. Augg. pr. pr. exercitus legiónarii | et auxiliór.[6] per Orientem in Armeniam | et Osrhoenam et Anthemúsiam[7] ducto-| rum, leg. Augg. legioni primae Minervi|ae in exspeditionem Parthicam déducen|dae, leg. divi Antonini Aug. leg. XI Cl., prae|tóri, aedili curuli, ab áctis senatus, quae|stóri urbano, X viro stlitibus iudicandis. | Huic senatus auctor[*e*] imperatore M. Au|relió Antónino | Aug. Armeniaco Medico | Parthico maximo, quod post aliquot se|cunda proelia adversum Germanos et Iazyges ad postremum pró r. p. fortiter | pugnáns ceciderit,[8] armatam statuam [*poni*] | in foro divi Traiani pecunia publica cen[*suit*].

C. I. L. VI. 1377. Found at Rome in the Forum of Trajan, existing only in copy. Claudius Fronto, according to Lucian, was mentioned in some history of the Parthian war of L. Verus. Another inscription found in Dacia, referring to him, is given in *C. I. L.* III. 1457. [1] He was *consul suffectus* in 166, or somewhat earlier. [2] There appears to be some confusion and discrepancy here. Mommsen has suggested as the reading on the stone, *leg. Aug. pr. pr. provinciarum Daciarum trium, prov. Daciae Maluensis, prov. Daciae Porolissensis, prov. Daciae Apulesis.* For this triple division of the province of Dacia see Marquardt, *Staatsv.* I.,[2] p. 309. [3] He appears to have been *legatus* of Dacia and Moesia Superior in 169 and 170. [4] The number of the *dona militaria* indicates that Fronto was *consularis* when he received them. [5] See Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 850, note 3. [6] This *legatio* was assigned *extra ordinem.* See Momm. *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 853. [7] Anthemusia is a district of Mesopotamia. [8] Borghesi declares that Fronto did not die before 170, but was killed in battle while he was in charge of the provinces of Dacia and Moesia.

17. [*Cl.*] Claudiani v. c.[1] [*Cla*]udio Claudiano v. c. tri[*bu*]no et notario inter ceteras [*de*]centes artes praegloriosissimo | [*po*]etarum, licet ad memoriam sem|piternam carmina ab eodem | scripta sufficiant, adtamen | testimonii gratia ob iudicii sui | [*f*]idem dd. nn. Arcadius et Honorius[2] | [*f*]elicissimi ac doctissimi | imperatores, senatu petente, | statuam in foro divi Traiani | erigi collocarique iusserunt. | — *εἰν ἐνὶ βιργιλίοιο νόον | καὶ μοῦσαν Ὁμήρου | Κλαυδιανὸν Ῥώμη καὶ | βασιλῆς ἔθεσαν.*

C. I. L. VI. 1710. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, now in the museum of Naples. [1] *v(iri) c(larissimi)*. [2] 395–408. In *elogia* and honorary inscriptions of the later period there frequently appears above the inscriptions, or in some prominent position on the pedestal, the name of the person to whom the inscription refers. This may be simply a *cognomen*, or more rarely the fuller form of the name as here, and may be in the genitive or dative case, so here the first words are separate from the remainder of the inscription. The *cognomen*, if thus placed aside, is repeated in some cases or omitted in the repetition of the name which follows.

Tituli Honorarii

18. Italicei | L. Cornelium Sc[*ip*]i[*one*]m | honoris caussa.

C. I. L. X. 7459. Found near Castel Tusa in the ruins of old Halaesa, existing in a copy. Mommsen believes this is L. Cornelius Scipio, afterwards termed Asiagenus, who was praetor in Sicily in 561/193. Livy, XXXIV. 54, 55; Cic. *De Orat.* II. 69, 280. This is then the oldest honorary inscription attached to a statue. It is in the Greek form. See page 243.

19. L. Manlius L. f. | Acidinus [1] triu. vir [2] | Aquileiae coloniae | deducundae.

C. I. L. I. 538 = V. 873. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Padua, whither it had been carried from Aquileia, existing in two parts, of which the upper is now in the museum at Cattajo, near Padua, the lower at Vicenza. [1] The name appears in the *Fasti*, L. Manlius L. f. Acidinus Fulvianus (cos. 575/179). [2] In the year 573/181, together with P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica and C. Flaminius (Livy, XL. 34, cf. XXXIX. 55). The inscription probably dates not long after the founding of the colony, judging from the form of the name and the nom. case of the name of the one honored.

20. C. Iulius Caesar pontif.

C. I. L. V. 4305. Inscribed on the epistylium of a column found at Brescia (Brixia), where it still exists, though broken into five pieces. As there is no trace of the abbreviation *Max.*, Mommsen believes that Augustus is here referred to, and that the inscription, dating 710/44, was made immediately after his adoption by the dictator, for he was appointed *pontifex* in 706/48, after the battle of Pharsalia.

21. L. Cornelio L. f. | Sullae Felici | dictatori, | vicus laci Fund.[1]

C. I. L. I. 584 = VI. 1297. Inscribed on a pedestal of travertine found at Rome on the Quirinal Hill, now in the museum at Naples. Coins and various writers inform us that an equestrian statue was erected in front of the rostra to Sulla the dictator in 674/80 or 675/79. Appian, *B. C.* I. 97; Cic. *Phil.* IX. 6. 13; Vell. II. 61; Suet. *Caes.* 75. [1] *vicus laci Fund(anii).* Another inscription (Henzen, 7272) refers to this *lacus*, *M. Claudius Priscus redemptor a laco Fundani.*

22. Cn. Pompeio Cn. f. | Magno | imper. iter.

C. I. L. XI. 2104. Inscribed on a pedestal of travertine found at Chiusi (Clusium), where it exists to-day in the museum.

23. M. Acilio M. f. Canino | q. urb. | negotiatores ex area | Saturni.

C. I. L. XIV. 153. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Ostia, now in the Vatican Museum. Mommsen has set the date as earlier than 726/28, in which year the *cura aerarii Saturni* was taken away from the quaestors.

24. P. Silio leg. pro | pr. patrono, | colonei.

C. I. L. II. 3414. Found at Carthagena, Spain, where it is still preserved in the public buildings. The reference is to P. Silius Nerva, consul 734/20. Cf. Velleius, II. 90. The brevity of the inscription, *leg. pro pr.*, standing for *leg. Aug. pro pr.*, the form of the letters, and the mention of the *coloni*, point to a date near that of his consulship.

25. L. Poplilio C. f. | Flacco | poplice statuta.

C. I. L. X. 5845. Found at Ferentino (Ferentinum), where it still exists.

26. C. Annio L. f. | Quir. Flavo, | Iuliobrigens. | ex gente Canta|brorum, | provincia Hispania Citerior. | ob causas utilita|tesque publicas fideliter et constanter defensas.

C. I. L. II. 4192. Found at Tarragona (Tarraco), Spain, existing only in copy.

27. Aurelio Sym|phoro Aug. lib., | oficiali veteri a memo|ria et a diplomatibus, | exornato ornament. | decurionalibus, | ordo splendidissim. | civi | ob amorem et | instantiam erga | patriam | civesque.

C. I. L. X. 1727. Found at Pozzuoli (Puteoli), where it is preserved in the public museum.

28. L. Gaboni[1] Arunculeio | Pacilio[2] Fab. Severo c. v, | iurid. reg. Transpad., | pro cos. desig. prov. | Cypri, | avunculo karissimo, | suffragiis eius ad fisci | advocationes promotus | L. Valerius | Marcellinus | l. d., nepos, d. d.

C. I. L. V. 4332. Found at Brescia (Brixia), existing now in copy. Cf. also V. 4333, an inscription of the father of Arunculeius. [1] The nom. case is *Gabo*. Wilmanns reads *P. Acilio*.

29. C. Vallio | Maximiano | proc. provinciar. | Macedoniae Lusi|taniae Mauretan. | Tingitanae, fortis|simo duci, | res p. Italicens. ob | merita et quot | provinciam Baetic. | caesis hostibus | paci pristinae | restituerit. | (*On the right side*) Dedicata anno | Licini Victoris et | Fabi Aeliani II viror. | pr. kal. Ianuar.

C. I. L. II. 1120. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Sevilla (Hispalis), Spain, where it is preserved in the museum. Hübner believes Maximianus to have been *procurator* of Marcus and Verus, and refers to the words of Capitolinus in *Vita Marci*, c. 21, *cum Mauri Hispanias prope omnes vastarent res per legatos bene gestae sunt*. Wilmanns, because of the form *kal*, which dates from the time of Commodus, also because of *e. v.*, which occurs in another inscription of the same man (II. 2015), and dates after the time of the Antonines, places the inscription in the reign of Severus and Caracalla.

30. honori[1] | M. Gavi M. f. | Pob. Squilliani eq. pub., IIII vir. i. d., | IIIIvir. a. p., v. b.,[2] curatori.[3] Vicetinor., | apparitores et limocincti | tribunalis eius.

C. I. L. V. 3401. Inscribed on a large bronze tablet found at Verona, where it still exists in the museum. [1] This form belongs to the third century. [2] *quattuorvir a(edilicia) p(otestate), v(iri) b(oni)*. [3] *curatoris*.

31. Asterii.[1] | L. Turcio Aproniano v. c., | filio L. Turci Aproniani v. c. | praefecti urbi,[2] nepoti | L. Turci Secundi c. v. consulis, | quaestori, praetori, quindecem|viro sacris faciundis, correc|tori Tusciae et Umbriae, omni | virtute praestanti, statuam | ex aere ordo Spoletinorum | ad memoriam perpetui nominis | conlocavit, | curantibus Flavio Spe v. p. et Codonio Tauro iun. | Post Amanti et Albini cons.[3]

C. I. L. VI. 1768. Inscribed on a marble pedestal found at Rome, where it still exists. [1] For this form of inscription, which dates from the third century, and is common after time of Diocletian, see page 305, note. [2] *praefectus urbi* in 339 A.D. [3] The year 346 is referred to.

32. singularis integritatis | et bonitatis exsimiae[1] | M. Aur. Consio Quarto | Iuniori c. v. correctori | Flaminie et Piceni,[2] | pontifici maiori, | promagistro iterum,[3] | duodecim viro; | Anconitani et Fanestres clientes | patrono.

C. I. L. VI. 1700. Inscribed on a pedestal found at Rome, now in the Capitoline Museum. [1] From the latter part of the third century laudatory words were often placed before the name of the one honored. [2] *Correctores Flaminiae et Piceni* as *viri clarissimi* are found from 313 to about 350; afterwards they are termed *consulares*. The inscription, therefore, belongs to the former period. [3] *promagister pontificum*; from the time of Aurelian they are termed *pontifices maiores* or *Vestae*.

INSCRIPTIONS ON PUBLIC WORKS

1. Q. Vibuleius L. f. | L. Statius Sal. f. | duo vir. | balneas reficiund. | aquam per publicum | ducendam d. d. s. | coeravere.

C. I. L. XIV. 3013. *P. L. M. E.* LIII. B Found at Praeneste, in the ruins of the baths.

2. Q. Lutatius Q. f. Q.[*n*]. Catulus cos. | substructionem et tabularium | de s. s. faciundum coeravit [*ei*]demque | pro[*bavit*].

C. I. L. VI. 1314. Found in the fifteenth century, in the building known as the Tabularium, on the Capitoline Hill. It is now lost. Lanciani (*Bull. Arch. Mun.* III., p. 165) suggests that the *substructio* was the great platform of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which temple Lutatius Catulus, cos. 676/78, dedicated. Tac. *Hist.* III. 72. See Jordan, *Annali dell' Ist.* LIII. 1881, p. 60 ff., and Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome*, Vol. I., pp. 366 and 372.

3. T. Aienus V. f. Med.[1] [*L*] Billucidius L. l. Billo, | Q. Caesienus Q. f. Post.[2] C. Opsius C. f., mag. [*p*]agi de v. s. f. c. i. q. p.[3]

C. I. L. IX. 3521. Inscribed in archaic letters on blocks of stone, which probably formed the arch of an aqueduct near Barisciano (Furfo), Italy, still in existence. [1] Unknown *cognomen*. [2] *Post(umus)*. [3] *mag(istri) pagi de v(ici) s(ententia) f(aciundum) c(urarunt) i(dem) q(ue) pr(o-barunt)*.

4. L. Betilienus L. f. Vaarus | haec quae infera scripta | sont de senatu sententia | facienda coiravit: semitas | in oppido omnis, porticum qua | in arcem eitur, campum ubei | ludunt, horologium, macelum, basilicam calecandam, seedes, | [*l*]acum balinearium, lacum ad [*p*]ortam, aquam in opidum adou[1] (*sic*) | arduom pedes CCCX⅃ fornicesq. | fecit, fistulas soledas fecit, ob hasce res censorem fecere bis, | senatus filio stipendia mereta | ese iousit populusque statuam | donavit Censorino.[2]

C. I. L. X. 5807. Found at Alatri (Aletrium), Italy, where it exists to-day. The inscription dates before the passage of the *Lex Julia de Civitate* of 664/90, since, if citizenship had been received, the local senate could not have granted immunity from military service to their fellow-citizen. The doubling of the vowels gives another date, see p. 30. [1] Ritschl suggests *ad que* (= *et ad arduum — in arcem*) for this word which is not understood. [2] This word is due to his having held the censorship twice.

5. *a*) A. Hirtius A. f. M. Lollius C. f. Ces. fundamenta murosque af solo faciunda coeravere eidemque probavere; in terram fundamentum est pedes altum XXXIII, in terram ad idem exemplum quod supra terra[*m silici*].

b) M. Lollius C. f. A. Hirtius A. f. ces. funda. | faciunda coeraverunt eidemque probavere.

c) A. Hirtius A. f. M. Lollius C. f. Ces. fundamenta | fornices faciunda coeravere eidemque | probavere.

C. I. L. X. *a*) 5838, *b*) 5839, *c*) 5840. These inscriptions are in various parts of the old citadel of Ferentinum (Ferentino), where they may be seen to-day. The first inscription is repeated on another wall of the building.

6. M. Saufeius M. f. Rutilus | C. Saufeius C. f. Flacus | q.[1] | culinam f. d. s. s. c.[2] eisdem|q. locum emerunt de L. Tondeio L. f. publicum; est longu p. CX⅃VIIIS | latum af muro ad | L. Tondei vorsu p. XVI.

C. I. L. XIV. 3002. Found at Praeneste, where it still exists. [1] *q.* is in the margin between lines 1 and 2. [2] *q(uaestores) culinam f(aciundam) d(e) s(enatus) s(ententia) c(uraverunt).*

7. Ansia Tarvi f. | Rufa ex d. d. circ. | lucum macer. | et murum et ianu.[1] | d. s. p. f. c.

C. I. L. X. 292. Found at Diano (Tegianum) Lucania, Italy, existing in a copy. [1] *ianu(am)* or *ianu(as)*.

8. s. c. balneum Clodianum | emptum cum suis aedificis | ex pecunia Augustal. HS ↳ ⚓ | Q. Minuti Ikari, | C. Aufilli Suavis, | C. Aiscidi Lepotis (*sic*), | N. Herenni Optati, | M. Caedi Chilonis, | M. Ovini Fausti.

C. I. L. X. 4792. Found in the bell-tower of a building at Tiano (Teanum Sidicinum), where it still exists. The total of sixty thousand sesterces points to an individual payment of ten thousand sesterces.

9. M. Herennius M. f. Gallus | Q. Veserius Q. f. duo vir. | quinq. | d. d. s. f. c. eidemq. prob.[1] | Arcitectus Hospes Appiai ser.

C. I. L. X. 4587. Found in an old gateway at Cajazzo (Caiatia), Italy, where it still exists. [1] *D(e) d(ecurionum) s(ententia) f(aciundum) c(urarunt) eidemq(ue) prob(arunt).*

10. C. Aemilius C. f. Serg. Homullinus | dec. col. Murs. ob honorem | flaminatus tabernas L cum porticibus duplicib. in quib. | mercatus ageretur pecunia | sua fecit.

C. I. L. III. 3288. Found at Eszeg (Mursa), Pannonia, existing now in copy.

11. *a*) M. Agrippa L. f. cos. tertium fecit.
b) imp. Caes. L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Aug. Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus pontif. max., trib. potest. X, imp. XI, cos. III, p. p., procos. et imp. Caes. M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Aug. trib. potestat. V cos., procos. Pantheum vetustate corruptum cum omni cultu restituerunt.

C. I. L. VI. 896. The first of these, dating 727/27, was originally inlaid in bronze in the frieze of the entablature of the Pantheon at Rome. The inscription can still be seen, as the sunken *matrices* remain. The second, in smaller characters, is inscribed on the architrave of the portico and dates 202 A.D.

12 M. Holconius Rufus d. v. i. d. tert. | C. Egnatius Postumus d. v. i. d. iter[1] | ex d. d. ius luminum[2] | opstruendorum HS ∞ ∞ ∞ | redemerunt parietemque | privatum col. Ven. Cor.[3] | usque at tegulas | faciundum coerarunt.

C. I. L. X. 787. Inscribed on a block of tufa found at Pompeii, now in the museum at Naples. [1] Before 751/3. [2] Schoen has shown in *Bull. Com.* 1866, p. 11, that these *lumina* were the spaces between ten pillars by which the *porticus* of the temple of Apollo was separated from the forum. These spaces are now filled in, so that a continuous wall thus takes the place of the row of pillars. [3] *col(oniae) Ven(eriae) Cor(neliae).*

13. Ti. Claudius Drusi f. Caesar | Aug. Germanicus pontif. max., trib. potest. VI, cos. design. IIII, imp. XII,[1] p. p., | fossis ductis a Tiberi operis portú[s][2] caussá emissisque in mare urbem inundationis periculo liberavit.

C. I. L. XIV. 85. Inscribed on a large marble tablet, in letters formerly filled with bronze, found at Porto (Portus Romanus), Ostia, where it still exists. [1] For date see page 126. [2] See *C. I. L.* XIV., pp. 5, 6. Suet. *Claud.* 20. Plin. *N. H.* XVI. 40, 76. Quintilian, II. 21.

14. imp. Caesares M. Aurelius Antoninus et | L. Aurelius Commodus Aug. Germanici | Sarmatici[1] fortissimi amphitheatrum | vetustate corruptum a solo restituerunt per coh. VI Commag. | a Iulio Pompilio Pisone Laevillo leg. | Aug. pr. pr. curante Aelio Sereno praef.

C. I. L. VIII. 2488. Found at El Outhaïa, in the Province of Numidia, Africa, where it still exists. Inscriptions describing the building or renewing of structures by legions, or cohorts, are very common. [1] 177–180, see page 135.

15. pro sal. imp. Caesaris L. P. Septimi Severi Pertina'cis Aug. Pii cos. II. p. p. et M. Aur. | Antonini Caesa.,[1] Tib. Cl. Claudianus leg. Aug. pr. pr. | praesidium vetustate | coll. mutato loco manu milit. restitui iussit.

C. I. L. III. 3387. Found at Erd, near Buda, Pannonia Inferior, now in library of the University at Pesth. [1] 195–197, for Severus was styled Pius from 195, and Caracalla became Augustus in 198.

16. forum populo Romano suo [*dono dederunt*] | domini et principes nostri [imppp. Caesss.] Valentinianus et Valens et [*Gratianus Auggg*]; curante Flavio Eupraxi[*o*][1] v. c., [*praef. urbi*].

C. I. L. VI. 1177. Found at Rome, existing only in a copy in the Ms. Einsiedlensis. [1] Eupraxius was *praefectus urbi* in 374 (*Cod. Theod.* XI. 29, 5; XI. 30, 36; XI. 36, 21).

17. dd. nn. Arcadius et Honorius [*invicti et*] | perpetui Au[*gg*]. theatrum Pompei, [*collapso*] exteriore ambitu, magna etiam [*ex parte*] interior[*e*] r[*uen*]te, convulsum, [*ruderibus*] subductis et excitatis invice[*m fabricis* | *novis, restituerunt*].

C. I. L. VI. 1191. Found at Rome, existing in a copy in Ms. Einsiedlensis. This inscription was set up between the year 395, in which Theodosius the elder died, and 402, in which Theodosius the younger was styled Augustus.

18. salvis ddd. nnn. Valentiniano Valente et Gratiano | victoriosissimis semper Aug., dispositione Iuli | v. c. com.,[1] magistri equitum et peditum, fabri|catus est burgus ex fundamento mano devo|tissimorum equitum VIIII Dalm.,[2] s. c. Vahali trib., | in consulatum d. n. Gratiani perpetui Aug. iterum | et Probi v. c.[3]

C. I. L. III. 88. Found at Umm-el-Djemâl, in the Province of Arabia. [1] *v(iri) c(larissimi), com(itis).* [2] *equitum Nono-Dalm(atarum) s(ub) c(ura).* [3] 371.

Aqueducts

19. *a*) imp. Caesar divi Iuli f. Augustus | pontifex maximus, cos. XII, tribunic. potestat. XIX,[1] imp. XIIII | rivos aquarum omnium refecit.

b) imp. Caes. M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Aug. Parth. max. Brit. maximus[2] pontifex maximus | aquam Marciam variis kasibus impeditam, purgato fonte, excisis et perforatis | montibus, restituta forma, adquisito etiam fonte novo Antoniniano, in sacram urbem suam perducendam curavit.

c) imp. Titus Caesar divi f. Vespasianus Aug. pontif. max., | tribuniciae potestat. IX, imp. XV, cens., cos. VII desig. $\overline{\text{IIX}}$,[3]

p. p. | rivom aquae Marciae vetustate dilapsum refecit | et aquam quae in úsú esse desierat reduxit.

C. I. L. VI. 1244–6. Inscribed on the arch of the Marcian aqueduct, over the Via Tiburtina. This arch, after the building of the walls of Aurelian, became a part of the Porta Tiburtina, now the Porta S. Lorenzo. [1] See table, p. 124. [2] 212 or 213, since Geta, who died in 212, is not mentioned, and the *cognomen* Germanicus is missing, which was assigned to Caracalla in 213. [3] See table, p. 129.

20. *a*) Ti. Claudius Drusi f. Caisar Augustus Germanicus pontif. maxim., | tribunicia potestate XII,[1] cos. V, imperator XXVII,[2] pater patriae, | aquas Claudiam [3] ex fontibus, qui vocabantur Caeruleus et Curtius a milliario XXXXV, | item Anienem Novam [3] a milliario LXII sua impensa in urbem perducendas curavit.

b) imp. Caesar Vespasianus August. pontif. max., trib. pot. II, imp. VI, cos. III, desig. IIII,[4] p. p., | aquas Curtiam et Caeruleam perductas a divo Claudio et postea intermissas dilapsasque | per annos novem sua impensa urbi restituit.

c) imp. T. Caesar divi f. Vespasianus Augustus pontifex maximus, tribunic: | potestate X,[4] imperator XVII, pater patriae, censor, cos. VIII | aquas Curtiam et Caeruleam perductas a divo Claudio et postea | a divo Vespasiano patre suo urbi restitutas, cum a capite aquarum a solo vetustate dilapsae essent, nova forma reducendas sua impensa curavit.

C. I. L. VI. 1256–58. Inscribed on the double arch of the Aqua Claudia, above the Via Praenestina and Via Labicana. This arch, after the building of the Aurelian walls, was used as the Porta Praenestina, now known as Porta Maggiore. [1] See page 126. [2] Claudius had the highest number of imperial salutations, with the exception of Constantius, son of Constantine. [3] See Frontinus, *De Aquae.* c. 13; Jordan, *Topog.* I., p. 473; Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II. chap. X. [4] See page 129.

21. Aquam Titulensem quam ante annos | plurimos Lambaesitana civitas in terverso ductu vi torrentis amiserat, | perforato monte instituto etiam a | solo novo ductu, Severinus Apronianus vp, ppN,[1] | pat. col. restituit cur. Aelio Rufo v. e. fl. pp., cur. r. p.[2]

C. I. L. VIII. 2661. Found at Lambaesis, in the Province of Numidia, where it still exists in the Praetorium. [1] *p(raeses) p(rovinciae) N(umidiae).* [2] *A(amine) p(er)p(etuo).*

22. M. M. Lartieni Sabini pater et filius quinquennales aquam | in fanum sua inpensa perduxerunt, salien|tes quadrifaria suo loco restituerunt canales ve|tustate corruptos et dissupatos restituerunt, fistu|las omnes et sigilla ahenea posuerunt, tecta refe[c]e|runt, omnia sua inpensa fecerunt.

C. I. L. IX. 4130. Found at Fiamignano, near Aequiculum, in the country of the Aequi, where it still exists in the monastery of the Capuchin monks.

23. Annia L. f. Victorina [*ob*] | memoriam M. Fulvi Mo|derati mariti et M. Fulvi | Victorini f. aquam sua omni inpensa perduxsit fac|tis pontibus et fistulis et | lacus cum suis orna|mentis dato epulo | dedicavit.

C. I. L. II. 3240. Found at S. Esteban del Puerto (Ilugo), Spain, where it still exists. Mommsen considers *lacus* an error of the stone-cutter for *lacubus* or *lacu.*

Roads and Bridges

24. L. V. . . . . | cur. viar. | e lege Visellia[1] de conl. sent.[2] | Cn. Corneli, Q. Marci, L. Hostili, | C. Antoni, C. Fundani, C. Popili, | M. Valeri, C. Anti, Q. Caecili; | opus constat n. ⋔ ⋔ Φ ⊥ XXII.

C. I. L. VI. 1299 = I. 593. *P. L. M. E.* LXXI A. Found on the Caelian Hill, Rome, now in the museum of Toulouse. Ritschl suggests L. Volcatius or L. Volceius. [1] For this Lex Visellia see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II.[3] 669. [2] *de conl(egii) (tribunorum plebis) sent(entia).* The *curator viarum* was chosen from a *collegium* of the tribunes of the plebs. The inscription dates 683/71, since three of the names here given appear in the index of the *Lex Antonia de Termessibus* of that year.

25. *a*) L. Fabricius C. f. cur. viar. | faciundum coeravit.
b) Eidemque probaveit.
c) M. Lollius M. f. Q. Lepi[*dus M'. f.*] cos. ex. s. c. probaverunt.[1]

C. I. L. VI. 1305. *P. L. M. E.* LXXXVII. These inscriptions are engraved on the old Pons Fabricius, known in middle ages as Pons Iudaeus, and to-day as Ponte dei Quattro Capi, which crosses from the Island to the left bank of the Tiber. It was built by L. Fabricius in 692/62 B.C. and consists of two semicircular arches with a smaller archway over the central pier for high water. It is built of peperino and tufa with facings of large blocks of travertine.

Inscription *a* appears across two arches on each side. Inscription *b* is engraved over the middle arch on both sides. Inscription *c* is illegible now, but was engraved under *a* on one of the arches on each side. It is given in a copy by Ligorio. [1] The bridge was rebuilt in 733/21.

For *curatores viarum* see Mommsen, *Staatsr.* II.,[3] p. 669. For Pons Fabricius see Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome*, II., p. 367.

26. honoris | imp. Caesaris divi f. | Augusti pont. maxim., | patr. patriae[1] et municip. | Magistri Augustales | C. Egnatius M. l. Glyco, | C. Egnatius C. l. Musicus, | C. Iulius Caesar. l. Isochrysus, | Q. Floronius Q. l. Princeps | viam Augustam ab via | Annia extra portam ad | Cereris silice sternendam | curarunt pecunia sua | pro ludis.

C. I. L. XI. 3083. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Città Castellana (Falerii), existing now in copy. [1] After February 5th, 752/2, for on that date he was styled *pater patriae*.

27. ex auctoritate | imp. Caesaris | Traiani Hadri|an. Aug. pontes | viae novae Rusi|cadensis r. p. Cir|tensium sua pecu|nia fecit Sex. Iulio | Maiore leg. Aug. leg. III Aug. pr. pr.

C. I. L. VIII. 10296. Found among the ruins of a bridge between Philippeville and Constantine, Africa.

28. imp. Caes. T. Aelio | Hadriano Antonino | Aug. Pio p. p. IIII et M. Aurelio Caesare II | cos.[1] per Prastina Messalinum[2] leg. | Aug. pr. pr., vexil. | leg. VI Ferr.[3] via | fecit.

C. I. L. VIII. 10230. Cut in the natural rock on the road over Mons Aurasius at Tiganimin, Africa. [1] 145. [2] For C. Prastina Messalinus see VIII. 2535 (144 A.D.), 2536 (145 A.D.). [3] *vexil(latio) leg(ionis) VI Ferr(atae).*

Milestones

29. *a*) M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. | Lepidus cos.[1] | CC⊥ XIIX.[2]
(*On the side*) XV.

b) [*M.*] Aemilius M. f. M. n. | Lepid.[1] cos. | CCXXCVI.
(*On the side*) XXI.

c) M. Aemi[*lius M. f. M. n.*] | Lepid. [*cos.*] | CC . . . .

C. I. L. I. 535–536. Three milestones of the Via Aemilia were found near Bologna (Bononia), where they are still preserved in the museum of the University. These *cippi* (*a* and *b*) once stood on the Via Aemilia separated from each other by a distance of 18 miles. The numerals cut on the sides at a later period indicate distances on another road where these stones were afterwards set up. [1] 567/187. Mommsen doubts whether these *miliaria* are of the age indicated, since the letter P is closed; *Aemilius* is for the earlier *Aemilio*, *cos* is for *consol*, and finally a *cognomen* is added; the form of the *cippi* does not conform to that of other *miliaria* of the sixth century of the City. See Miliarium Popilianum, p. 251. [2] The number of miles from Rome; later the miles were counted from Ariminum.

30. S. Postumius S. f. S. n. | Albinus cos.[1] [*C*]/X[*II*] Genua C[remonam] ///XXVII.

C. I. L. I. 540 = V. 8045. Inscribed on a milestone of the Via Postumia, now at Verona. Borghesi has shown that this refers to the consul of 606/148. Postumius made a road from Genua to Cremona M · P · CXXII and from thence, *i.e.* from Cremona M · P · XXVII to the place where the *cippus* once stood.

31. T. Quinctius T. f. | Flamininus | cos.[1] | Pisas *XXXII.*[2]

C. I. L. I. 559. Inscribed on a milestone found at Pietrafitta near Florence. [1] 631/123. [2] The number is not legible and is known only from a copy. The miles are counted to the end of the road, not, as is customary, from the beginning, as in Italy from Rome.

32. L. Caecili Q. f. Metel. cos.[1] | CXIX | Roma.

C. I. L. IX. 5953. Inscribed on a milestone of the Via Salaria found at S. Omèro, near Asculum, where it still exists. The stone appears to be out of its original position, or the road running to the shore of the Adriatic once ended at Castrum Novum or Hadria and not at Castrum Truentinum. [1] 637/117.

33. C. Calvisius C. f. | Sabinus cos. imp. | ⊥XXVIII.[1]

C. I. L. X. 6895. Inscribed on a *miliarium* of the Via Latina, found near Aquino (Aquinum), existing now in copy. [1] Miles from Rome.

34. XXXVIII. | imp. Nerva | Caesar Augustus | pontifex maximus, | tribunicia | potestate, cos III,[1] | pater patriae | faciendam curavit.

C. I. L. IX. 5963. Inscribed on a *miliarium* of the Via Tiburtina or Valeria, found near Arsoli, where it still exists. [1] 97 A.D.

35. Ti. Claudius Drusi f. | Caesar Aug. Germa|nicus pontifex maxu|mus, tribunicia potesta|te VI, cos. IV,[1] imp. XI, p. p., | censor viam Claudiam | Augustam quam Drusus | pater Alpibus bello pate factis derex[*e*]rat munit ab | Altino usque ad flumen | Danuvium m. p. CCC⊥.

C. I. L. V. 8002. Inscribed on a *miliarium* found six or seven miles from Feltre (Feltria), where it still exists. [1] 47 A.D.

36. *a*) X. | imp. Caesar | divi Nervae | filius Nerva | Traianus Aug. | Germanicus | Dacicus | pontif. max., | trib. pot. XIIII,[1] imp. VI, cos. V, p. p. XVIIII silice sua pecunia | stravit. | LIII. |
b) ddd. nnn. FFF. III.[2] | Theodosio Arcadio | et Honorio PPP. FFF.[3] | semper AAA. ggg.[4] | bono reip. | natis.
c) Constantino.[5]

C. I. L. X. 6839, 6840, 6841. Inscribed on a *miliarium* found at Terracina, existing now in copy. [1] 109. [2] *Fl(avii)*. [3] *P(ii) F(elices)*. [4] *A(u)g(usti)*. [5] In inverted letters.

37. imp. Caesar | divi Traiani Parthici f. divi | Nervae nepos | Traianus Hadrianus | Aug. pont. max., trib | pot. VII, cos III[1] | viam Appiam per | millia passus | XV ϴCCL longa | vetustate amis|sam adiectis | HS |XI| XLVII ad | HS DLXIXC quae | possessores agro|rum contulerunt, | fecit.

C. I. L. IX. 6075. Inscribed on two *cippi* found on the Via Appia at *Il Passo di Mirabella*, near Beneventum, still in existence. [1] 123.

Milestones of the Provinces

38. M'. Aquillius M'. f. | cos. | CXXXI[1] | [Μάνι]ος [Ἀ]κύλλ[ι]ος Μανίου | ὕπατος Ῥωμαίων | ρλα.[1]

C. I. L. III. 7183. Inscribed on a milestone on the road leading from Ephesus to Pergamos, found not far from Pergamos. Similar stones have been found on other roads in Asia. (*C. I. L.* III. 479, 6177, 7184, 7205.) [1] The number of miles from Ephesus to the location of the stone. Strabo XIV., p. 646, states that M'. Aquilius, the consul 625/129, ruled Asia after it was brought under the Romans by the will of Attalus.

39. M'.Sergi M'.[*f*] | procos. | XXI.

C. I. L. II. 4956. Inscribed on a *miliarium* found near Barcelona (Barcino), Spain, existing in copy. It is not known when Sergius was proconsul in Spain, but the form *Sergi* for *Sergius* points to an early date. The road to which this milestone belonged is unknown, as well as the place from which the distance is reckoned.

40. imp. Caesar divi f. | Augustus cos. XIII, trib. | potest. XXI, pontif. max. | á Baete et Iano August.| ad Oceanum | ⊥XIIII.

C. I. L. II. 4701. Inscribed on a column which once stood on the road leading from the Guadalquivir (Baetis) to Cadiz (Gades), and which was found at Cordova, where it is still preserved. The inscription was set up in 752/2, before February 5, at which time Augustus accepted the title of *pater patriae.*

41. imp. Caes. | M. Aurel. Anto|nino Aug. pont | max., tr. pot. XVI, | cos. III et | imp. Caes. | L. Aurel. Vero Aug. | tr. pot. II, cos. II[1]; | a col. Agripp | m. p. XXX.[2]

Brambach, *Inscrip. Rhen.* 1931. Inscribed on a *miliarium* of a road from Cologne (Colonia Agrippinensis) to Remagen, not far from the last-named town. [1] 162 A.D. [2] *a Col(onia) Agripp(inensium) m(ilia) p(assuum)* XXX.

42. imp. Caes. P. [*Helv*]*i*]o Pertinace | Aug. p. p., trib. p., | cos II,[1] L. Nae|vio Quadra|tiano leg. A|ug. pr. pr.[2]; [*a*] La|mbaese | m. p. L///

C. I. L. VIII. 10242. Inscribed on a square *cippus* found at Sba Meghata, on the road between Lambaesis and Biskra, Africa. [1] 193 A.D. [2] Other stones have *curante* or *curam agente.*

43. ex auctoritate | imp. Caes. T. Aeli Ha|driani Antonini | Aug. Pii [1] p. p. via a Mile|vitanis munita ex | indulgentia eius de | vectigali rotari. | II.

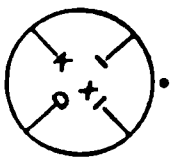
C. I. L. VIII. 10327. Inscribed on a column found near Mila (Milev), Africa, still in existence. [1] 138–161 A.D.

44. imp. Caes. | M. Aurelio Anto|nino Invicto Pio | Felici Aug.[1] p. m., | trib. p., cos., p. p., | procos., r. p. m. D.[2]

C. I. L. VIII. 10381. Inscribed on a column found at Henschir el Moghrab, near 'Ain Zâna (Diana), Numidia, Africa. [1] Caracalla or Elagabalus. [2] *r(es) p(ublica) m(unicipii) D(ianensium).*

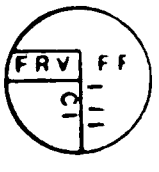
Boundary Stones

45. C. S[*e*]mpronius Ti. f. Grac. | Ap. Claudius C. f. Polc., | P. Licinius P. f. Cras. | III vir. a. i. a.[1]

C. I. L. I. 552, X. 3861. A *cippus* found at Formia (Formiae), above Capua, now in Museum of Naples. This boundary stone was set up after the death of Ti. Gracchus, 621/133, who had appointed himself, his brother C. Gracchus, and Ap. Claudius, his father-in-law, as *triumviri agris dividendis.* P. Licinius Crassus takes the place of T. Gracchus. [1] *tres vir(i) a(gris) i(udicandis) a(dsignandis)* or *adtribuendis.* On the top there appear the lines and angles of the *kardo* and *decumanus, i.e. kardo undecimus, decumanus primus*  . The date is 622/132–623/131.

46. M. Folvius M. f. [*Fl*]ac. | C. Sempronius Ti. f. Grac. | C. Paperius C. f. Carb. | III vire a. i. a.

C. I. L. I. 554; IX. 1024. A small round column found in the country of the Hirpini, between Aeclanum and Compsa, near Rocca San Felice. M. Fulvius Flaccus, consul 629/125, and C. Paperius Carbo, consul 634/110, were substitutes in place of P. Licinius Crassus and Ap. Claudius at their death, in 624/130, to which year this inscription may belong. It is possible to assign it to the year 625/129, when jurisdiction as regards the land was taken away from these *triumviri*, and they ceased to be termed *ab agris iudicandis.* An inscription found on the top has not as yet been explained.



47. M. Terentius M. f. | Varro Lucullus | pro pr. terminos | restituendos | ex s. c. coeravit | qua P. Licinius, | Ap. Claudius, | C. Graccus III vir. | a. d. a. i.[1] statuerunt.

C. I. L. I. 583. Found between Pesaro (Pisaurum) and Fano (Fanum), Umbria. Borghesi VII., p. 350–51, places this inscription between the praetorship of M. Terentius Varro Lucullus in the year 678/76 and his consulship in the year 681/73, when he was in Gallia Cisalpina as *propraetore*. Mommsen assigns it to the year 672/82 or 673/81, when, as an adherent of Sulla, Varro was in charge of the army in Gallia Cisalpina. [1] *a(gris) d(andis) a(dsignandis) i(udicandis)*.

48. *a*) [*L. Caeicili*]us Q. f. pro cos. | terminos finisque ex senati consulto statui | iousit inter Atestinos | et Patavinos.

b) L. Caeicilius Q. f. pr|o cos. | . . terminos | finisque ex senati | consulto statui | iusit inter Atestinos | Patavinosque.

C. I. L. I. 547, *a*, *b*, V. 2491. Found on Mt. Venda, one of the Euganean hills, in the Atestinian district, dating 613/141? or 638/116?

49. *a*) . . . . . | senati [*c*]o[*nsu*]lto sta[*tui*] | iusit.

b) L. Caicilius[1] Q. f. pro cos. | terminos | finisque ex senati consolto statui iusit inter | Patavinos | et Atestinos.

C. I. L. I. 548, *a*, *b*; V. 2492. Inscribed on two columns found on the Euganean hills, near Padua, now in the museum at Padua. The larger had been hollowed out to receive the smaller. [1] Perhaps L. Caecilius Metellus, who was consul 612/142 (Mommsen).

Termini of the Pomerium

50. Ti Claudius | Drusi f. Caisar Aug. Germanicus | pont. max., trib. pot. VIIII,[1] imp XVI, cos IIII, | censor, p. p., | auctis populi Romani finibus pomerium | amplia∠it termina∠it q. (*On the top*) Pomerium. (*On the side*) VIII.

Notizie degli Scavi, 1885, p. 475. One of the four known examples of the *cippi* set up by Claudius in marking out the *pomerium*. (See *C. I. L.* VI. 1231.) This was found in its original location near Monte Testaccio, Rome. [1] Jan. 25th, 49–50. See Tac. *Ann.* XII. 23. For the numbers on these *cippi* see Huelsen, *Hermes*, XXII., p. 621. See also Detlefsen, *Hermes*, XXI. (1886), p. 497. O. Richter, *Topographie von Rom*, in Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III., pp. 773–775.

51. [*imp. Caesar* | *Vespasianus Aug. pont.* | *m*]ax., trib. pot. $\overline{\text{VI}}$,[1] im[*p XIV*[2]], p. p., censor, cos $\overline{\text{VI}}$ desig. V[*II*] | T. Caesar Aug. f. | Vespasianus imp. $\overline{\text{VI}}$, | pont., trib. pot. $\overline{\text{IV}}$, censor, | cos. $\overline{\text{IV}}$ design. V, auctis p. R. | finibus, pomerium | ampliaverunt terminaveruntq. (*On the side*) XLVII. (*On another side*) p. CCCXL VII.

C. I. L. VI. 1232. Inscribed on a tall *cippus* of travertine found between Monte Testaccio and the Porta San Paolo. [1] July, 74–75; but the number of the consulship shows that the inscription was set up in 75. [2] See p. 129. See Pliny *N. H.* III. 5, 66.

52. collegium | augurum auctore | imp. Caesare divi | Traiani Parthici f. | divi Nervae nepote | Traiano Hadriano | Aug. pont. max., trib. | pot. V, cos. III,[1] procos. | terminos pomerii | restituendos curavit. (*On the right side*) V. (*On the left side*) p. CCCCLXXX.

C. I. L. VI. 1233. Inscribed on two *cippi* of travertine found at Rome, one of which is still in existence. [1] 121 A. D.

Termini between Public and Private Property

53. C. Clodius Licinus | Cn. Sentius Saturninus | cos.[1] | terminarunt loc. | publicum ab privato.

C. I. L. VI. 1263. Inscribed on a tablet of travertine cut from a *cippus* found at Rome, existing on a copy. [1] *Consules suffecti* in 4 A. D.

54. [*imp. C*]aesar Augustu[*s*] | a privato in publicum | restituit | in partem dexteram recta | regione ad proxim. cippum | ped. CLXXXII | et in partem sinistram recta | regione ad proxim. cippum | ped. CLXXVIII.

C. I. L. VI. 1262. Inscribed on a block of travertine found at Rome, existing in copy.

Termini of the Banks of the Tiber

55. *a*) P. Serveilius C. f. | Isauricus | M. Valerius M. f. | M'. n. Messall. | cens.[1] | ex. s. c. termin.

b) M. Valerius M. f. | M'. n. Messall. | P. Serveilius C. f. | Isauricus cens. | ex. s. c. termin. |

C. I. L. VI. 1234. Inscribed on a number of *cippi* found on the banks of the Tiber, Rome, some of which exist to-day. [1] 699/55–700/54. Borghesi (*Œuvres*, IV. 21) has referred to the fact that the bank of the Tiber was finally determined after the flood in 700/54. Cf. Dio Cassius, XXXIX. 61.

56. C. Marcius L. f. Censorinus | C. Asinius C. f. Gallus | cos. ex s. c. termin. r. r.[1] prox. cipp. p. XX. | Curatores riparum qui primi terminaver. | ex s. c. restituerunt.

C. I. L. VI. 1235 f. Inscribed on a *cippus* found on the right bank of the Tiber, existing now in copy. Censorinus and Gallus were consuls in B.C. 8. [1] *r(ecto) r(igore)*, cf. *Bull. Com.* 1890, p. 326, and Ulp. *Dig.* XLIII. 15. I. 5, *ripa ita recte definietur id quod flumen continet naturalem rigorem cursus sui tenens.*

57. imp. Caesar divi f. | Augustus | pontifex maximus, | tribunic. potest XVII | ex. s. c. terminavit; | r. r. prox. cipp. ped. CLXVIS.

C. I. L. VI. 1236 i. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Rome, existing in a copy. A number of *cippi* with similar inscriptions, but different numbers, have been found, some of which exist to-day. The numbers denote the distances between the stones. See *C. I. L.* VI. 1236 a–i, and *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1890, p. 82. 7 B.C.

58. L. Caninius Gallus,[1] | L. Volusenus Catulus f., | C. Caedicius Agrippa, | M. Acilius Memmius Glabrio, | Q. Fabius Balbus | curatores riparum et alvei Tiberis ex. s. c. | reficiundam curaver. idemque probaverunt.

Bull. Com. 1889, p. 165. Inscribed on a large block of travertine, found near the bridge Cestio-Graziano, Rome. These are the five *curatores* of the senatorial order of the *collegium* established by Tiberius in 15 A.D. [1] Perhaps the consul of 2 B.C.

59. ex. auctoritate | imp. Caesaris divii | Nervae fili Nervae | Traiani Aug. Germanic. | pontificis maximi, trib. | potest. V̄, cos. II IĪ, p. p. | Ti. Iulius Ferox curat. | alvei et riparum Tiberis et | cloacarum urbis terminav. | ripam. r. r. proximo cippo | p. CLXXXIIIIS.

C. I. L. VI. 1239 a. Inscribed on a *cippus* of travertine found on the bank of the Tiber, now in the Vatican Museum. A number of stones with similar inscriptions have been found, *C. I. L.* VI. 1239 a–h.

Boundary Stones of Aqueducts

60. Virg.[1] | Ti. Caesar. Aug. | pontif. maxim., | trib. pot. XXXVIII, | cos. V, imp. VIII.[2] | IIII. | p. CCXL.[3]

C. I. L. VI. 1253 b. Inscribed on a *cippus* of Alban stone found at Rome now in the Vatican Museum. [1] *Viry(o Aqua).* [2] 36–37 A.D. [3] This is the fourth stone from the place of the distribution of the water, and between the several stones the intervals are 240 feet in length.

61. Iul. Tep. Mar.[1] | imp. Caesar | divi f. | Augustus | ex s. c. | XXX. | p. CCXL.

C. I. L. VI. 1249 c. Inscribed on a *cippus* of travertine found at Rome, existing now in copy only. [1] *Iul(ia) Tep(ula) Mar(cia).*

62. imp. Caes[*ar*] divi f. | Augustus | ex s. c. | ∞CↃII p. CCXXↃ.

C. I. L. VI. 1251 a. Inscribed on a large *cippus* of travertine, now at Tivoli (Tibur).

63. iussu imp. Caesaris | Augusti circa eum | rivom qui aquae | ducendae causa | factus est octonos | ped. ager dextra | sinistraq. vacuus | relictus est.

C. I. L. X. 4843. Inscribed on several *cippi* which were found near the aqueduct of Venafrum, traces of which still remain, extending over a distance of 14 miles from Venafrum to the source of the Volturnus. These inscriptions exist in copies.

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64. iussu imp. Caesaris | qua aratrum ductum | est.

C. I. L. X. 3825. An inscription on several large *cippi* found at Capua, one of which is to be seen in the museum at Naples. These boundary stones mark the *pomerium* of a colony, cf. Lex Coloniae Genetivae, c. 73: *ne quis intra fines oppidi colon(iae)ve, qua aratro circumductum erit, hominem mortuom inferto.* Cf. Cic. *Phil.* II. 40, 102.

65. ex auctoritate | imp. Caesaris | Vespasiani Aug. | loca publica a privatis | possessa T. Suedius Clemens | tribunus, causis cognitis et | mensuris factis, rei | publicae Pompeianorum | restituit.

C. I. L. X. 1018. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Pompeii, now in the museum at Naples. T. Suedius Clemens in Tac. *Hist.* I. 87 and II. 12 is called a *primipilaris* and in an Egyptian inscription of 79 A.D. is spoken of as *praefectus castrorum.*

66. fin[*i*]s inter Neditas et Corinienses derectus, | mensuris actis iussu | Meceni Gemini[1] leg. per A. Resium | Maximum Ↄ legionis XI principem | posteriorem co[*r.*][2] I et per D. A[*e*]butium | Liberalem Ↄ eiusdem leg. astatum | posteriorem chor. Ī.

C. I. L. III. 2883. Found at Karin (Corinium) in Dalmatia, existing in a copy. [1] Mommsen reads here *A. Duceni Gemini*, believing that he is the *legatus* referred to. Tacitus refers to him as of consular rank in 62 A.D. (*Ann.* XV. 18), and as prefect of the city in 69 A.D. (*Hist.* I. 14). [2] *co*[*r*(*tis*)].

67. termini positi inter | Igilgilitanos in | quorum finibus kas|tellum Victoriae | positum est, et Zimiz.[1] ut sciant Zimizes | non plus in usum | se haber. ex aucto ritate M. Vetti La|tronis proc. Aug. | qua in circuitu | a muro kast. p. | Θ[2]; pr.[3] LXXXIX Tor|quato et Libone cos.[4]

C. I. L. VIII. 8369. Inscribed on a large stone found at Djidjelli (Igilgili), in Africa, where it still exists. [1] *Zimiz*(*es*). [2] *p*(*assus quingentos*). [3] (*anno*) *pr*(*ovinciae*). [4] 128 A.D.

68. ter. Augu|st.[1] dividit | prat.[2] leg. | IIII et agr|um Iulio|brig.

C. I. L. II. 2916. Inscribed on several *cippi* found near Retortillo, in the northern part of Spain. [1] *ter*(*minus*) *August*(*alis*). [2] *prat*(*um*). According to Hübner this is *legio quarta Macedonica*, known from the coins of the colony Caesaraugustana, which was quartered in Spain from the time of Augustus until the time of Claudius, who withdrew it to Germany. This gives some knowledge of the date.

INSCRIPTIONS ON MOVABLE OBJECTS

Weights and Measures

1. *a)* ⚓ *b)* ⚓ (*On upper face.*)

C · CAES AVG · P · P (*On outer edge.*)

C. I. L. II. *a)* 4962, 1; *b)* 4962, 4.

a) A weight of black marble, with bronze handle, weighing 16253 grammes; therefore the *libra* = 325.06 gr., since the mark denotes *quinquaginta librae.* Another weight, entirely of bronze, found at the same place, is marked X and weighs 3254 gr., hence the *libra* = 325.4. These results do not differ much from the normal estimate of the *libra* = 325.8 gr.

b) Bronze *s(em)u(ncia)* with inserted letters, found at Cordova. The weight is 12.88 gr., so that the *libra* is 309.12 gr., hence very light.

2 L · HATILIVS
X
FELIX · MAG · NR[1]
D · S · D

C. I. L. X. 8067, 11. A ten-pound weight of 3249.6 gr. found at Pompeii, now in the museum at Naples. [1] Mommsen reads *magnar(ius)*, *μεγαλέμπορος*, disregarding the point. Dressel reads *mag(ister) mar* . . ., not explaining the latter.

3. PHILOXENVS · L ·
AED · L · FAM · D · D[1] ·

C. I. L. X. 8067, 12. A weight of travertine equal to 9.6 kilog., now in the museum at Naples. [1] *l(ibertus) aed(ituus) L(aribus) fam(iliaribus) d(onum) d(edit).*

4. HIC
Q · GRA

C. I. L. X. 8067, 9. A weight of marble = 9400 gr., found at Pompeii. *Diph(ili) Q. Grani.*

5. III
CATAPLVS · L · ET
LIMEN · F · L[1]
ET · F · D · D

C. I. L. X. 8068, 3. A stone weight of 1000 gr., now at the Cágliari Museum, Sardinia. [1] *Limen f(ilius) l(ibertis) et f(amiliae).*

6. TI · CLAVD · CAES · iV
L · VITELL · III · COS
EXACT AD ARTIC[1]
IVS AED[2]
L · FL · ANA[3]

C. I. L. XIV. 4124, 1. A marble weight found at La Serpentara (Fidenae). [1] *Artic(uleiana)* (*pondera*). Articuleius was one of the aediles in 47 A.D. It was the duty of the aediles to examine weights and measures (*Dig.* I. 48, 10; 32, 1). After Trajan this function fell to the prefect of the city. [2] *aed(ilium)*. [3] *L. Fl(avius) Ana(tellon)* was the owner. The date is 47 A.D.

7. TI · CLAVD · CAES · IV · L · VIT · III
L
IVSSV · AED · EXACT · AD · ARTIC · I · C[1]

C. I. L. XIV. 4124, 2. A weight of white marble found at Praeneste. [1] Perhaps *i(n) C(apitolio)*.

8. TI · CLAVD CAES //// VITEL ·
III · COS · EXACTA AD · ARTIC ·
CVRA · AEDIL

C. I. L. X. 8067, 2. On the shaft of a *statera* found at Herculaneum, dating 47 A.D.

9. *a*) EME ET HABEBIS
b) *f*VR · CAVE MALVM

C. I. L. X. 8067, 5, 6. On lead weights found at Pompeii.

GLADIATORIAL TESSERAE

1. MENOPIL · ABI · L · S
(*Figure of a thunderbolt.*)
SPECTAVIT
C · VL · M · HER

Ephem. Ep. III. p. 203. Found near Terracina, in ancient Latium. Date 661/93. *Menop(h)il(us) Abi L(uci) s(ervus). C. Val(erio) M. Her(ennio) (consulibus).*

2. PILOTIMVS
HOSTILI
SP · PR · N · SEX ·
P · LEN · CN · ORE

C. I. L. I. 720. Found at Rome. Date 683/71. *Hostili(i) (servus).* The consuls are P. Lentulus and Cn. Orestes.

3. PAMPHILVS
SERVILI · M · S
SPE[1] · K · FEB
C · CAES · M · LEP ·

C. I. L. I. 736. Found at Rome. Date 708/46. [1] *Servili(i) M(arci) s(ervus) spe(ctavit).*

4. MAXIMVS
VALERI
SPIDIAN
T · CAES · AVG · F · III · AELIAN · II

C. I. L. I. 774. Found at Rome. Date 74 A.D.

Lead Sling Shots

1. L · PISO · L · F) (COS

C. I. L. I. 642. From Castro Giovanni (Henna) in Sicily, dating 621/133, in which year L. Calpurnius Piso waged war in Sicily and stormed the towns of the Mamertines. Valerius Maximus, II. 7–9, states that Piso employed *funditores* in this war.

2. *a*) FIR[1] *b*) FERI) (POMP[2] *c*) FVGITIVI[3]
PERISTIS

d) TAMEN *e*) LEG · XI
EVOMES
OMNEM

C. I. L. IX. 6086. *a*) VI, *b*) IX, *c*) XII, *d*) XXVIII, *e*) XXI. Inscriptions on lead bullets found near Ascoli (Asculum) and Corropoli, or in the Castellano river near Ascoli. In the year 664/90 the Romans fought against the people of Picenum who had instigated a revolt among the Italians. The Roman leader, Cn. Pompeius Strabo, meeting at first with defeat, finally besieged and after a desperate battle captured the city of Asculum. The above inscriptions are from some of the lead sling shots which were used in this, the Social war, and which have been obtained from the neighborhood of the battle. [1] Many *glandes* with this inscription have been found. It is variously explained as *Fir*(*mo missa*) or *Firmani* (*funditores*). [2] The reference is to Pompeius Strabo the besieger of the town. [3] The term *fugitivi* was probably applied by the Romans to the rebels. It has been suggested that the term was applied by the *socii* to the *libertini* who for the first time took part in war.

3. *a*) K · ANTONI CANVII) (C · CAIISARVS
PIIRISTI VICTORIA

b) L · XII[1]) (PR · PIV
SCAEVA

C. I. L. I. 685, 700; *Ephem. Ep.* VI., p. 59. Inscriptions on lead bullets found at Perugia in Italy. In the year 713/41 L. Antonius, the consul, with Fulvia, his brother's wife, betook himself to Perusia, where he was besieged by Agrippa and Salvidienus Rufus, and finally by Caesar himself. In March 714/40 he surrendered. Appian, V. 36, informs us that *glandes plumbeae* were used in this war, and his testimony is supported by the finding of the above missiles. [1] *l*(*egio*) *XII. Scaeva*, *Pr*(*imus*) *pil*(*us*), perhaps M. Caesius Scaeva, honored by Caesar in the Civil War, 706/48. Caesar, *B. C.* III. 53; cf. Valer. Maximus, III. 2, 23.

LEAD WATER PIPES

1. *a)* A · LARCIVS EVTYCHES · FEC

b) IMP · CAES · TRAIAN HADRIANI · AVG
SVB · CVR · HYLAE · AVG · LIB · PROC

c) IMPP · L · SEPTIMI SEVERI ⊂E M AVR ANTONINI AVGG ⊂E GETAE CAESAR
SVB CVR RAT PROCV[1] ⊂ENVST AVGG LIB EX OFF T FLAVI TIRIDATIS LIB

d) IMPP ⊂ M AVRELI ANTONINI ⊂ ET ⊂ P ⊂ SEPTIMI GETAE ⊂ AVGG SVB
CVRA RAT ⊂ ⊂E VICTORIS PROC AVGG LIB EX OFF EPICTETI LIB

C. I. L. XIV. *a)* 1906, *b)* 1976, *c)* 1981, *d)* 1982. Inscribed on lead pipes found at Ostia. [1] *sub cura rat(ionalis) et procu(ratoris).*

2. *a)* IMP · NERVAE · CAES · AVG | STAT · PATRIMONI · AVG · N

b) SEVERO · III · ET · ANTONINO COS[1] · CVRA AGEN FVRIO · FESTO TRIB |
CHOR VII · PR · OPER MIN CVR · ⊄ MESSIO ATTICO · CHOR VII PR

Wilmanns, 2811, 2812. Inscribed on lead pipes found at Rome, the latter at the Praetorian camp. [1] 202 A.D.

3. *a*) IMP · DOMIT AVG GERM · XVI · COS[1]

b) IVLIÆ MAMIÆ MATRIS AVG · N

c) FAVIA GLYCERA FEC[2]

d) AVR · IRENE · FEC[2]

e) CORNELIAE PRAETEXTATAE C F[3]

f) PLVTIOR NICEFORI NICEFORIAN ET FILIORV[3]

Lanciani, *Comentarii di Frontino*, *Silloge Epigrafica Aquaria*, Nos. 106, 324, 563, 131, 402, 505. Inscriptions on lead pipes found in various parts of Rome. [1] 93–4 A.D. [2] These women probably owned a plumber's *officina*, and hired slave labor. [3] These are the names of the owners of private houses who have water rights.

4. C · AVREL · MARIN · E · Q · I · MERCATOR · L[1] · F

C. I. L. XII. 5701, 26. Inscribed on a lead pipe found at Décines in the Dép. de l'Isère, France, now at Lyons. [1] *L(ugduni)*.

5. COL · AVG · NEM[1] · TIBERINVS · L · F · F · S · F

C. I. L. XII. 5701, 58. Inscribed on a lead pipe found at Balaruc-les-Bains, now at Montpellier in the museum. [1] *Col(oniae) Aug(ustae) Nem(ausensium) L. F . . . F . . . s(ervus) f(ecit)*.

6. *a*) REI · PVB · SALON

b) REIPVBLICAE · MVNICIPIVM · CANVSINO
SVB · CVRA · L · EGGI · MARVLLI

c) FELIX · PVBL · TERG · F

Wilmanns, 2818. Inscribed on lead pipes found at (*a*) Salona, (*b*) Canosa (Canusium), (*c*) Trieste (Tergeste).

Articles of Bronze, Silver, and Gold

1. CER · F[1] (*On handle, in raised letters.*)
BRICONIS (*Scratched with a stilus.*)

C. I. L. XII. 5698, 4. On a bronze patera found at Forest St. Julien, France. [1] *Cer(ialis) f(ecit).*

2. V R O R
A M O R
E T V O

C. I. L. XII. 5698, 18. On a bronze *fibula* found at Geneva, where it is preserved in the museum.

3. CORIIIIIA · NYPII · AVRV · MAIV[1] (*sic*) XX

C. I. L. X. 8071, 1. Inscribed in *litterae punctatae* on the inside of a gold bracelet, in form of a serpent with three coils, found at Pompeii, now in the museum at Naples. *Corelia Ny(m)p(h)e auru(m) p(ondo)* . . . . XX. The bracelet weighs 170.85 gr. and XX Attic *didrachma* = 174.6 gr. [1] This word is unintelligible.

4. M · MASCAI · P · VLI[1]

C. I. L. X. 8071, 12. Inscribed on a silver *patera* weighing 549.85 grams, found at Pompeii, now in the museum at Naples. [1] *p(ondo) V semunciam (scriptulum) I* or 1655 gr., so that three *paterae* were weighed at the same time.

5. CORNELLAS · CHELLDONI

C. I. L. X. 8071, 38. Stamped on both handles of a bronze urn found at Pompeii, now at Naples in the museum.

6. P · CIPI · NICOMACHI
SORS · MERCVRI

C. I. L. III. 6017, 9. Inscribed on the handle of a large bronze vase found on the bed of the river Laibach. A similar motto occurs on a vase found at Herculaneum. Bergk (*Bull. dell' Inst.* 1859, p. 229) commenting on the phrase κλῆρος Ἑρμοῦ states that among the Greeks it implied the best lot, so here means good luck to the purchaser.

7. TI · ROBILI · SI[1]
C · ĀILI · HANNON

C. I. L. III. 6017, 12. Inscribed on the handle of a large bronze vase, in letters of the best period, found near Teplitz, in Bohemia. The names probably indicate the maker and the owner. [1] *Si(ta)* . . .

SIGNACULA OF BRONZE

1. SEX ꝏ AEBVTI
PYTHIAE

C. I. L. XII. 5690, 5. Inscription of a bronze stamp found at St. Martin de Castillon, France. The letters are raised and run from right to left, as is common with these *signacula*. A palm branch is engraved on the handle.

2. EVMOLPI ꝏ
P ꝏ CALPVRNI
ATILIANI ꝏ

C. I. L. XII. 5690, 43. Inscription of a bronze stamp found at Gémenos, France, now at Marseilles. A palm branch is engraved on the other side.

3. PAREGORVS
COELI · AVITÆ[1]

C. I. L. XII. 5690, 101. Inscription of a bronze stamp found at Toulouse, where it is preserved in the museum. [1] *Coeli(ae) Avitae.*

4. MARCIANI
AVGNΩ

C. I. L. X. 8059, 256. A bronze stamp found at Sassari, Sardinia, now in possession of Mr. Olcott, Columbia College, New York. The inscription given in *C. I. L.* is a copy and shows *S* as the last letter, but with comment *postremum signum corona videtur esse.* The original shows a wreath and not a letter.

Oculists' Stamps

1. M IVL SATYRI DIASMYR|NES POST IMPET LIPPIT[1]
M IVL SATYRI PENI|CIL[2] LENE EX OVO
M IVL SATYRI DIA|LEPIDOS AD ASPR[3]
M IVL SATYRI DIALI|BANV[4] AD SVPPVRAT[5]

Revue Archéologique, 3 Ser., 21, 1893, p. 306. Found in England, now in British Museum. [1] *lippit(udinis)*. [2] *penicil(lum)*. [3] *aspr(itudinem)*. [4] *dialibanu(m)*. [5] *suppurat(iones)*.

2. L · CAEMI · PATERNI · AVTHE|MER[1] · LEN · EX · O[2] · ACR · EX · AQ[3]
L · CAEMI · PATERNI STAC|TON AD · C · SC · ET · CL[4]
L · CAEMI · PATERNI CRO|COD[5] · AD · ASPRITVDIN
L · CAEMI · PATERNI CHE|LID[6] · AD · GENAR · CICA[7]

Revue Archéologique, 3 Ser., 22, 1893, p. 30. Found at Lyons, France, existing in a copy. [1] *authemer(um)*. [2] *o(vo)*. [3] *acr(e) ex aq(ua)*. [4] *ad g(enas) sc(abras) et cl(aritatem)*. [5] *crocod(es)*. [6] *chelid(onium)*. [7] *ad genar(um) cica(trices)*.

3. ALBVCI · CHELID | AD CALIG GEN[1] SCABR
ALBVCI · DIAPOBALS[2] | AD OMN · CALIG DELAC[3]
ALBVCI · MELIN | DELAC · EX · EM · PVL[4]
ALBVCI · TRIT[5] | AD CLARITVD

Revue Archéologique, 3 Ser., 22, 1893, p. 145. Found at Naix (Meuse), now in museum at Besançon. [1] *(et) gen(as)*. [2] *dia(o)pobals(amum)*. [3] *delac(rimatorium)*. [4] *ex em(endato) pul(vere)*. [5] *trit(icum)*.

Inscriptions on Blocks of Marble

1. *a*) C C I I I

b) N C Ð X C I I[1]

c) N Ð C C X X I (*On one side*)
C O R Ñ C Æ S[2] C (*On other side*)

d) P V T E O L A N I C Æ[3]

C. I. L. VIII. *a*) 14598, *b*) 14599, *c*) 14597, *d*) 14593. On blocks of marble found near quarries at Hr. Schemtû (Simitthus), Africa. The numerals indicate the number of the block among those ready at the port to be shipped to Rome in a certain year. [1] *n(umero)*. [2] *Corinthi(i) Caes(aris) (servi)*. [3] *Ca[es(aris)] (servi)* or *cae(sura)*.

2. EX·M·N[1]·CAESARIS·N·R·D·A[2]·SVB·CVR·C·CERIALS·PR[3]
SVBSEQ[4]·SERGIO·LONGO·V·LEG·XXII·PRIMIG·PROB
CRESCENTE · LIB[5] N VIIII
(On one side N VIIII
(On another side painted in minium) CXXX N VIIII

Bruzza, *Iscrizioni dei Marmi Grezzi* (Annali dell' Ist. 1870), 1. On a block of Carystian marble found at the Emporium, Rome. [1] *ex m(etallo) n(ovo).* [2] *n(ostri) r(ationis) d(ominicae) A(ugustae).* [3] *pr(ocuratoris).* [4] *subseq(uente).* [5] *prob(ante) Crescente lib(erto).*

3. IMP VESPASIANO VI
TITO CÆS · IIII COS[1]
(On the other face) EX RAT[2] LÆT SER
N[3] LXXXV·

Bruzza, *Iscrizioni* (Annali, 1870), 147. On a block of Chian marble found at the Emporium, Rome. [1] 75 A.D. [2] *ex ra(tione).* [3] *n(umero).*

4. *a)* C XVI COS[1]
XV

b) M
RAIA III COS[2]
XII
CXVI COS[3]
C XXXXV
BCXII

c) *cl*ARO II E SEVER COS[4]
LOCO CCXXX
B TERT[5]
OFF PELA[6]

d) LARG E MeSSAL COS[7]
LOCO XXXVII REPR[8]
OFF ASIAT

C. I. L. III. *a)* 7009, *b)* 7011, *c)* 7025, *d)* 7027. On blocks of Phrygian marble found at Itschki Karahissar (Docimum), Phrygia. [1] *C(aesare) XVI cos* = 92 A.D., *i.e.* Domitian. [2] *[T]raiano* III *co(n)s(ule)* = 100 A.D. [3] *C(aesare)* XVI cos = 92, *i.e.* Domitian. Blocks marked with two consulates are common in Phrygia. [4] *(Sexto) (Erucio) [Cl]aro* II *et Sever(o) co(n)s(ulibus).* [5] *b(racchium) tert(ium).* [6] *Pela(gii).* [7] *Larg(o) et Messal(ino).* [8] *repr(obatum)?*

5. AVGVRN · COS[1] (*On one side*) LXXXR
L · LXXX R[2] (*On another side*) N LXV
CÆ · N

Bruzza, *Iscrizioni* (Annali, 1870), 6. On a block of Carystian marble found at the Emporium, Rome. [1] 132. [2] *r(a)t(ionis)*. As *l(oco)* indicates the portion of a quarry, this block numbered 80 in the quarry, but 65 at the port.

6. L · AELIO
CAESARE N II E BAL
BINO · COS[1] RATIONIS
VRBICAE SVB CVR IRENAEI
AVG LIB PROC CAESVRA TVLLI
SATVRNINI ′/ LEG XXII PRIM
(*On the lower part of shaft.*)

(*On the middle part.*)
LOCVS[2] N II CIA[3]
LOC XVI B[3]

(*On the upper part.*)
OFF PA[4] N LXXXVI

Bruzza, *Iscrizioni* (Annali, 1870), 258. On a column of Synnadic marble found near the Tiber. [1] 137 A.D. [2] *Locus*, as well as *bracchium*, indicates the section of the quarry; in this case the section is numbered. [3] CIA and B thus far defy explanation. [4] *Pa(piri)*.

7. N CCCV OF[1] GENII MONTIS
IMP COMMODO AVG IIII E VICTORINO [*I*]I COS
CAESVRA MAXIMI PROC

C. I. L. VIII. 14588. On a large block of marble found at Hr. Schemtû (Simitthus), Africa. [1] *of(ficina)*. Date, 183 A.D.

Pigs of Lead

1. M · P[1] · ROSCIEIS · M · F · MAIC[2]

C. I. L. II. 3439. More than thirty pigs of lead, with similar inscriptions, have been found in mines near Cartagena, Spain. [1] *M(anius)* (*et*) *P(ublius)*. [2] *Maic(ia)* (*tribu*).

2. BRITANNIC*i* · AVG · FI[1] V · ET · P[2]

C. I. L. VII. 1202. Found near Blagdon, Somerset, England, now in British Museum. [1] *f(ilii)*. [2] Probably *V(eranio) et P(ompeio)*. Date, 49 A.D.

3 NERONS AVG EX K IAN IIII COS[1] BRT[2] (*On upper face.*)
*e*XK IVL P · M · CS[3] (*On one side.*)
EX ARGENT
CAPASCAS[4]
XXX } (*On another side.*)

C. I. L. VII. 1203. Found near Stockbridge, England; now in British Museum. Date, 60 A.D. [1] *ex k(alendis) Ian(uariis) IIII co(n)s(ulis)*. [2] *Britannicum*. [3] *ex k(alendis) Iul(iis) p(ont(ificis) m(aximi) co(n)s(ulis)*. [4] Unintelligible.

4. IMP · VESP · VII · T · IMP · V · COS[1] (*On upper face.*)
DE CEA[2] (*On the side.*)

C. I. L. VII. 1205. Found near Lichfield, England, now in British Museum. Date, 76 A.D. [1] *co(n)s(ulibus)*. [2] *de Cea(ngis)*.

5. IMP · CAES · HADRIANI · AVG · MET · LVT[1]

C. I. L. VII. 1208. Found near Matlock, Derbyshire, England, now in British Museum. Date 117–138. [1] *met(allorum) Lut(udensium ?)*.

Pigs of Silver

1. EX OF FL
HONORINI

C. I. L. VII. 1196. Found in Tower of London together with coins of Arcadius and Honorius, now in British Museum. *ex of(ficina) Fl(auii ?)*.

2. EX OF PA
TRICI

C. I. L. VII. 1198. Found near Colerane, Ireland, now in British Museum.

Inscriptions on Tiles and Bricks

1. *a*) COS | CN · OC · C · SC[1] | C · *M*[2]
   b) L · NAEV[3] · | COS · L COTT | L · MAN
   c) M · COCCIO | L · GELLIO | COS[4] | L MAEVI · L · F
   d) M · CRASSO | CN · LNV · COS[5] · | L · NÆVI · FELIC

C. I. L. I. *a*) 777, *b*) 784, *c*) 795, *d*) 797. Stamped inscriptions on bricks found at Veleia, Italy, now in the museum at Parma. [1] *co(n)s(ulibus) Cn. Oc(tavio) C. Sc(ribonio)*, 678/76. [2] *C. Mu* . . . ., the name of the *figulus* who alone made stamps with letters sunk beneath the surface while the others made inscriptions in relief. [3] L. Naevius *figulus* of 686/68–710/44. [4] 718/36. [5] 740/14.

Bricks Found in Rome

1. ◡ OP DOL EX PR AIACIA ARVL EPAGATH[1]
   MAXIM ET AVIT COS[2]

C. I. L. XV. 9. Impressed on bricks found on the Esquiline, Via Latina, and elsewhere in and about Rome. [1] *ex pr(aedis) Aiacia(nis) Arul(eni) Epagath(i)*. [2] 144.

2. ◡ M R L[1] Q AQVILIO NIGRO M REBVLO
   APRONIANO COS[2]
   BRV[3]

C. I. L. XV. 25. Impressed on bricks found in walls between the Pantheon and Baths of Agrippa. [1] *M. R(utili) L(upi)*. [2] 117. [3] *Bru(tiana)*.

3. ○ *a*) OP DOL EX PR C FVL PLAVT PR PR
   C V[1] COS II FIG BVCCONIA
   ▭ *b*) L · N V M E R
   IVSTVS · FEC

C. I. L. XV. 47. Impressed on bricks found in tearing down the church of S. Peter and Marcellinus, near the Lateran. [1] *ex pr(aedis) C. Ful(vi) Plaut(iani) pr(aefecti)* [illegible] *v(iri)*. The date is between 203 and 205. [illegible], but in a differently shaped stamp.

4. ▭ EX PRAEDI ANNI LIBO · OPV
SALA[1] EX OF ANNI DECEMB[2]
SERVIANO III ET VARO

C. I. L. XV. 512. Impressed on bricks found in the Gardens of Sallust and elsewhere in Rome, also at Ostia. [1] *opu(s) Sala(rese).* [2] *ex of(ficina) Anni Decemb(ris).* The date is 134.

5. ◡ EX · OFIC · OP · DOL · EX · PR · CAES · N̄
Q · OPPI · PROCVLI[1]

C. I. L. XV. 364. Impressed on bricks found in many places in and about Rome, *e.g.* on the Esquiline, Via Appia. [1] *op(us) dol(iare) ex pr(aedis) Caes(aris) n(ostri), (ex officina) Q Oppi Proculi.*

6. ◡ OP · DOL · EX · PRAED AVG N FIG
OCEANAS MAIORES

C. I. L. XV. 371. Impressed on bricks found on the Esquiline, on the Via Ardeatina, Via Appia, etc. This dates in the time of Severus.

7. O EX · PRAEDIS HEREDVM · CC VV PASSENI
AE PETRONIAE · NEG · VAL · CATVLLO
C F

C. I. L. XV. 419. Impressed on bricks found, among other places in Rome on the banks and in the bed of the Tiber, in the cemetery of S. Peter and Marcellinus, also in the Stadium of Domitian, near the temple of Juppiter Stator. *ex praedis heredum (duorum) c(larissimorum) v(irorum) Passeniae Petroniae c(larissimae) f(eminae), neg(otiatore) Val(erio) Catullo.* This dates in the time of Commodus.

8. EX FIG DOMITIAE
DOMITIANI SVLPICIANV[1]

C. I. L. XV. 550. Impressed in *litterae cavae* on bricks found in the Forum Romanum near Basilica Iulia, near the Baths of Diocletian, and elsewhere in and about Rome. [1] *Sulpicianu(m) (opus).* The date is about 123 A.D.

9. ◡ DE FIG PEDANIES QVINTILLÆ CONDV[1]
C LABERIVS ZOSIMV

C. I. L. XV. 643. Impressed on bricks found on the Palatine, and on the banks and in the bed of the Tiber. This dates in the early part of the reign of Hadrian. [1] *conductor* or (*quas*) *condu*(*xit*).

10. ◡ TEG · TVN · DOL[1] · EVTVCHVS · SE ·
IVLIAE PROCVLÆ[2]

C. I. L. XV. 647. Impressed on bricks found on the Palatine and Esquiline, also in and about the Tiber. [1] *teg*(*ula*) *Tun*(*neiana*) *dol*(*iaris*). [2] *se*(*rvus*) *Iuliae Proculae* (*fecit*).

11. ◡ VALER NICE[1] EX PR PL · AVG[2] OP · D
PÆTIN ET APRON
SOC

C. I. L. XV. 692. Impressed on bricks found in extensive ruins perhaps of the baths of Agrippa or of the temple of Minerva, in the Gardens of Sallust, and elsewhere in Rome. The date is 123. [1] *Valer*(*iae*) *Nice*(*nis*). [2] *Pl*(*otinae*) *Aug*(*ustae*) or *Aug*(*usti*).

12. ◡ OPVS DOL EX · PR AVRELI CAES Ꞇ FAVS
TINAE AVG · VLPI · ANE
CETIANI

C. I. L. XV. 719. Impressed on a brick now in museum at Paris. The date is about 160.

13. ◡ DOL · ANTEROTIS SEVERI[1]
CAESARIS N̄

C. I. L. XV. 811. Impressed on bricks from the Pantheon. [1] *Severi*(*ani*).

14. ◡ EX · FIG · Q · ASINI · MARCELLI
D · OP · F · C · NVNFORTVNA.[1]
Q · ART PÆ ET APRONA
COS

C. I. L. XV. 847. Impressed on bricks found on the Palatine, in the Gardens of Sallust, on the Esquiline and elsewhere in Rome. [1] *C. Nun(nidius) Fortuna(tus).* The date is 123.

15. OP · DOL · EX · P · DOM · LVC · EX
FIG · QVARTIONIS

C. I. L. XV. 1063. Impressed on a brick found on the Via Tiburtina. The date is about 140.

16. VAL QVI · FEC[1]
CN DOM · AAANDI

C. I. L. XV. 1097. Impressed on bricks found on the Palatine. The date is about 75–108. [1] *val(eat) qui fec(it).*

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17. *a*) LEG II ADI P F
b) LEG II ADI P F ANT[1]

C. I. L. III. 3760. Impressed on bricks found in many places in Pannonia Inferior, principally at Buda and Sétény. [1] *Ant(oniniana).*

18. *a*) LEG X̄ · G · P · F
b) LEG XIII GIIM IV
c) LEG · XIII · GE · R/FI[1]

C. I. L. III. *a*) 4659, *b*) and *c*) 4660. Impressed on bricks found in Pannonia Superior. [1] The officer in charge of the manufacture of bricks.

19. *a*) LEG XXII P · P · F[1]
IVL · PRIMVS · F[2]

Brambach, *Inscr. Rhen.* 1491. Impressed on bricks found in the neighborhood of Mainz. [1] *p(rimigenius) p(ia) f(idelis).* [2] *f(ecit).* That Julius Primus was *figulus* for this legion is shown by the frequent occurrence of his name on the bricks stamped XXII

20. VEXII [1] · LEGIONVM
I · VIII · XI · XIIII · XX̄I

Bull. Épigraph., Vol. IV. 1884, p. 66. Impressed on bricks found at Mirebeau. [1] *vexillationes.*

21. *a*) COH · I · VLP · P[1]
b) COH · VII BR AN[2]

C. I. L. III. 3756, 3757. Impressed on bricks found at Buda in Pannonia Inferior. [1] *P(annoniorum?)*. [2] *Br(eucorum) An(toniniana)*.

Vessels of Clay

Dolia.

1. (*Caduceus*) D · F[1] · C · CLVENTI *
AMPLIATI ⟶ (*Caduceus*)

(*Crescent, palm branch, wreath*) CORINTHVS · S · F[2] (*Crescent, palm branch, wreath*)

C. I. L. X. 8047, 7. Impressed on *dolia* found at Pompeii. [1] *de f(iglinis)?* [2] *s(ervus) f(ecit)*.

2. PHILEROS
M · FVLVI · SER

C. I. L. X. 8047, 15. Impressed on a *dolium* found at Pompeii.

3. SER · ALL[1]
*f*ECIT

C. I. L. XII. 5684, 1. Impressed on a *dolium* found at Nismes. [1] Unknown *nomen*.

Amphorae.

4. M · SÆNAN SA[1]

C. I. L. XII. 5683, 267. Stamped on an *amphora* found at Ste-Colombe, now at Lyons. [1] *Sat(urnini)*.

5. SAXO FERREO

C. I. L. XII. , 272. Stamped on an *amphora* in the museum at Arles.

6. M · VCCI · L · F · RO[1]
GALEONVS[2]

C. I. L. XII. 5683, 296. Stamped on an *amphora* found at Uzès (Ucetia), France, perhaps brought from Italy. [1] *Tro(mentina).* [2] *Galeon[i]s.*

7. C · POMPONIO · C · ANICIO COS
EX · FVNDO BADIANO
BISF · ID · AVG · BIMVM

C. I. L. IV. 2551. Painted in white coloring on the fragment of an *amphora* found at Pompeii, where it is still preserved. It is unknown to what year the consuls should be assigned. An Anicius Cerialis was consul in 65 A.D., and his colleague is not known, hence some assign the *amphora* to this date. The third line seems to indicate that the wine, already two years old, was placed in the *amphora* on the Ides of August. Cf. Hor. *Car.* III. 8, 9. BISF is inexplicable. Schoene suggests DIFF (*usum*).

8. FAVS
TI · CLAVDIO IIII
COS
L · VITELLIO III

C. I. L. IV. 2553. Painted in red on an *amphora* found in Pompeii, where it still remains. We know from Pliny, *N. H.* XIV. 62, that the *Faus(tianum) vinum* was the best kind of Falernian wine. The date is 47 A.D.

9. SVR
XXI
VESPASIANO III
ET · FILIO · CVS

C. I. L. IV. 2555. Painted on the neck of an *amphora* found at Pompeii, existing in copy. Since Vespasian was consul III in 71, with Cocceius Nerva as colleague, and Domitianus and Pedius Cascus were the *suffecti* of the same year, Mommsen suggests that II should stand in place of III. But in Pliny, *N. H.* II. 57, we find *imperatoribus Vespasianis patre tertium filio* II or *iterum* (Paris Ms. *eius*) *consulibus.* Hensen has

suggested that Pliny and the writer of the inscription carelessly named as colleagues those who, though consuls of the same year, did not hold office at the same time. In the quotation from Pliny, *II* or *iterum* must be rejected.

10. LIQVAMEN
OPTIMVM

C. I. L. IV. 2592. Painted in black coloring on a small pitcher found at Pompeii, now in museum at Naples.

11. PRESTA · MI · SINCERV̄ · SIC · TEAMET · QVECVSTODIT · ORTVVENVS

C. I. L. IV. 2776. Inscribed with a *graphium* in the clay before baking on the bowl of a vase found at Pompeii, now at Naples. *Presta mi sinceru(m); sic te amet qu(a)e custodit (h)ortu(m) Venus.* Cf. Varro, *De R. R.* I. 1, 6. *Item adveneror Minervam et Venerem quarum unius procuratio oliveti alterius hortorum.*

12. GENIO P
OPVLIFE
LICITER

C. I. L. XII. 5687, 44. Stamped on the flange of a red earthen vase found at Vienne, France. Similar expressions are found on other vases, *e.g. mihi et meis feliciter* (46), *Sequanis feliciter* (50).

On one side. (Marsyas stands playing on a double flute. Apollo, sitting, holds the lyre and plectrum. Gods and goddesses are gathered about.)

13. PALLADOS EN STVDIO DIDI
CISTI MARSYAS CANV[1] DV
MQVE TIBI TITVLVM QVAE
RIS MALA POENA REMAS[2]

On the other side. (Hercules; Bacchus and Ariadne sitting on a couch; two satyrs, Silenus, a Bacchanet; on the right leg of Hercules is inscribed the following:)

APOLLINAR[3]
CERA

C. I. L. XII. 5687, 9. Stamped on a large flask which was probably found in the south of Gaul, now in the museum of S. Germain. [1] *Cantu(m).* [2] *rema(n)s(it).* [3] *Apollinar(is)*, the name of the artist.

14. (*On one side*) OSPITA REPLE LAGONA CERVESA
(*On the other side*) COPO CNODITV ABES EST REPLE DA

Mowat, *Inscriptions de Paris*, p. 69. Painted on a vase found at Paris. *(H)ospita, reple lagona(m) cerves(i)a! Copo, conditu(m) (h)abes, est replenda.*

Paterae.

15. *a*) SEX · | ANNI, SEX · ANN, ANNVS *etc.*
b) CN · ATEI, CNĀEI, GN · Æ, ATEI, ATE *etc.*
c) ATTICVS | L ANNI, OF ĀTICI, ĀTI *etc.*
d) FELIX · F, FELICIS MAN, FELICIS M, FELIX FEC *etc.*

Wilmanns, 2833. Stamped inscriptions found on *paterae* and other clay vessels, particularly throughout Spain and Italy.

16. *a*) ALBINVS, ALBINI, ALBINI MA, ALBINVS FE *etc.*
b) OF · CALVI
c) GERMANVS, GERMAN · F
d) IVCVNDVS, OF IVCVND
e) PRISCVS, PRISCI MAN

Wilmanns, 2833. Stamped inscriptions found in general in Britain, Gaul, Germany, and Illyria.

Pelves.

17. APOLLONI · ET
(*Palm branch*) ISMARI · CN CN (*Palm branch*)
DOMITIORVM

C. I. L. X. 8048, 7. Stamped on a shallow bowl found at Pompeii.

18. CN · DOMITIVS
*s*ECVNDVS · FEC

C. I. L. X. 8048, 18. Stamped on the flange of a bowl found at Pompeii.

Lamps.

19. *a*) C · OPPI · RES *b*) C COR VRS *c*) L CAE SAE *d*) FORTIS

C. I. L. *a*) II. 4969, 41; *b*) IX. 6081, 22; *c*) 6081, 13; *d*) 6081, 33. Stamped inscriptions on lamps found generally in Italy and Spain. They frequently exhibit the *tria nomina*.

20. *a*) FORTIS *b*) STROBILI *c*) ATIMETI *d*) COMVNIS *e*) CRESCE

C. I. L. XII. 5682. *a*) 50; *b*) 110; *c*) 9; *d*) VII. 1330, 10; *e*) III. 12012, 6. Stamped inscriptions on lamps found generally in Britain, Gaul, and Illyricum.

21. OB
CIVIS
SER[1]

C. I. L. II. 4969, 2. Stamped inscription on a lamp found in Sevilla (Hispalis), Spain; also found in Italy. [1] *ser(vatos)*.

22. ANNVM
NOVM · FAV
STVM · FEL
ICEM · MIH
HVC[1]

C. I. L. II. 4969, 3. Stamped on lamps found frequently in Italy and Spain. [1] *mih(i) hu(n)c*.

23. EX O
FI[1] VIC
TORIS

C. I. L. II. 4969, 54. Stamped in a circle on a lamp found at Tarragona (Tarraco), in Spain. [1] *ofi(cina)*.

Vascula Calena.

24. *a)* V · CANoVEIoS · V · F · FECIT · CAVENoS
b) C · GABINIO/ *f* · T · N · CALIINO
c) RIITVS · GABINIO · C · S · CAVIIBVS · IIIIC · TII[1]
d) RIITVS · GABINIO · C · *s* · CAVEBVS · FECIT · E
e) L · GABINIVS · L · F · FIICIT
f) SIIRVIO GABINIO · T · S · IIIICIT

C. I. L. X. 8054. These inscriptions are stamped with bas reliefs on the inside of the bowls or *paterae* found at Calvi (Cales in Campania), now in various museums at Rome, Paris, and St. Petersburg. The form of the letters points to a period prior to the second Punic war. [1] Perhaps *fec(it) te(stam)*.

THE DUENOS INSCRIPTION

Iove Sat. deivos qoi med mitat, nei ted endo cosmis virco sied, asted, noisi Ope Toitesiai pakari vois. Duenos med feced en manom, einom dze noine med mano statod.

An earthen vase found in 1880 at Rome on the Quirinal, now at Rome in the possession of H. Dressel. The purpose of the bowl and its inscription has been variously explained by scholars, but without satisfactory and conclusive results. See page 16.

H. Dressel in *Ann. dell' Ist.* 1880, p. 158. H. Jordan, *Bull. dell' Ist.* 1881, p. 84; *Hermes*, XVI. 1881, p. 225; *Vindiciae Sermonis Latini Antiquissimi*, Königsberg, 1882. Fr. Buecheler, *Rhein. Mus.* XXXVI. 1881, p. 235. H. Osthoff, *Rhein. Mus.* XXXVI. 1881, p. 481. M. Bréal, *Comptes-rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, Paris, 1882, IV series, vol. X. p. 23; *Revue Archéol.* VII. 1882, p. 82. C. Pauli, *Altitalische Studien*, I. Hannover, 1883. E. Baehrens, *Neue Jahrb.* 129, 1885, p. 833.

Comparetti, *L' Iscrizione de Vaso Dressel*, Museo Italiano I. Firenze, 1885.

The various interpretations are as follows:

qoi med mitat = *qui me mittat* Dressel, Buecheler, Osthoff, Jordan. *mittat* = optative, Dressel; future, Buecheler; potential = *quisquis mittat*, Jordan.

Iove Sat. deivos = *Iovi Sat(urno) deis*, Dressel, Buecheler; = *Iovei*, Jordan; = *Iove(m) Sat(urnom) deos*, Osthoff; *Ioveis at deivos* = *Iuppiter aut deus!* Bréal.

nei ted endo cosmis virco sied = *ne te intus comes virgo sit*, Dressel, Buecheler; *ne in te comis virgo sit*, Jordan; *neited endo cosmis vir cosied* = *nitat*, i.e. *nitatur (curet) intus comis vir consit*, Osthoff; *nei ted endo cosmisu irco, sied*, i.e. *ne te endo, commissi ergo, sit*, Bréal.

asted noisi ope toitesiai pakari vois, i.e. *adstet, nisi Opi Tutesiae pacari vis*, Dressel, Buecheler, Osthoff; *ast nisi*, etc. = Jordan; *ast ted nois, io peto, ites iai pakari vois* = *ast te nobis, eo penso, λιταῖς iis, pacari velis*, Bréal.

Duenos med feced = *Duenus me fecit*, Dressel, Buecheler, Jordan, Bréal; *en manom*, i.e. *propter mortuum*, Dressel, Buecheler; *ad manium sacrum*, Jordan; *in bonum*, Bréal.

einom dze noine med mano statod = *et die nono me mortuo sistito*, Dressel, Buecheler; *igitur die noni me mano sistito*, Jordan; *einom duenoi ne med malo statod* = *nunc Dueno ne me malo sistito*, Bréal.

Conway, in the *American Journal of Philology*, X. 1889, p. 445, regards the inscription as an *exsecratio*, and interprets thus:

Io. Vei. Sat. deivos qoi med mitat nei ted endo cosmis virco sied. Asted noisi Ope Toitesiai pacari vois. Duenos med feced en Manom, einom Duenoi ne med malo statod.

May the gods Jove, Vejove, Saturn (grant) that Proserpine, to whom they suffer this vase to be dispatched, show thee no favour. Unless thou, indeed, art willing to make thy peace with Ops Toitesia. Duenos made me (as a curse) against Manus, and let not evil fall to Duenos from me.

CHAPTER VIII

DOCUMENTS

INSTRUMENTA

EPIGRAPHIC material may be divided, as has been shown above, into two great classes. The first class, *tituli*, has been treated in what has just preceded. It now remains to consider the second class, *instrumenta*.

These are documents which have been placed for publication and preservation on stone and metal, and which have an importance in themselves and in the information which they convey, apart from the objects upon which they appear. They are, however, of such a character, as to place them in the field of Roman literature and law, rather than in the domain of epigraphy.

Since, however, such documents have been preserved for us in inscriptions, as well as in the works of ancient writers, it belongs to the student of epigraphy to consider what documents have thus come down to us, their formal presentation as well as the principles which appear to have controlled their individual form and arrangement.

LAWS AND PLEBISCITES

(*Leges et Plebi Scita*)

The word *lex*, originally a special term denoting the enactments of the *comitia centuriata*, after the equalization of the legislative authority of the *comitia tributa* with that of the patrician *comitia*, and the recognition of *plebi scita* as *leges* through the passage of the *Lex Hortensia*, 467/287, became a generic term applicable alike to the enactments of both bodies. Hence we find in the *Lex Latina Tabulae Bantinae*, 7 (dating between 621/133–636/118), and the *Lex Agraria*, 2 (643/111), the phrase *ex hace lege plebeive scito*.

Leges and *plebi scita* are arranged in three divisions. I. *Index* or *Praescriptio;* II. *Rogatio,* the body of the law; III. *Sanctio,* the conclusion.

I. The *index* or *praescriptio* sets forth in stereotyped form the name of the proposer (*rogator*) of the law, the office of the same, the place, the day of the month, and, finally, the name of the body (*centuria, tribus*) entitled to vote first, and the name of the man casting the first vote.

As no complete *praescriptio* has been preserved for us in the inscriptions, we obtain our knowledge of its form from that of the *Lex Quinctia de Aquaeductibus*[1] given by Iulius Frontinus in c. 129.

T. Quinctius Crispinus consul [*d*(*e*) *s*(*enatus*) *s*(*ententia*)] *populum iure rogavit populusque iure scivit in foro pro rostris aedis divi Iulii pr*(*idie*) [*k.*] *Iulias. Tribus Sergia principium fuit, pro tribu Sex.* . . . . . *L. f. Virro* [*primus scivit*].

When the law, a *plebi scitum,* was proposed by a plebeian magistrate, *i.e. tribunus plebis,* the expression in the *praescriptio* was *plebem rogare.*

The first line of the *praescriptio* was written in larger letters than the body of the law.[2]

II. *Rogatio.* The text of the law was divided into sections or chapters which were indicated either by spaces, after which, in some cases, the first word or a part of the first word of the paragraph extended into the margin (*Lex Cornelia de XX Quaestoribus*[3]) or by numbers adjoining the spaces as in *Lex Rubria.*[4] The titles of the sections were in some instances introduced by the letter R = *rubrica,* as in the municipal law known as *Lex Malacitana* (see p. 351).

III. *Sanctio.* This is in reality the conclusion of the law, and contains provisions against its infraction, and states the penalties for those who transgress. The *sanctio* might also contain a declara-

[1] Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani Antiqui,*[6] 1893, p. 115.
[2] See Ritschl, *P. L. M. E.,* for representations of bronze law plates.
[3] *C. I. L.* I. 202. Ritschl, *P. L. M. E.* tab. 29.
[4] *C. I. L.* I. 205; XI. 1146; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 22.

tion making void any future enactment contravening the present statute.[1] The *lex* was then termed *perfecta*, but if such a declaration were lacking it was termed *imperfecta*. Non-interference with previous enactments was denoted by the formula EX · H · L · N · R = *ex h(ac) l(ege) n(ihilum) r(ogatur)*. See Lex Rubria,[2] XXI. 24.

The principal laws and plebiscites which have come down to us in inscriptional form are:

Lex Acilia Repetundarum, 631/123 or 632/122. This was engraved on a bronze plate and provided for the institution of a court where charges of extortion brought by the *socii* against Roman magistrates might be considered. *C. I. L.* I. 198; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 23–25.

Lex Agraria, 643/111. This is engraved on the reverse of the bronze tablet on which the Lex Acilia is preserved. It is the last of the three laws passed after the death of C. Gracchus annulling his agrarian laws. *C. I. L.* I. 200; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 26–28.

Lex Cornelia de XX Quaestoribus, 673/81. This law, engraved on a bronze tablet, was the eighth of the laws of Sulla and referred to the introduction of additional quaestors. *C. I. L.* I. 202; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 29.

Lex Antonia de Termessibus, 683/71. A *plebi scitum* on a bronze tablet by which the autonomy of Termessus was confirmed. *C. I. L.* I. 204; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 31.

Lex Rubria de Civitate Galliae Cisalpinae, 705/49. A bronze tablet found among the ruins of Veleia, near Piacenza. By means of this law, jurisdiction of municipal magistrates in Gallia Cisalpina was established. *C. I. L.* I. 205 = XI. 1146; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 32.

Lex Iulia Municipalis, 709/45. This law, commonly termed *Tabula Heracleensis* from the place of its discovery, Heraclea, is engraved upon a bronze tablet, on the opposite side of which is a Greek *psephisma*. It treats of the distribution of corn, duties of aediles in Rome, and rules of municipal government. *C. I. L.* I. 206; *P. L. M. E.* tab. 33 and 34.

In the imperial period legislation was in the hands of the senate and emperor, so that the *leges* assumed the form of *senatus consulta* and *constitutiones* of the emperors.

[1] Dig. XLVIII. 19, 41 *Sanctio legum quae novissime poenam irrogat iis qui praeceptis legis non obtemperaverint.* Cicero, *Ad Att.* III. 23.

[2] Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani*, p. 101.

The *Lex de Imperio Vespasiani* (69 A.D.), a specimen of the *leges de imperio* which conferred the various powers of the principate upon the emperor on his accession to the throne, sets forth the decree of the senate as a *senatus consultum* and yet assumes in some respects the character of a *lex*.[1]

The term *lex* was also applied to the constitutions given by those in authority to *civitates*, based upon traditional principles once applied to the government of *coloniae* and *municipia*. They are similar to the *leges* which were given to the people of Campania when they became Roman citizens, by L. Furius, *praetor* 436/318 (Livy, IX. 20, 5).

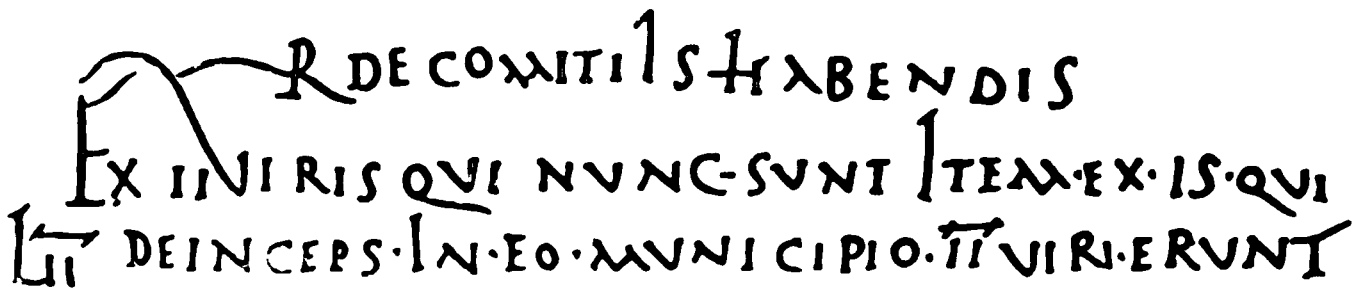
The following are of this character:

Lex Coloniae Genetivae Iuliae sive Ursonensis, 710/44. A colony of Roman citizens, known as *Colonia Genetiva Iulia*, was established by M. Antonius, under the direction of Julius Caesar, at Urso (now Osuna) in Spain. The *lex* given by Antonius to this colony originally consisted of no less than eight *tabulae*, of which only four remain, and those in a fragmentary state. *C. I. L.* II. 5439; *Ephem. Ep.* II. 105, 221.

Lex Municipalis Salpensana, 81–84 A.D. A portion of a *lex municipalis* given by the emperor Domitian to the *municipium* Salpensa, inscribed on a bronze tablet found near Malaga, Spain. *C. I. L.* II. 1963.

Lex Municipalis Malacitana, 81–84 A.D. A similar law given by Domitian to the *municipium* Malaca, inscribed also on bronze and found in the same place. *C. I. L.* II. 1964.

Lex Metalli Vipascensis. Given by one of the Flavian emperors as a constitution for a mining settlement in Portugal. *Ephem. Ep.* III. 165.



A portion of the *Lex Malacitana*.

R(ubrica) LII. De comitiis habendis. | Ex II viris qui nunc sunt, item ex is, qui | deinceps in eo municipio II viri erunt, | uter maior natu erit . . . . . comitia II vir(is), item aedilibus, item quaestoribus rogandis subrogandis h(ac) l(ege) habeto.

[1] This is termed *Senatus Consultum de Imperio Vespasiani* in Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani*. See Momm. *Staatsr.* 2[3], 876–9, as to whether it is a *lex* or *senatus consultum*. *C. I. L.* VI.

Decrees of the Senate

(*Senatus Consulta*)

These decrees of the senate of the Roman people, written down under the direction of the presiding officer in presence of witnesses, have been preserved for us in literature and in small numbers in a monumental form. They are arranged as follows:

I. Introductory portion, consisting of the name of the *relator* with the phrase *senatum consuluit*, the date, *i.e.* day and month (not later, however, than 707/47), and place of assembly, names of witnesses with phrase *scribundo adfuerunt.*

[*Q*]. *Marcius L. f., S(p.) Postumius L. f. cos. senatum consoluerunt n(onis) Octob. apud aedem Duelonai.* — *Sc(ribundo) arf(uerunt) M. Claudi(s) M. f., L. Valeri(s) P. f., Q. Minuci(s), C. f.* (*Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus*, 568/186; *C. I. L.* I. 196).

II. The statement of the *relatio*, *i.e.* the question proposed, introduced by the formula *quod* (ille) *consul verba fecit* or *quod verba facta sunt de illa re.* This formula *verba fecit* may be followed by an infinitive clause expressing the purpose of the *relatio.* The formulaic ending of this statement, *quid de ea re fieri placeret*, Q·D·E·R·F·P, occurs first in decrees of the Augustan period.

III. The *sententia* of the senate, introduced by the formula *de ea re ita censuerunt*, D·E·R·I·C. At the close of the *consultum* the word *censuerunt* (*censuere*) is repeated either in full or represented by the letter C. The same word occurs after each section when the vote was taken upon each article.

The *senatus consulta* which had reference to Greek people were translated into that language,[1] and these are the oldest documents of this kind which have been preserved to our time.

The earliest *senatus consultum* written in Latin which has been preserved is a fragment of the Latin version of the *S. C. de Asclepiade Clazomenio Socitisque*, 676/78, of which the Greek translation has also been preserved. It refers to

[1] For list of these documents see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1887, p. 225; and for the *formulae*, the vol. of 1885, p. 455. Paul Viereck, *Sermo Graecus quo S. P. Q. R. usque ad Tiberii Caesaris aetatem in scriptis publicis usi sunt examinatur.* Göttingen, 1888.

three Greek captains who, on account of their services to the state, are declared *amici populi Romani*. *C. I. L.* I. 203.

Other *senatus consulta* date from the latter part of the first century B.C.

Two fragments of these documents, referring to the *ludi saeculares*, are preserved on marble tablets. They date May 23, 737/17. *S.C.C. de Ludis Saecularibus*. *Ephem. Ep.* VIII. 225. See also *C. I. L.* VI. 877.

S.C.C. de Aedificiis non Diruendis. Two decrees inscribed on the same tablet which refer to the destruction and rebuilding of houses in Rome, the first dating between 44–46 A.D., the second in the year 56. *C. I. L.* X. 1401.

S.C. de Nundinis Saltus Beguensis, 138 A.D. Inscribed on two stones found at Henschir Begar, Africa, containing a permit for a market in the district *Saltus Beguensis*. *C. I. L.* VIII. 270, and *Sup.* 11451.

S.C. de Cyzicenis, 138–160 A.D. Inscribed on a stone tablet found in the ruins of Cyzicus, now in the British Museum. *C. I. L.* III., *Sup.* 7060.

S.C. de Sumptibus Ludorum Gladiatorum Minuendis, 176–7 A.D. Inscribed on a bronze tablet found in 1888 near Italica, a city of Hispania Baetica. *C. I. L.* II., *Sup.* 6278; Momm. *Ephem. Ep.* VII. 388.

The two documents familiarly known as *S.C. de Bacchanalibus* and *S.C. de Tiburtibus* are letters of magistrates written in the form of *senatus consulta*. See page 359.

Imperial Documents

(*Instrumenta Imperatorum*)

Many state documents of imperial authorship, embodying the enactments of the Roman emperors when acting with legislative authority, form most valuable and interesting epigraphic remains.

These documents assume several forms:

Orationes. These were addresses before the senate made in person or by messenger, which formed the means whereby the emperor presented a bill or proposition to the senate as the legislative body, so that in the form of a *senatus consultum* it might become a law. Subsequently the *oratio* itself was recognized as a law when the empty formality of reference to the senate was appreciated. A certain form of *oratio* is seen in the speech of the Emperor Claudius in the senate, bearing upon the admission of Gallic citizens to the *honores*. This was engraved upon a bronze tablet,[1] a portion of

[1] Boisseau, *Inscriptions de Lyon*, p. 136; *Bulletin Épigraphique*, vol. 2, 1882; Dessau, p. 52.

which was discovered at Lyons, where it is still preserved. An abstract is given by Tacitus in *Annales*, XI. 23–25.

A small portion of an *oratio* of Vespasian appears in the sepulchral inscription of Ti. Plautius, upon whom the emperor proposes to confer triumphal honors. *C. I. L.* XIV. 3608.

Constitutiones.

1. *Edicta.* These were general directions of legislative force made on the analogy of the republican magisterial edicts. They were introduced by names and titles of the emperors, followed by *dixit.*

Edictum Augusti de Aquaeductu Venafrano, giving water privileges to the *colonia* established by Augustus at Venafrum. This is inscribed on a marble tablet found at Venafrum, where it is still preserved. *C. I. L.* X. 4842.

Edictum Claudii de Civitate Anaunorum, 46 A.D. Inscribed on a bronze tablet found near Tridentum. *C. I. L.* V. 5050.

Edictum Diocletiani et Collegarum de Pretiis Rerum Venalium (301 A.D.) is written in Latin and Greek, and gives the prices of all kinds of merchandise throughout the Roman Empire. *C. I. L.* III., p. 801; *Ephem. Ep.* V., p. 87 ff; *Hermes* XXV. 1890, p. 17.

2. *Decreta.* Decisions of the emperor in his judicial capacity.

Decretum of Commodus relating to the colonists of the *Saltus Burunitanus* in Africa. *C. I. L.* VIII. 10570, *Sup.* 14464; *Ephem. Ep.* V. 470.

Decretum M. Aurelii et Commodi (176–180) *propter controversias quae inter mercatores ortae erant.* Copies of this decree were probably placed at each one of the gates of Rome. The one found before the *Porta Salaria* has come down to us entire. *C. I. L.* VI. 1016; *Ephem. Ep.* IV. 787.

3. *Rescripta.* Provisional decisions on consultation with magistrates or private persons. These take the form of *epistulae*, introduced by (ille) *salutem dicit*, and closing with *valete.*

Epistula Vespasiani ad Vanacinos (72 A.D.). Inscribed on a bronze plate found in Corsica. It refers to a boundary dispute. *C. I. L.* X. 8038.

Epistula Vespasiani ad Saborenses (78 A.D.). Inscribed on a bronze plate found in the town Cañete, between Malaga and Sevilla, Spain. *C. I. L.* II. 1423.

Epistula Domitiani ad Falerienses (82 A.D). Addressed to the inhabitants of Falerii and referring to their difficulties with the Firmani. *C. I. L.* IX. 5420.

Epistula Severi et Caracallae ad Tyranos (201 A.D.). A marble tablet found on the bank of the river Dniester, in Bessarabia, containing directions to the officials Heraclitus and Tertullus, and relating to the confirmation of privileges granted to the Tyrani, a people of Illyria. *C. I. L.* III. 781, and p. 1009.

4. Instruments Conferring Rights of Citizenship and Marriage upon Veteran Soldiers (*Privilegia Militum Veteranorum de Civitate et Conubio*).

Among the *constitutiones* of the emperor should also be classed the documents familiarly known as *diplomata militaria*. These were formal documents issued upon completion of the term of service, conferring upon foreign soldiers the privileges of citizenship, and upon Roman citizens legal marriage even with foreign women. These *constitutiones* were engraved upon bronze tablets and set up at first on the Capitol, but after the time of Domitian on the Palatine. The names of the soldiers to whom the *constitutio* applied were written underneath. These bronze tablets[1] have perished, but special certified copies of many of them which were made for the individual soldiers have been preserved; they differed from the original in that they contained only the name of the soldier for whom the copy had been made.

These copies were engraved on two tablets of bronze of oblong shape, about 4¾ inches by 6 inches, bound together into diptychs by bronze rings passing through two holes set in the edge.[2] Two other

[1] Some fragments remain, because those who made the copies of *constitutiones* of the years 243 and 248 used the original tablets of earlier *constitutiones* which, though cut in pieces, still show traces of the earlier writing.

Those diptychs which are extant are given in *C. I. L.* III. p. 844 seq.; *Ephem. Ep.* II. p. 452–466; IV. p. 181–187, 495–515; V. p. 92–100, 610–617, 652, and *C. I. L.* III. *Sup.* See also Arneth, *Zwölf Römische Militärdiplome*, Vienna, 1843, and Leo Renier, *Recueil de Diplomes Militaires*, Paris, 1876.

The fac-simile on p. 358 is from Cagnat's *Cours d'Épigraphie*, p. 269, originally from Renier's work just mentioned.

[2] Paulus, *Sent.* V. 25, 6. *Amplissimus ordo decrevit, eas tabulas, quae publici vel privati contractus scripturam continent, adhibitis testibus ita signari, ut in summa marginis ad mediam partem perforatae triplici lino constringantur, atque impositae supra linum cerae signa imprimantur, ut exteriori scripturae fidem interior servet; aliter tabulae prolatae nihil momenti habent.*

holes were used for fastening and sealing the diptych. Through these holes bronze threads of triple thickness were drawn, and fastened on the outside by the seals of seven Roman citizens whose names were engraved alongside of the seals. While the seals themselves have perished, parts of the thread are still seen in the holes of some diptychs. This was the legal method of fastening these documents.

The text of the *constitutio* was written both on the inside and outside of the diptych. On the outside of the second tablet the lines run in the direction of the shorter side, on the inside of both tablets, in the direction of the longer side. The outside of the first tablet held the names of the witnesses, the groove for the threads and seals dividing each name into two parts. Probably in the earliest diptychs only one copy of the *constitutio* was given, and that on the inside. One of these diptychs (Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae*, 1994) is still in existence. The object of the repetition of the *constitutio* outside was the avoidance of the opening of the diptych. This custom seems to have resulted in the gradual neglect of the inner copy which in reality was the important part of the document, for some diptychs are found in which the inside inscription is scarcely legible. The largest number of these documents which remain to us are assigned to veterans from the *alae* and the auxiliary cohorts, a much smaller number belong to the *classiarii*, and still fewer relate to Roman citizens discharged from the praetorian and urban cohorts. No *diplomata* of this kind seem to have been given to the legionary soldiers if we except those of the two legions, *Prima Adiutrix* and *Secunda Adiutrix*, who were enrolled from the *classici*.

The formal arrangement of the *constitutio* was as follows:

1. The name and titles of the emperor.
2. The class of soldiers and the special body to whom the *privilegium* was granted, also the department of service and the name of the commander-in-chief, *i.e.* the governor of the province.
3. The number of the years of service.

The phrase *item dimissis honesta missione emeritis stipendiis* occurs in certain *diplomata*, thus extending the *privilegium* so as to include those who have been previously discharged *honesta missione*. After Trajan *honesta missio* is always

Fac-simile of military diploma of the year 98. See p. 355.

given before the bestowal of these *privilegia*, and hence the form becomes — *militibus qui militaverunt quinis et vicenis pluribusve stipendiis emeritis dimissis honesta missione.*

4. The formula *quorum nomina subscripta sunt* followed by the formal extension of these privileges to their descendants, — *ipsis, liberis, posterisque eorum*, a formula appearing before 145 A.D., and then not until 178.[1]

When the *privilegia* were conferred upon soldiers of the praetorian or urban cohorts, the formula following the name of the emperor was *nomina militum qui in praetorio meo militaverunt . . . subieci.*

5. The privileges conferred — *civitas* and *conubium i.e.* a legal Roman marriage upon those already married, or upon those who may marry. *Civitatem dedit et conubium cum uxoribus quas tunc habuissent cum est civitas iis data aut, si qui caelibes essent, cum iis quas postea duxissent, dumtaxat singuli singulas.*

The formula reads somewhat differently in the *constitutiones* of soldiers of the praetorian or urban cohorts. *quibus, fortiter et pie militia functis, ius tribuo conubi dumtaxat cum singulis et primis uxoribus, ut etiam si peregrini iuris feminas matrimonio suo iunxerint proinde liberos tollant ac si ex duobus civibus Romanis natos.* The right of citizenship is not referred to, because the urban soldiers had already obtained *ius civitatis* before entering service. These cohorts were recruited mainly from the inhabitants of Italy.

6. The date — day, month, year.

7. The name, in the dative case, of the soldier, together with the designation of his country. This name may be preceded by that of his cohort and that of his commander, *cohort(is) Lusitanorum cui praeest C. Cisso C. f. Ste. Honoratus*; also by a phrase indicating the rank of the soldier, *ex pedite*, introduced thus by *ex* when the soldier has received *honesta missio.*

8. The formula, *descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea quae fixa est — Romae in muro post templum diui Augusti ad Minervam* or *in Capitolio post aedem Fidei populi Romani in muro.*

Decrees of Magistrates

Decreta Magistratuum

The *instrumenta* of magistrates, like the *constitutiones* of the emperors, assume the form of *edicta, decreta*, and *rescripta.*

Edicta were voluntary statements of the rules which the magistrate intended to follow in the interpretation of the law.

Rescripta were replies to special requests.

[1] *Ephem. Ep.* IV., p. 510 ff.

Decreta were the decisions of the magistrate in any particular case within his jurisdiction.

The oldest document of this kind known is the *decretum* of L. Aemilius Paulus, the victor at Pydna, as *proconsul* of Hispania Ulterior. It is cut in a bronze plate which was found in Spain, at Alcalá de los Gazules, near Cadiz, in ancient Baetica, and is now

Decretum of L. Aemilius Paulus, 565/189.

preserved in the Louvre, Paris. It belongs to the early life of Paulus, when he was *praetor* in Spain. The object of the decree is the setting free of the Lascutani of southern Spain from the control of their neighbors of Hasta.[1]

With these *instrumenta* should also be classed the following:

Epistula Consulum ad Teuranos de Bacchanalibus, familiarly known as *Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus*, dating 568/186. This letter, engraved on a bronze plate according to directions found on line 26, contains the substance of a *senatus consultum* directed against the *Bacchanales* in Italy. It was sent by the consuls to the Teurani, a people of the Bruttii. *C. I. L.* I. 196; X. 104.

The *epistula* of L. Cornelius the praetor, commonly known as the *Senatus Consultum de Tiburtibus*, was engraved upon a bronze tablet found at Tibur, but now lost. It dates 595/159. It was addressed to the people of Tibur, and referred to some suspicion under which they had fallen. *C. I. L.* I. 201, XIV. 3584.

[1] Livy, XXXV. 24; XXXVI. 2; XXXVII. 2, and 46.

A number of these documents belong to the imperial period. *Decretum Proconsulis Sardiniae*, 69 A.D. This was the *sententia* of L. Helvius Agrippa, engraved on a bronze plate referring to a boundary dispute between two people of Sardinia. *C. I. L.* X. 7852. *Epistula Praefectorum Praetorio*, 168 A.D. This *epistula* was addressed to the magistrates of Saepinum and Bovianum by the *praefecti praetorio* Bassaeus Rufus and Macrinus Vindex, for the purpose of preventing the ill treatment of the *conductores gregum oviaricorum* of the emperor. It is inscribed on a stone which is still to be found at Saepinum, near the gate leading to Bovianum, through which runs the sheep-path to-day. *C. I. L.* IX. 2438.

We may add to these, the *sententia* of C. Avidius Nigrinus, the *legatus Augusti propraetore* of Trajan inscribed on a marble tablet, *C. I. L.* III. 567; and the rescript of Claudius Quartinus inscribed on bronze, dating 119 A.D., addressed to the *duoviri* of Pompaelo, Spain, *C. I. L.* II. 2959.

IVDICEARCAEFERRAR
TRESPROVGALL
VIDVC·SACRDOT
R·SECTM·GRAVITAT
MEVS·PROPOSITO·EOR
ADVIDENDVMME·INVRBEM·VENIT

From an inscription giving the letters of Claudius Paulinus, *propraetore* of Lusitania, and Aedinius Iulianus, *praefectus praetorio*, on a large marble pedestal found at Vieux in Aremoricae, now in the Castle Thorigny.

Hübner's *Exempla*, p. 208.

—— *adsedit etiam in provincia Lug|dunense M. Valerio Floro trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae) | iudice arcae ferrar(iarum) | tres prov(inciae) Gall(iae) | pr. . . . . sua volunt(ate) posuerunt. . . . . Sollemnem istum oriundum | ex civitate Viduc(assium) sacerdot(em), quem propter sectam gravitatem(que) — Sollemnis iste meus proposito eorum | restitit. — is certus honoris mei erga | se ad videndum me in urbem venit.* Creuly in *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France*, 1876, p. 27 ff.

A number of formal letters, such as the above, and official statements of various authorities have been preserved in the inscriptions.

The *libellus* of L. Septimius Adrastus with its accompanying *exemplaria litterarum* of the *rationales* of Severus relating to the erection of a building by Adrastus, inscribed on a marble *cippus*, dating 193 A.D., *C. I. L.* VI. 1585; and the *interlocutiones* of the *praefecti vigilum* bearing upon the refusal of the *collegium* of *fullones* to pay either ground rent or more probably for water rights, inscribed on an altar of Hercules and dating 244 A.D., *C. I. L.* VI. 266.

PUBLIC AND SACRED DOCUMENTS

Acta Publica et Sacra

It will be convenient and consistent as well to describe under this title all documents associated in a general way with public interests and related also, in however slight degree, to religion and religious worship.

Fasti [1]

The most important of these inscriptions are the *fasti*. This word, in its earliest sense restricted to the days upon which legal business could be transacted, was later applied to the lists of these days and finally denoted calendars and chronological records in general. These *fasti* are represented in the inscriptions by two great classes of records.

Annual records and chronicles of events intended for the eyes of people in general, containing the names of the chief magistrates of the year, mainly the eponymous magistrates, and brief statements of the principal occurrences and events, are represented by the Fasti Consulares and Acta Triumphorum.

The lists of days for legal business which became *kalendaria*, containing an enumeration of the days and months and festivals of the year as well as brief notices of a religious and historical character, are represented to-day by the Fasti Anni Iuliani.

[1] This subject is treated fully in *C. I. L.* vol. I. and in the *editio altera* of the same volume published in 1893.

Fasti Consulares and Acta Triumphorum

The first of these give the names of consuls, dictators with their *magistri equitum*, the *tribuni militares* with consular power, and the censors with the *lustrum* which they completed. These data are arranged in chronological order accompanied by their dates (according to the Catonian era) at intervals of ten years.

The *Acta Triumphorum* give the names of the *triumphatores* with a statement of the people over whom they have triumphed and the date of triumph, and at times some brief description of the victory.

These *Fasti* and *Acta* are arranged in *C. I. L.* I.[2] in two subdivisions. I) *Fragmenta Quae Dicuntur Capitolina*, II) *Cetera Quae Supersunt Fragmenta.*

I. As early as the latter part of the fifteenth century a few fragments of these *fasti* were known to Italian scholars. In the year 1546, however, many fragments were discovered which were collected and arranged by Delphinius and other scholars under the direction of Cardinal Farnese, who transferred them from his own gardens to the Capitoline and placed them in the Palace of the Conservatori, where they remain to-day. This disposition of the fragments accounts for the name *Fasti Capitolini*, by which they have ever since been known. Other fragments were discovered in 1816–1818 while excavations were being made in the Forum under the direction of Carlo Fea, of the Kircherian Museum. Again, in the extensive and systematic investigations which were carried on between 1872–78 ten fragments were discovered, and finally in 1888 another fragment of the *fasti triumphales* which referred to the years 567–569 was taken from the bed of the Tiber.

These *fasti* of the magistrates and *triumphatores* were engraved on solid blocks of marble over a foot and a half in thickness, which had evidently formed part of the walls of some prominent building, in all probability of the *Regia* of the *pontifex maximus.*

The date of the engraving of these *fasti* is set by Borghesi[1] between 718/36 and 724/30. Hirschfeld[2] believes that they were inscribed in 742/12, when Augustus assumed the office of *pontifex*

[1] *Œuv.* IX. 1. p. 6. See *C. I. L.* I.[2], p. 10.

[2] *Hermes*, IX., p. 93.

maximus. It is probable that the *tabulae* of the *fasti consulares* were engraved in 718/36, when Domitius Calvinus dedicated the new *Regia,* and that separate *supplementa* were added up to about the year 766 = A.D. 13. Although the *fasti* were disregarded in the City after this period, they were still maintained in the municipalities. The *acta triumphalia,* however, were set up in 742/12, when Augustus became *pontifex maximus.*

The following is a portion of the *fasti consulares* running from 524/230–532/222.

M·AIMILIVS·L·F·Q·N BARBVLA M·IVNIVS·D·F·D·N PERA
CENS Q·FABIVS·Q·F·Q·N·MAXIM VERRVCOS·M·SEMPRONIVS·C·F·M·N·TVDITAN·L·F·XL
L·POSTVMIVS·A·F·A·N ALBINVS·II CN·FVLVIVS·CN F·CN·N·CENTVMALVS
SP·CARVILIVS·SP·F·C·N·MAXIMVS·II Q·FABIVS·Q·F·Q·N·MAXIM·VERRVCOS·II
P·VALERIVS·L·F·M·N FLACCVS M·ATILIVS·M·F·M·N REGVLVS
M·VALERIVS·M·F·M·N MESSALLA L·APVSTIVS·L·F C·N FVLLO

BELLVM·GALLICVM·CISALPINVM

L·AIMILIVS·Q·F·CN·N PAPVS C·ATILIVS·M·F·M·N REGVLVS
CENS·C·CLAVDIVS·AP·F·C·N·CENTHO M·IVNIVS·D·F·D·N·PERA·L·F·XXXXII
T·MANLIVS·T·F·T·N·TORQVATVS·II Q·FVLVIVS·M·F·Q·N FLACVS·II
L·CAECILIVS·L·F·C·N·METELLVS DICT COMIT·HAB·CAVSSA
N·FABIVS·M·F·M·N BVTEO MAG·EQ
XX·C·FLAMINIVS·C·F·L NEPOS P·FVRIVS·SP·F·M·N PERILVS
CN·CORNELIVS·L·F·L·N·SCIPIO·CALV M·CLAVDIVS·M·F·M·N·MARCELLVS

524. *M. Aimilius L. f(ilius) Q. n(epos) Barbula, M. Iunius D. f(ilius) D. n(epos) Pera — Cens(ores) Q. Fabius Q. f(ilius) Q. n(epos) Maxim(us) Verrucos(us), M. Sempronius C. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Tuditan(us) l(ustrum) f(ecerunt)* XLI.

525. *L. Postumius A. f(ilius) A. n(epos) Albinus II, Cn. Fulvius Cn. f(ilius) Cn. n(epos) Centumalus.*

526. *Sp. Carvilius Sp. f(ilius) C. n(epos) Maximus II, Q. Fabius Q. f(ilius) Q. n(epos) Maxim(us) Verrucos(us) II.*

527. *P. Valerius L. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Flaccus, M. Atilius M. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Regulus.*

528. *M. Valerius M'. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Messalla, L. Apustius L. f(ilius) C. n(epos) Fullo.*

Bellum Gallicum Cisalpinum.

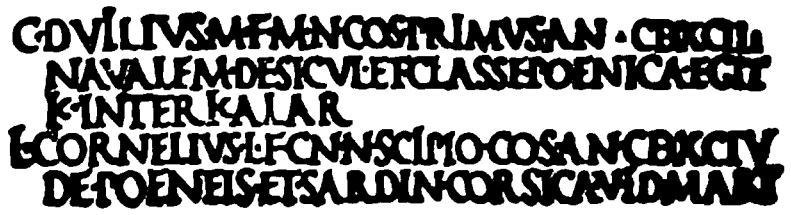
529. *L. Aimilius Q. f(ilius) Cn. n(epos) Papus, C. Atilius M. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Regulus. — Censor(es) C. Claudius Ap. f(ilius) C. n(epos) Centho, M. Iunius D. f(ilius) D. n(epos) Pera l(ustrum) f(ecerunt)* XXXXII.

530. *T. Manlius T. f(ilius) T. n(epos) Torquatus II, Q. Fulvius M. f(ilius) Q. n(epos) Flaccus II. — L. Caecilius L. f(ilius) C. n(epos) Metellus, dict(ator), N. Fabius M. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Buteo, mag(ister) eq(uitum), comit(iorum) hab(endorum) caussa.*

531. *(Anno)* ϑXXX. *C. Flamini[us C. f(ilius) L. n]epos, P. Furius Sp. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Perilus.*

532. *Cn. Cornel[ius L. f(ilius) L. n(epos) Sc]ipio Calv(us), M. Claudius M. f(ilius) M. n(epos) Marcellus.*

The following are portions of the *Acta Triumphorum* of the years 494, 495, and 632.



494/260. *C. Duilius M. f(ilius) M. n(epos) co(n)s(ul) primus navalem (triumphum) de Sicul(is) et classe Poenica egit, an(no)* CDXCIII *k(alendis) interkalar(ibus).*

495/259. *L. Cornelius L. f(ilius) Cn. n(epos) Scipio co(n)s(ul), de Poenis et Sardin(ia) Corsica, an(no)* CDXCIV *V id(us) Mart(ias).*

632/122. *L. Aurelius L. f. L. n. Orestes pro cos., ex Sardin(ia), an(no)* DC[XXXI] *VI idus Dec(embres).*

II. The second class of the *fasti consulares* and *acta triumphorum* includes the fragments of the *fasti*, which various priestly colleges and Italian municipalities framed for their own use, as a means of recording and dating public events. These are named from their origin or from circumstances associated with their discovery or preservation, *e.g.* Fasti Amiternini.

BELLVM·ACTIES·CLASS
CVM·MANTONIO
IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·III M·VALERIVS·MESSAL·CORVIN

A portion of the *Fasti Consulares* of Amiternum.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 952.

723/31. ***Bellum Actie(n)s(e) class(iarium) cum M. Antonio, Imp. Caesar divi f. III M. Valerius Messal(la) Corvin(us), suf. M. Titus L. f. Cn. Pompeius Q. f.***

Fasti Anni Iuliani

These calendars, which are essentially religious documents, represent the early lists of days and festivals which were kept at first exclusively by the priests, but were afterward (450/304) published through the efforts of Cn. Flavius, who placed a copy of the calendar in the Forum. From this time the custom prevailed of exposing in a public place the list of days and festivals, which was determined by the priests.

The municipalities and *collegia* adopted a similar custom, and set up in cities, temples, and even private houses, copies of the calendars, the originals of which were made by the *pontifices* at Rome.

There are in existence to-day thirty of these calendars, engraved or painted on stone, and in a more or less fragmentary state, with the exception of the *Kalendarium Maffeianum*, which is almost complete. They are all of about the same age, arranged according to the Julian year, which brings the date later than 709/45. They were all made, however, in the time of the Julian and Claudian emperors, since the oldest belongs to the middle of the reign of Augustus, while the latest dates in 804 A.U.C., 51 A.D.

The Roman calendars as they appear in these *fasti* consist of a series of columns of which the first indicates the eight days of the week by the *litterae nundinales* A B C D E F G H, which are repeated for the successive weeks. Certain days of the Roman year have names which belong to themselves alone, while the remaining days are named from these and specialized by the addition of a numeral. The days thus named recur every month or year. Those recurring every month are the Kalends, (K); Nones, (NON); Ides, (EID).

H N LOEDI·C	April 14, *Loedi C(ereri)*
A FORD·N LOEDI·C	" 15, *Ford(icidia). Loedi C(ereri)*
B N LOEDI·C	" 16,
C N LOEDI·C	" 17,
D N LOEDI·C	" 18,
E CER·N LOED·CERINC	" 19, *Cer(ialia). Loedi Cer(eri) in c(irco)*
F N	" 20,
G PAR·N ROMA·COND	" 21, *Parilia. Roma cond(ita)*
H N FER·CORONATIS·OM	" 22, *Feriae coronatis om(nibus)*
A VEIN·F·P VENERI	" 23, *Vein(alia). Veneri*
B C	" 24,
C ROB·N	" 25, *Rob(igalia)*
D F	" 26,
E C	" 27,
F C LOEDI·FLOR· FER·Q·E·D·SIG	" 28, *Loedi Flor(ae). Fer(iae) q(uod) e(o) d(ie) sig(nata) | Vest(ae) in domo P(alatina) | dedic(atum)*
G C LOED·P VEST·INDOMO·P DEDIC	" 29, *Loed(i) F(lorae)*
H C LOED·F X X X	" 30, " "

Fasti Caeretani.

April.

Hübner's *Exempla*. No. 976.

Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Caere, now in the Palazzo dei Conservatori at Rome. The date is about 34 A.D.

The names of the days which recur yearly are the following:

Jan.	9	Agonalia	Mar.	19	Quinquatrus	May	23	Tubilustrium
"	11	Carmentalia	"	23	Tubilustrium	June	9	Vestalia
"	15	Carmentalia	Apr.	15	Fordicidia	"	11	Matralia
Feb.	15	Lupercalia	"	19	Cerialia	Quinct.	5	Poplifugium
"	17	Quirinalia	Apr.	21	Parilia	"	19	Lucaria
"	21	Feralia	"	23	Vinalia	"	21	Lucaria
"	23	Terminalia	"	25	Robigalia	"	23	Neptunalia
"	24	Regifugium	May	9	Lemuria	"	25	Furrinalia
"	27	Equirria	"	11	Lemuria	Sext.	17	Portunalia
Mar.	14	Equirria	"	13	Lemuria	"	19	Vinalia
"	17	Liberalia Agonalia	"	21	Agonalia	"	21	Consualia

Sext.	23	Volcanalia	Oct.	13	Fontinalia	Dec.	17	Saturnalia
"	25	Opiconsiva	"	19	Armilustrium	"	19	Opalia
"	27	Volturnalia	Dec.	11	Agonalia In(ualia?)	"	21	Divalia
Oct.	11	Meditrinalia	"	15	Consualia	"	23	Larentalia

In addition to the *litterae nundinales* and the names of certain days the calendars contain letters indicating the *ius et natura* of the days.

These are as follows: F = *fastus*, which marked the days on which the *praetor* might say the words *do, dico, addico,* and legal business might be transacted. F · P. This is of uncertain meaning, perhaps equal to *f(astus) p(rincipio)*, i.e. *fastus* in the first part of the day.

Q · R · C · F = *q(uandoc) r(ex) c(omitiavit), f(as)*, i.e. the day was *fastus* after the *rex sacrificulus*, had presided in the *comitia calata* called twice a year for the making of wills. These letters are attached to March 24th and May 24th.

Q · S · T · D · F = *q(uandoc) s(tercus) d(elatum) f(as)*, i.e. the day is *fastus* after the rubbish has been carried from the temple of Vesta. These letters are attached to June 15th.

N = *n(efastus)*. The courts are closed, hence no legal business may be transacted.

NP in many *fasti*, but NF in *Fasti Pighiani*. This also signifies *nefastus*, but these days are *nefasti* (*hilares*) because of some festival, and not *nefasti* (*tristes*) as the preceding, connected with religious observances. Mommsen explains NP as originating in an N of four strokes made, as ⋀⋁ for Manios, for the sake of differentiation. Some explain NF as equal to *n(efastus) f(eriatus)* or *n(e)f(astus)*.

EN = *endotercisus* or *intercisus*.[1] The day on which the victim for sacrifice was slain in the morning, and the *exta* offered in the evening, the intervening time was *fastus*.

C = *c(omitialis dies)*.[2]

[1] Varro *L.L.* 6, 31. *Intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas, medio tempore inter hostiam caesam et exta porrecta fas, a quo, quod fas tum intercedit aut eo est intercisum nefas, intercisum.*

[2] Macrob. Sat. 1, 16, 14. *Comitiales sunt quibus cum populo agi licet, et fastis quidem lege agi potest, cum populo non potest, comitialibus utrumque potest.*

EK·AVGVSTAE SPEI AD·FORVM·HOLITORIVM
NAIAL·TI·CLAVDI·GERMANICI
F IIII N FERIAE·QVOD·HOC·DIE·IMP·CAESAR·HISPANIAM
G III C CITERIOREM·VICIT
H PR C
ANONAE SALVTI·IN·COLLE·QVIRINALE·SACRIFICIVM
B VIII E PVBLICVM

A portion of the *Fasti Vallenses.*

August.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 978.

Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Rome, now in the museum at Naples. The date is prior to 14 A.D.

Aug. 1. *k(alendae) Augustae. Spei ad forum holitorium.* | *Natal(is) T. Claudii Germanici.*

" 2. *Feriae quod hoc die imp(erator) Caesar Hispaniam citeriorem vicit.*

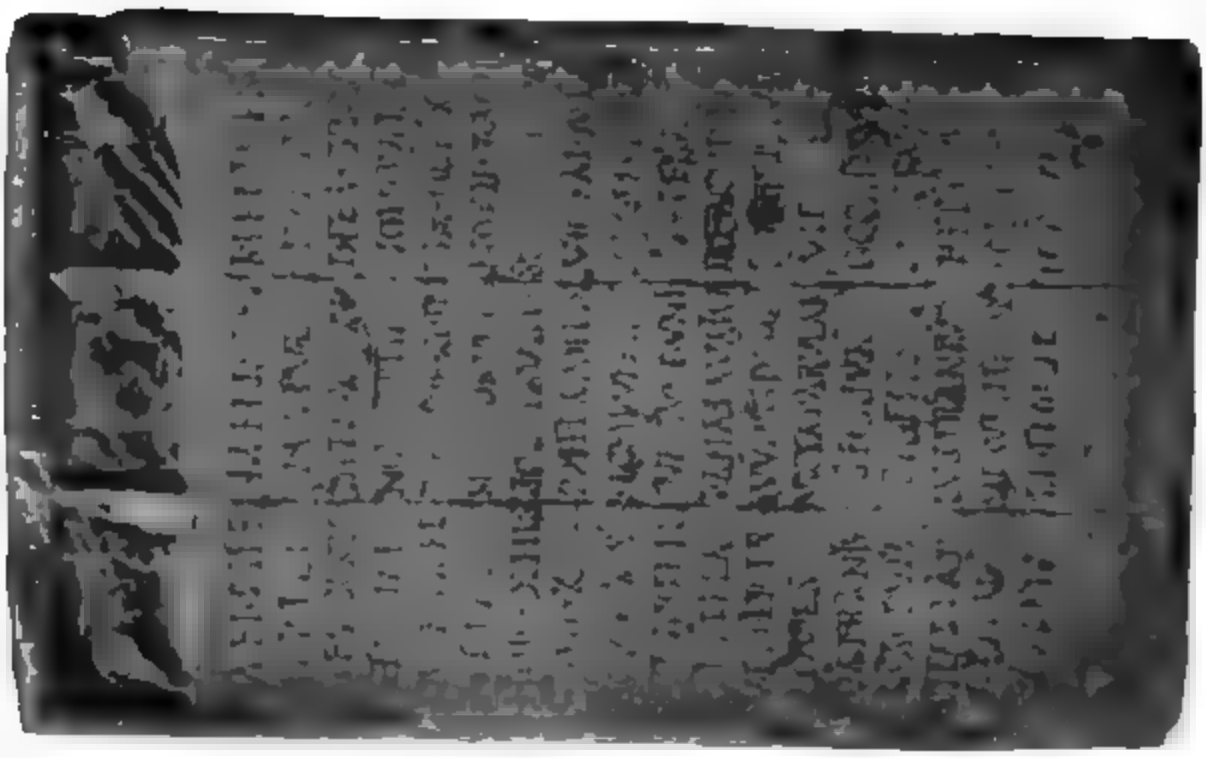
" 5. *Nonae. Saluti in colle Quirinale sacrificium publicum.*

C. I. L. I.,[2] p. 240.

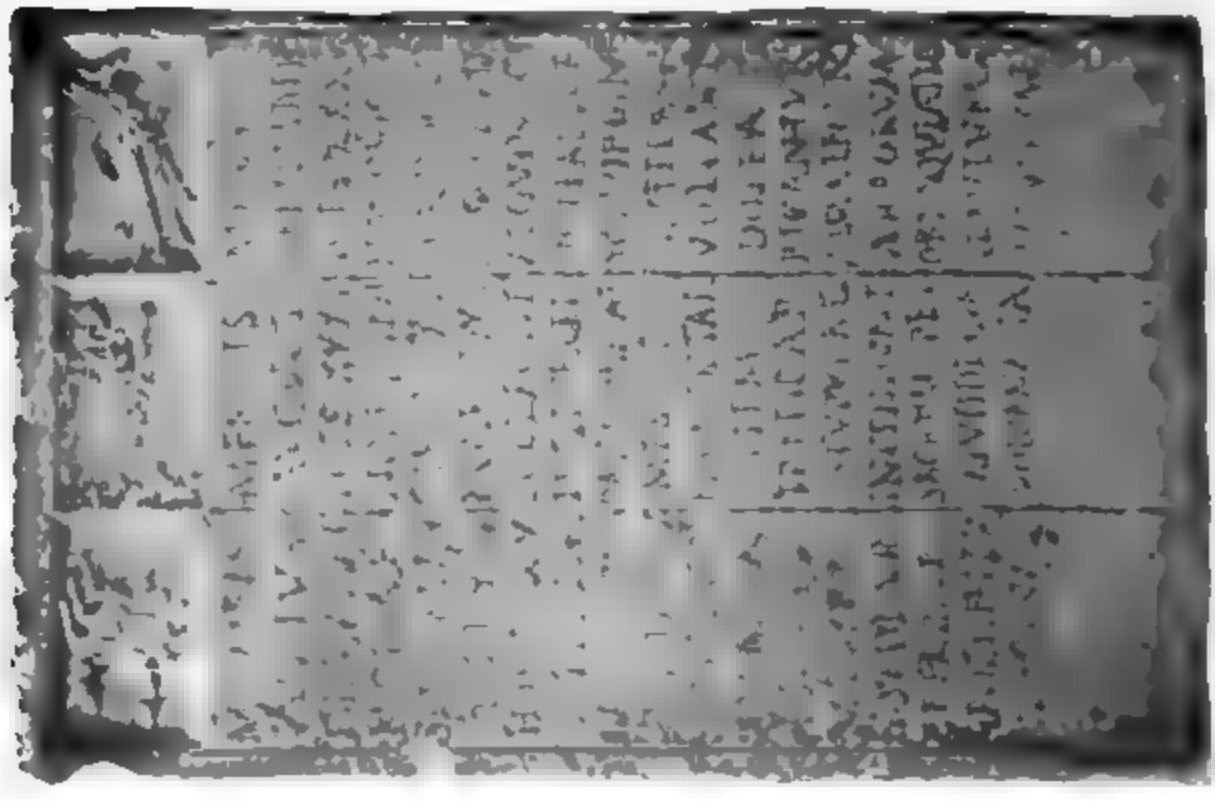
Menologia Rustica

Another form of calendar is that which is represented to-day by the *Menologium Rusticum Colotianum*[1] and *Menologium Rusticum Vallense.*[1] They were prepared for the guidance of farmers, and therefore state facts of value to that particular class. The former of these was discovered in Rome, and is still preserved in the museum at Naples. The calendar is engraved on the sides of a cubical marble altar in twelve columns, each containing the list of days for the month. At the head of each column is a sign of the zodiac, underneath which is the name of the month, the number of days, the day of the nones, the hours of the day and night, the name of the sign through which the sun, the god of the month, passed, the agricultural labors appropriate to the month, and the principal festivals. See pp. 369, 370.

[1] *C. I. L.* I.,[2] p. 282.



Menologium Rusticum Colotianum. See p. 368.



Mesopotamian Dedication to Sol Invictus

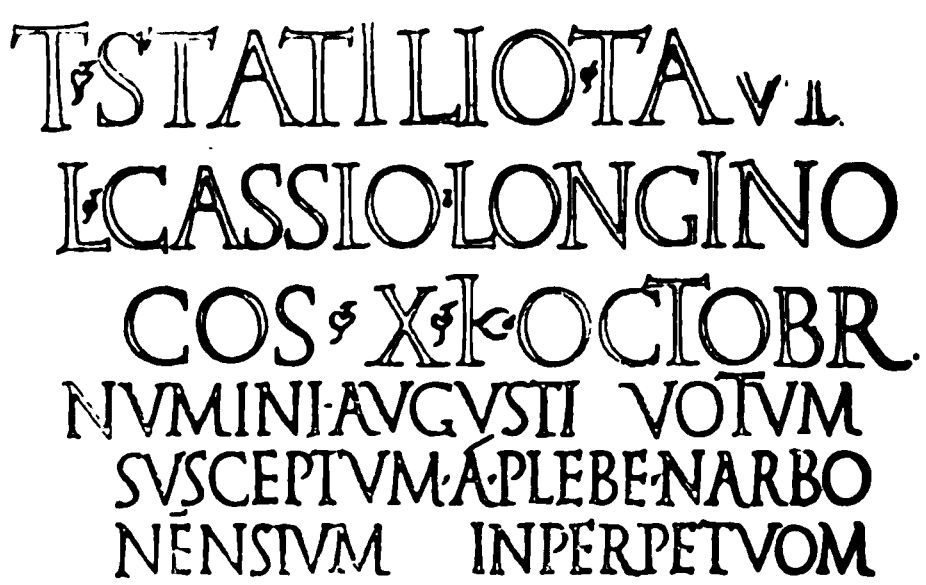
Sacred Documents

The documents relating to the consecration of temples and connected with objects of religious worship, such as altars and consecrated treasures, form another class of *acta*.

I. The first to be mentioned are the *leges templorum*, referring to the consecration of temples and altars, of which the following are examples.

1. The *lex fani* of the temple of Juppiter Liber at Furfo, a Sabine town, dating 696/58. *C. I. L.* I. 603 = IX. 3513. The introductory form is,

L. Aienus L. f., Q. Baebatius Sex. f. aedem dedicarunt Iovis Liberi Furfone a. d. III idus Quinctileis, L. Pisone A. Gabinio cos.



Introductory portion of one of the *Leges Arae Narbonensis* dating 11 A.D.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1099.

2. The laws dedicating an altar at Narbo to the divinity of Augustus, probably inscribed in the time of the Antonines, when the altar was rebuilt. *C. I. L.* XII. 4333. The first sentence of the *lex* on the front of the altar is given above. The *lex* on the side is introduced as follows:

[Plep]s Narbonesis a[ram] | numinis Augusti de[di]cavit . . . . . legibus iis q(uae) i(nfra) s(criptae) s(unt):

Numen Caesaris Aug(usti) p(atris) p(atriae), quando tibi hodie hanc aram dabo dedicaboque, his legibus hisque regionibus dabo dedicaboque, quas hic hodie palam dixero, uti infimum solum huiusque arae titulorumque est.

3. A law dedicating an altar of Jupiter at Salona in Dalmatia, dating 137 A.D. *C. I. L.* III. 1933.

C. Domitius Valens II vir i(ure) d(icundo), prae[eunte C. Iulio Severo pontif(ice),] legem dixit in ea verba quae infra scripta sunt.

VESBINVS·AVG·L·PHETRIVM·
MVNICIPI·CAERITVM·LOCO·
SVA·INPENSA·OMNI·EXORNATVM
M·PONTIVS·CELSVS·DICTATOR·ET·C·SVETONIVS·CLAVDIANVS·DECVRIONES·IN·TEMPLO·DIVOR

Portion of a *lex templi* inscribed on a marble tablet found at Caere, dating 114 A.D.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1074.

Vesbinus Aug(usti) l(ibertus) phetrium Augustalibus | municipi Caeritum loco accepto a re p(ublica) sua inpensa omni exornatum donum dedit. | Descriptum recognitum factum in pronao aedis Martis | ex commentario quem iussit proferri Cuperius Hostilianus per T. Rustium Lysiponum | scribam, in quo scriptum erat id quod infra scriptum est: | L. Publilio Celso II C. Clodio Crispino co(n)s(ulibus) idibus Aprilib(us), | M. Pontio Celso dictatore, C. Suetonio Claudiano aedile iuri dicundo, praef(ecto) aerari. Commentarium cottidianum municipi | Caeritum, inde pagina XXVII kapite VI: | M. Pontius Celsus dictator et C. Suetonius Claudianus decuriones in templo Diror(um) corrogaverunt . . .
Act(um) idib(us) Iunis Q. Ninnio Hasta P. Manilio Vopisco co(n)s(ulibus).|
Dedicatum K(alendis) Aug(ustis) isdem co(n)s(ulibus). *C. I. L.* XI. 3614.

II. Enumeration of offerings or ornaments belonging to a sanctuary or attached to the statues of divinities.

1. An inscription on marble from the temple of Diana Nemorensis, giving the *res traditae fanis*, e.g. *signa n(umero) XVII; caput Solis I; imagines argenteas IIII*, etc. *C. I. L.* XIV. 2215.

2. A list of ornaments on a statue of Isis, in Spain, e.g. *in digito minimo anuli duo gemmis adamant(ibus).* *C. I. L.* II. 3386.

3. Two marble tablets containing an inventory of the *res sacrae* of the people of Cirta.

Synopsis — Ioris Victor argenteus in Kapitolio habens in capite coronam argenteam. *C. I. L.* VIII. 6981–82.

4. A list of offerings dedicated to the god Aesculapius, found at Riez, in Gallia Narbonensis. *C. I. L.* XII. 354.

III. With these inscriptions belonging to sacred objects, we should also class the *sortes*[1] or lots supposed to be given by divini-

[1] *C. I. L.* I., p. 268 ff., and also XI. 1129 a–c.

ties, and serving as oracular responses in the practice of divination. These were little tablets of wood or bronze, upon which some proverb or wish was written, regarded as an omen when the tablet was properly drawn. Seventeen of these *lamellae*, made of bronze, oblong in shape, provided with a handle for carrying, were discovered at Padua, not far from *Fons Aponus*, a seat of divination.

C. I. L. I. 1448.

IV. Monumentum Ancyranum.[1]

This famous inscription, engraved upon the walls of a temple, but not in a religious sense associated with the sacred building, is, with difficulty, classed with any other inscription. Some[2] regard it as an epitaph, but Mommsen[3] likens it to the inscription on the tomb of Antiochus of Commagene on the Nimrud Dagh, in Mesopotamia. The Monumentum Ancyranum, as termed by Suetonius, an *index rerum a se gestarum*, is most valuable in giving information as to the history of the early Empire. It was originally cut on bronze tablets, so as to be placed in front of the mausoleum of Augustus in Rome, *quem incidi vellet* (Augustus) *in aeneis tabulis quae ante Mausoleum statuerentur*,[4] and was reproduced in Latin on the inner wall of the vestibule, and in Greek on the outer wall of the temple of Augustus and Roma at Ancyra in Galatia, Asia Minor. This copy is still in great part in existence, so that the substance of the whole may be, with few exceptions, fully determined. Selections from the *praescriptio* and *capita* I and XIX are given below.

[1] *C. I. L.* III., p. 769 ff.; Mommsen, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*, 1883.

[2] Bormann, *Bemerkungen zum Schriftlichen Nachlasse des Kaisers Augustus*, p. 15 ff. *Philologus*, 1885, p. 157 ff.; p. 170 ff. *Bullettino Comunale*, 1889, p. 1 ff.; p. 57 ff.

[3] *Historische Zeitschrift*, 1887, p. 385.

[4] Suet. *Aug.* 101; Dio Cass. LVI. 33.

RERVM·GESTARVM·DIVI·AVG
SVBIECIT· / ET INPENSARVM·QVAS
INDVABVS·AHENEIS·PILIS·QVAE·SVNT·RO
ANNOS·VNDEVIGINTI·NATVS·EXERCITVM·PRIVATO·CONSILIO·ET·PRIVATA·IMPENSA /

CVRIAM·ET·CONTINENS·EI·CHALCIDICVM·TEMPLVMQVE·APOLLINIS·IN /

From the Monumentum Ancyranum.

Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 1090.

PRAESCRIPTIO: *Rerum gestarum divi Augusti, quibus orbem terra[rum] imperio populi Rom(ani) | subiecit et inpensarum, quas in rem publicam populumque Ro[ma]num fecit, incisarum | in duabus aheneis pilis, quae su[n]t Romae positae, exemplar subiectum.*

CAPUT I: *Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio et privata impensa | comparavi, per quem . . .*

CAPUT XIX: *Curiam et continens ei Chalcidicum, templumque Apollinis in | Palatio cum porticibus . . . . feci.*

V. Documents of the Collegia of Priests.

The documents belonging to the various sacerdotal colleges are represented in the inscriptions by fragments which, with one exception, namely, the *acta* of the Arval brotherhood, are of comparatively small account.[1]

Acta Collegii Fratrum Arvalium.

The corporation or brotherhood of the *fratres arvales* is believed to have been an ancient institution dating from the time of the kings, which, becoming obsolete, was revived by Augustus. It was a company of priests, twelve in number, whose original purpose appears to have been to offer sacrifices and prayers for the fertility of the fields. They presided at the festival of Dea Dia in May, for which function alone they were regarded as priests.

[1] See *Fasti, Acta, Tituli Sacerdotum Publicorum Populi Romani*, *C. I. L.* VI., p. 439.

The members of the brotherhood were chosen by coöptation and held position for life. Their place of worship was *in luco Deae Diae ora Campana apud lapidem V.* (*C. I. L.* VI. p. 575.)

The *acta* of this priestly college have been preserved for us in a large number of inscriptions which have been discovered in the Vigna Ceccarelli, near the fifth milestone from Rome, on the Via Portuensis.

There are in existence to-day *acta* dating from the time of Augustus to the reign of Gordian, 241 A.D. These contain various details, *e.g.* the names of those attending, the date, place, method of procedure, etc., of various ceremonies associated with events in the lives of the reigning emperor and members of his family. They are of great value in the determination of dates.

A number of these inscriptions were published at Rome in 1795 by Gaetano Marini in *Atti e Monumenti de' Fratelli Arvali.* The modern work[1] on this subject is *Acta Fratrum Arvalium Quae Supersunt*, W. Henzen, Berlin, 1874.

In the account of the ceremonies as found in the *acta* of the year 218 A.D. of the reign of Elagabalus, there occurs the famous chant,[2] which has tested the ingenuity of many scholars.

VI. Commentarium of the Secular Games.

Among these *instrumenta sacra* there should also be mentioned the recently discovered *acta* of the Secular Games (*commentarium ludorum saecularium*), dating 737/17, and containing the famous reference to the poem of Horace, the *Carmen Saeculare.*[3]

Documents relating to the Army[4]

The most important documents associated in their origin with the Roman army are the lists of soldiers (*latercula militum*) which

[1] See also *C. I. L.* VI. 2023–2119; *Bullet. Comunale*, 1889, p. 116 ff.; *Ephem. Ep.* II., p. 211 ff.; VIII., p. 316.

[2] *C. I. L.* VI. 2104, l. 32. *C. I. L.* I. 28.

[3] *Monumenti Antichi* of the Accad. Lincei, I., 1891, p. 618 ff. R. Lanciani, *Pagan and Christian Rome*, p. 73.

[4] *Latercula* of soldiers stationed at Rome are given in *C. I. L.* VI. See also *Ephem. Ep.* IV., p. 305 ff. Kellerman, *Vigilum Romanorum Latercula Duo*

appear often as additions to other inscriptions either dedicatory or honorary in their character. The names of the soldiers, accompanied by the name of the *tribus* and native town, and in some cases by indications of rank, are arranged in sections according to centuries, with the name of the centurion in the genitive case, heading each section. Probably with the intention of making a document regular and orderly in appearance, the final letters of the *nomen* and *cognomen*, as well as of the indications of origin, are separated from these words.

			Y		MAXIMINI	
	TORQVATO	ET		ATTICO		COS
	SEX BAEBIV	S	SECVNDV	S	TICIN	O
TESS	C VASENV	S	PROCVLV	S	VRVIN	O
	T ENNIV	S	SEDATV	S	IADE	R
MO	SEX PATVLCIV	S	IVLIANV	S	PVTEO	L
	T CALINIV	S	MARCELLV	S	FANO FOR	T
TVB	C ARMINIV	S	PROBV	S	VOLATE	R
	C VALERIV	S	SECVNDV	S	VERO	N

C(enturia) Maximini
Torquato et Attico co(n)s(ulibus) (143 A.D.)
Sex. Baebius Secundus Ticino
Tess(erarius), C. Vasenus Proculus Urrino
T. Ennius Sedatus Iader
M(edicus) O(rdinarius) Sex. Patulcius Iulianus Puteol(is)
T. Calinius Marcellus Fano Fort(una)
Tub(icen) C. Arminius Probus Volater(ris)
C. Valerius Secundus Veron(a)

The above is a portion of a register of praetorian soldiers. It was inscribed on a large marble tablet found at Rome, now in the Vatican. *C. I. L.* VI. 2379 *b*.

Coelimontana, Rome, 1835. Lists of legionary soldiers have been found elsewhere, notably at Lambaesis, in Africa (*C. I. L.* VIII., pp. 296–301); in Pannonia, Noricum, and Dacia, *C. I. L.* III.

At the camp discovered at Lambaesis, in Africa, there have been found a number of interesting inscriptions connected with the army:[1]

1. Register of centurions of the legion III Augusta, dating 162 A.D. *Ephem. Ep.* V. 1276.

2. Address of Hadrian at the time of his visit in June or July, 128 A.D. This is extant in a fragmentary state. *C. I. L.* VIII. 2532.

3. Regulations of the *collegia* of under officers established in the camp of the legion III Augusta, dating in the time of Septimius Severus. *C. I. L.* VIII. 2552–2557.

Documents of the Municipalities

I. Decrees of the Decuriones.

The decrees of the municipal senate are closely related in their character to the *senatus consulta* of the general government at Rome, and hence are similar in form, giving the date, place of assembly, and the usual formulae, *scribundo adfuere* with names of witnesses, and *q(uid) d(e) e(a) r(e)f(ieri) p(laceret), d(e) e(a) r(e) i(ta) c(ensuere)*.

A number of these documents have been preserved in the inscriptions, of which the following are examples:

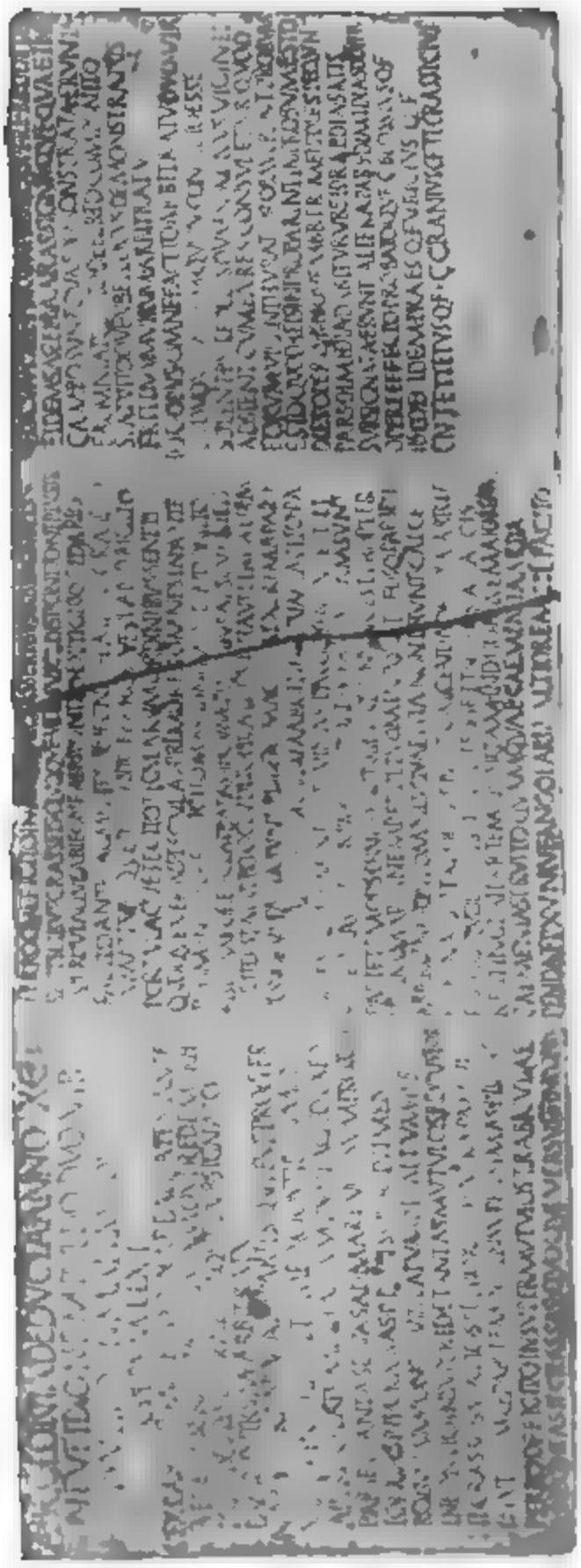
1. The most ancient is the *Lex Parieti Faciendo* of Puteoli, dating 649/105, which, however, in its present form, is a restoration of the second century A.D. *C. I. L.* X. 1781. See page 378.

2. *Cenotaphia Pisana* of 3 A.D. inscribed on a marble tablet. These are decrees of the Senate of Pisa relating to the *honores* given to Lucius and Gaius Caesar, the grandsons of Augustus. *C. I. L.* XI. 1420.

3. The decree of the Senate of Gabii on a marble tablet dating 140 A.D. This refers to memorial *honores* given to Domitia, wife of Domitian. *C. I. L.* XIV. 2795.

4. The *Decretum Tergestinum*. This decree refers to L. Fabius Severus, *quaestor urbanus*, who has rendered service to the *decuriones* and people of Tergeste. The date is 138–161. *C. I. L.* V. 532.

[1] Cagnat, *L'Armée Romaine d'Afrique*. Mommsen, *Bulletin des Antiquités Africaines*, 1884, p. 282.



Lex Parietis Faciendo Patavina. See page 377.
Hübner's Exempla, No. 1072.

II. Registers of Decuriones.

There are also in existence two examples of the lists of municipal senators.

1. A bronze tablet from Canusium (Canosa), dating 223 A.D. *C. I. L.* IX. 338. *L. Mario Maximo II, L. Roscio Aeliano cos. . . . . II viri quinquenn(ales) nomina decurionum in aere incidenda curaverunt.*

The names are classified as of *patroni c. c. v. v.*, *patroni e. e. q. q. R.R.*, *quinquennalicii*, *allecti inter quinq.*, *II viralicii*, *aedilicii*, *quaestoricii*, *pedani*, *praetextati.*

2. The *album ordinis Thamugadensis*, dating in the last years of Constantine or in the time of Julian. *C. I. L.* VIII. 2403.

The names are classified as of *v. v. c. c.*, *sacerdotales*, *curator*, *duo viri*, *pontifices*, *augures*, *ediles*, *quaestores*, *duoviralicii.*

III. Tabulae Patronatus.

Mention has already been made of the customs associated with *hospitium* and the gift of tokens in portable form, *tesserae hospitales*, denoting such relation.

Similar to this custom was that which led communities to present to distinguished persons whom they made their *patroni*, bronze *tabulae patronatus et hospitii*, which could be placed in the *atrium* of the house or in some public position.

These inscriptions assume either the character of decrees or have a form peculiar to themselves.

One class of the less formal of these documents,[1] in which *senatus populusque* or a similar phrase forms the subject of the verb, may be illustrated by the decree of the *Pagus Gurzensium* in Africa, by which L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, grandfather of Nero, is made patron.

P. Sulpicio Quirinio C. Valgio co(n)s(ulibus). Senatus populusque civitatium stipendiariorum pago Gurzenses hospitium fecerunt quom L. Domitio Cn. f. L. n. Ahenobarbo proco(n)s(ule) eumque . . . patronum co(o)ptaverunt, isque eos . . . in fidem clientelam suam recepit. Faciundum coeraverunt ille, ille, ille. *C. I. L.* VIII. 68–69.

In another class[2] the name of the person honored is the subject of the phrase *hospitium fecit.*

[1] Of this character are the *tabulae patronatus* found at Rome, *C. I. L.* VI. 1685–1687; at Brixia, V. 4919, 4922; in Sardinia, X. 7845.

[2] *C. I. L.* VIII. 8837; II. 1343.

*C. Pomponiu[s . . . .] | hospitium tesseram[que . . . . . **hospitalem quom**] | senatu populoque Cur[ubitano . . . . fecit eidemque] | **eius studio benificieis** [. . . . devincti publice] preiratimque C. Pompon[**ium . . . posteroque**] eius patronum sibei po[sterisq(ue) sueis cooptaverunt decretumque ?] | quom hospitale tessera [. . . attulerunt legati . . . ?] | **Himilconis f(ilius)** Zentuc(. . . .) [. . . . .] | suffetes Muthunilim Hi[. . . . . .] | **Milcatonis** f(ilius) Baric(. . . .) II[. . . . .] | Ammicaris f(ilius) **Zecenor. Ammi**caris f(ilius) Lilva(. . . .), Mi[. . . . . .] | act(a) d(ie) **K(alendas)** Mai(as) C. Caesar[e . . . . .] co(n)s(ulibus).*

Inscribed on a bronze tablet, dating 695/59 or 706/48 or 708/46. ***C. I. L.*** VIII. 10525.

Documents of the Collegia[1]

The *instrumenta* of the *collegia* recall the documents of the municipalities which they resemble in character and form. The most important of these *acta* are the following:

I. Registers of Members.

1. A register (*album*) of the *ordo corporatorum lenunculariorum tabulariorum auxiliariorum Ostiensium* is inscribed on marble tablets which date 152–192 A.D. *C. I. L.* XIV. 250, 251. The names are arranged in classes as in the *album* of the *decuriones*, e.g. *patroni*, *quinquennales*, *plebs*.
2. A register of a *collegium* of Herculaneum. *C. I. L.* X. 1403.
3. A register of the *dendrophori* dating 251 A.D. *C. I. L.* X. 3699.
4. A roll of a *familia* of gladiators of C. Salvius Capito *lanista*, arranged in categories according to the classes of gladiators, e.g. *equites*, *Thraeces*, *murmillones*, *retiarii*, *sagittarii*. *C. I. L.* IX. 465–466.

II. Decrees.

1. *Lex Collegii Aesculapi et Hygiae*, of the year 153. *C. I. L.* VI. 10234.
2. *Decretum* of the *dendrophori* of Puteoli, of 196 A.D. *C. I. L.* X. 1786.

[1] W. Liebenam, *Decrete der Collegien*, Leipzig, 1890.

Lex Pagana of Herculaneum. 660/94.

Ritschl's *P. L. M. E.* Tab. LXV.

Pagus Herculaneus scivit a. [*d*]. *X Termina*[*lia*], | *conlegium, seive magistrei Iovei Compagei* [*sunt*], *utei in porticum paganam reficiendam* | *pequniam consumerent ex lege pagana,* | *arbitratu Cn. Laetori Cn. f. magistrei* | *pag*[*ei*], *uteique ei conlegio, seive magistri* | *sunt Iovei Compagei, locus in teatro* | *esset tam quanei sei lu*[*d*]*os fecissent.* — *C. I. L.* I. 571 = X. 3772.

This is a decree of the *magistri pagi* directing the officers of the *collegium* of *libertini*, named from Juppiter Compagus, the god of brotherhood, to spend money in public improvements rather than on games.

Private Documents

Epigraphic remains of this character are comparatively rare because of the absence of the necessity of preservation and publication which naturally belonged to documents of a public character. Hence whatever has been preserved to us of any importance has been associated with other inscriptions such as *tituli honorarii* or *tituli sepulcrales*. The *acta ad sepulcrales spectantia* mentioned above and given in *C. I. L.* vol. VI. are examples of such inscriptions.

Wax Tablets.

There still remain to us, however, very interesting inscriptions of a private nature on the wax tablets of Dacia and Pompeii.

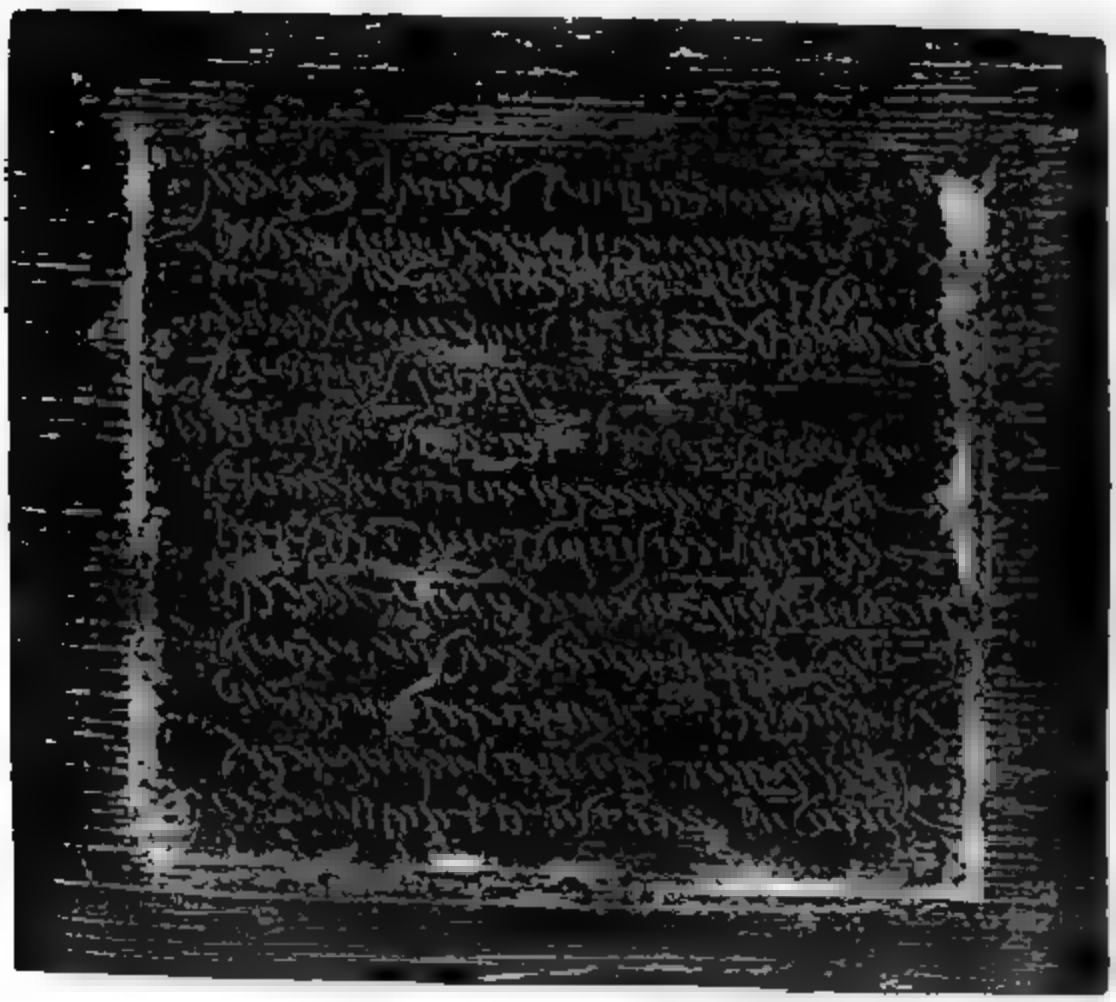
As early as 1786 and also in more recent years there have been discovered in the mining regions of Dacia, at modern Verespatak, wax tablets which extend in date over a period of forty years, 131–167 A.D. These are preserved to-day in the Museum of Pesth.[1]

Other wax tablets have also been found at Pompeii in the house of L. Caecilius Iucundus, the banker.[2]

These wax tablets, similar in form to the bronze tablets mentioned above, with the exception that most of the former are triptychs, *i.e.* of three tablets, while the latter are diptychs, are made of wood with inner sides covered with black wax and sunk below the surface. The rim or border of each tablet is pierced with holes for binding purposes. Across the middle of the second page of the second tablet, *i.e.* the fourth of the triptych, a groove is cut parallel to the shorter edge. At the ends of the groove holes are pierced, through which triple strings were drawn which were fastened in the groove. The third tablet was not fastened, in order that an abstract of the deed, which in Dacian tablets appeared on the fifth and a part of the fourth page, but in the Pompeian triptychs only on the fifth,

[1] *C. I. L.* III., p. 921, *Instrumenta Dacica in Tabulis Ceratis Conscripta.*

[2] G. de Petra, *Le Tavole Cerate Pompei* in Atti dell' Academia dei Lincei, vol. III. 1876. Mommsen, *Hermes*, XII. 1877, p. 88. Overbeck, *Pompeii*, 4th ed. by Mau, 1884, pp. 489 ff. *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1887, pp. 415–420.



Inner face of the first *tabula* of a Dacian triptych. The second *tabula* is shown on pages 384, 385; the third has disappeared.

Maximus Batonis puellam nomine | Passiam, sive ea quo alio nomine est, an|norum, circiter p(lus) m(inus) sex, empta sportellaria,*[1] *| emit mancipioque accepit | de Dasio Verzonis Pirusta ex Kavereti[o] | ℵ ducentis quinque | Iam puellam sanam esse a furtis noxisque | solutam, fugitivum erronem non esse, | praestari. Quot si quis e[a]m puellam | partemve quam ex eo*[1] *quis ericerit, | quominus Maximum Batonis quo|ve ea res pertinebit, habere possit dereque recte liceat, tum quanti | ea puella empta est, [tan]tam pecuni[a]m. *C. I. L.* III. p. 937.

This is a *cautio de puella empta*, dating March 17, 139 A.D., now in the museum at Pesth.

[1] Mommsen believes that the words *empta sportellaria* imply that the girl was, *sportulae causa*, given with her mother without additional charge, *sportula* having the meaning of gratuity.

might be seen without disturbing the seals. The Dacian tablets have wax surfaces on all but the first and sixth pages, which were not used. In the Pompeian tablets the first, fourth, and sixth pages

Inner face of second *tabula* of the Dacian triptych shown on p. 383.

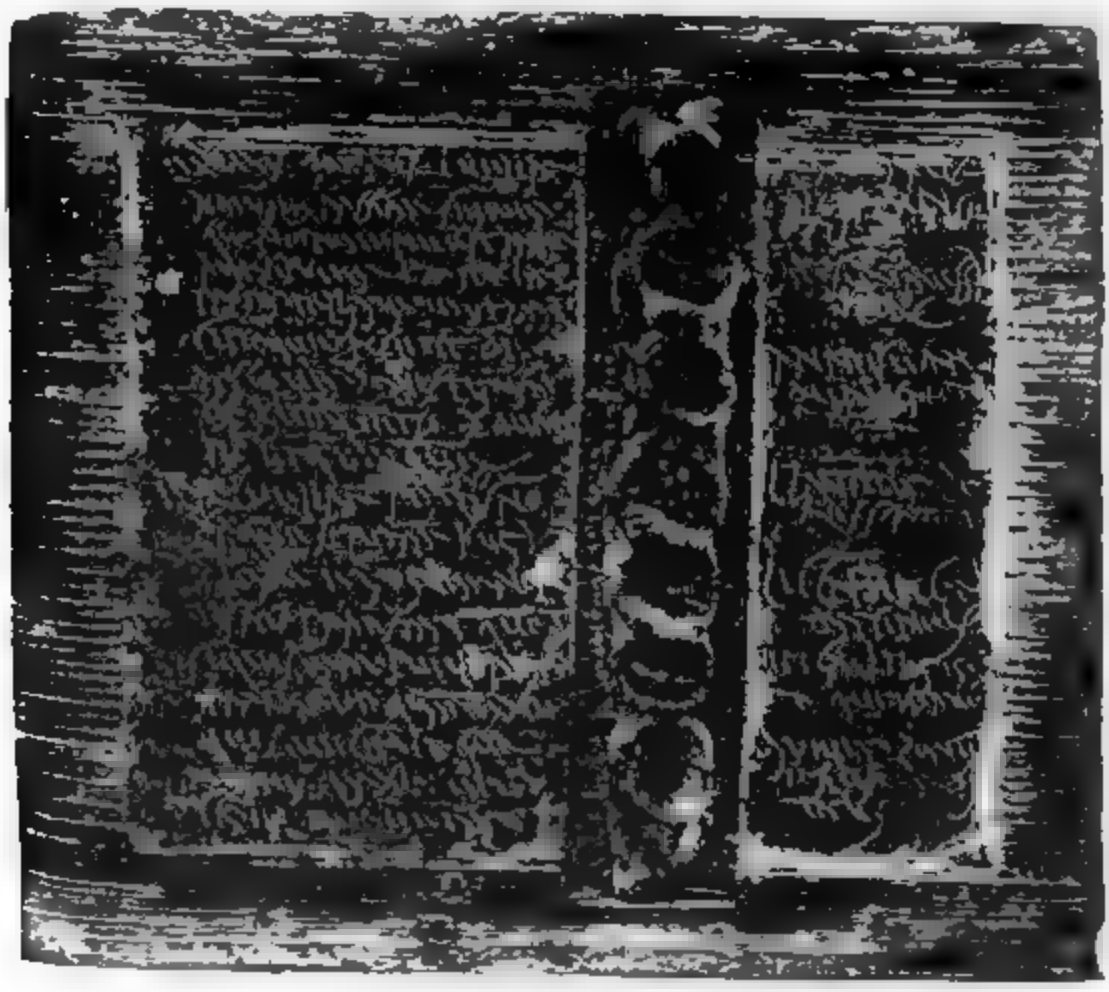
Et alterum tantum dari, fide rogavit | Maximus Batonis, fide promisit Dasius | Verzonis, Pirusto et Karieveti s[ervo] | Proque ea puella, quae s(upra) s(cripta) est, ⚹ ducen tos quinque accepisse et habere | se dixit Dasius Verzonis a Maximo Batonis. Actum Karto XVI k. Apriles, | Tito Aelio Caesare Antonino Pio II et Bruttio | Praesente II cos.

are plain wooden surfaces, so that the names of the witnesses which are written in both cases on the fourth page appear on the wooden surface of the Pompeian triptychs.

These tablets are inscribed in cursive letters and contain business documents of various kinds.

Devotiones.

We may also class with these private documents the *devotiones* or *defixiones* which contain phrases of ill wishing directed against



Outer face of the second *tabula* of the Dacian triptych shown on pp. 383, 384.

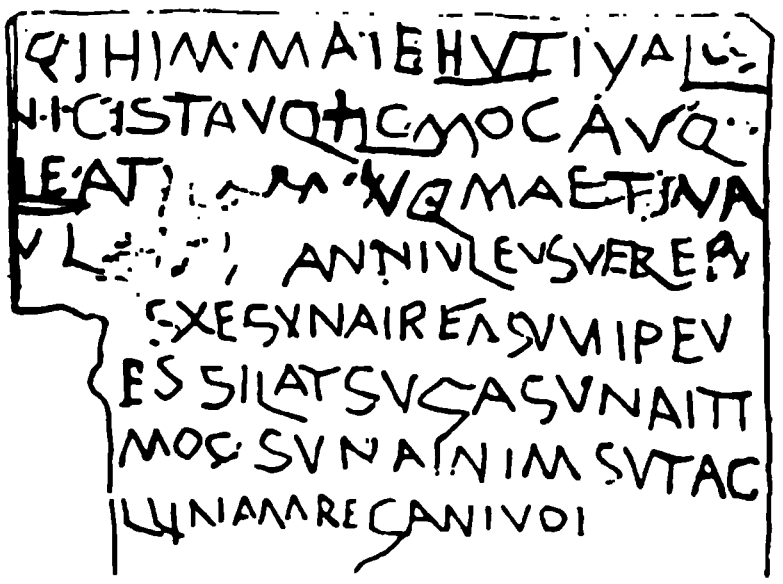
Maximi Ve|neti princi|pis|, Masuri Messi | dec(urionis) | Anneses An|dunoc-netis, | Plani Verzo|nis Sclaietis|, Liccai Epicadi | Marcinisesi|, Epicadi Plaren|tis qui et Mico,| Dasi Verzonis | ipsius vendi|toris.

The abstract of the deed in the above is the same as the deed on the first *tabula* except that it is not completed, running only to *ea res; et* is inserted in line 9, *eam* takes the place of *iam*, and *a* is omitted in line 10, *noxaque* appears for *noxisque*, *fugitivam* for *fugitivum*, *eam* for *em*.

personal enemies or those guilty of some offence. They consist of formulaic expressions consigning the one disliked to some sinister deity to whom the *defixio* is addressed. Most of these *devotiones*

are written in a rude cursive style on tablets of lead or bronze which were placed in sanctuaries or tombs.

A few of them are in monumental form, as *e.g.* one[1] found in Spain addressed to *Dea Ataecina*, *Dea Ataecina Turibrig(ensis)*, *Proserpina*, *per tuam maiestatem te rogo oro obsecro, uti vindices quot mihi furti factum est.*



Defixio inscribed on a lead tablet found at Bath, England. The words, with few exceptions, are in retrograde order.
Hübner's *Exempla*, No. 947.

Q(ui) mihi ma(n)teliu(m) in[e]olavit, |
sic liquat ⟨e⟩ com aqua | ella m[u]ta, ni q(ui) eam [sa]lv|avit
Annin(s) vel exs|uper e(i)us [V]erianus, Se|verinus, A(u)gustalis,
Com|itianus, Catusminianus, | Germanilla, Iovina

See also Zangemeister, *Hermes*, XV., p. 588.

Wall Inscriptions

Inscriptiones Parietariae

It is difficult to classify either as *tituli* or *instrumenta* the inscriptions which appear upon walls of buildings such as those of Pompeii and, in less number, those of Rome; for in reality they partake of the nature of both, so diverse is their character and purpose.

The inscriptions which are painted or scratched with a *graphium* upon the clay walls of the houses of Pompeii are edited by C. Zangemeister in *C. I. L.* vol. IV. and *Ephem. Ep.* I. 49, 177 ff.

[1] *C. I. L.* II. 462.

The earliest of these Pompeian inscriptions belonging to the pre-Augustan period are those painted in red on the tufa walls of the houses, and consist mainly of recommendations for election of candidates for municipal offices.

N · BARCHA · II · V · V · BO · VFITA V BEIS · VENVS · POMP · SACRA

N(umerium) Barcha(m) II v(irum) v(irum) b(onum) o(ro) v(os) f(aciatis), ita v[o]beis Venus Pomp(eiana) sacra [sancta propitia sit]. *C. I. L.* IV. 26.

Some of these are advertisements of various kinds, e.g. for a vase that has been stolen (No. 64), and again others give lists of officers, as the *magistri vici et compiti* (No. 60, 707/47).

The painted inscriptions of a later date (Nos. 84–1176) contain information of a similar character to those just mentioned.

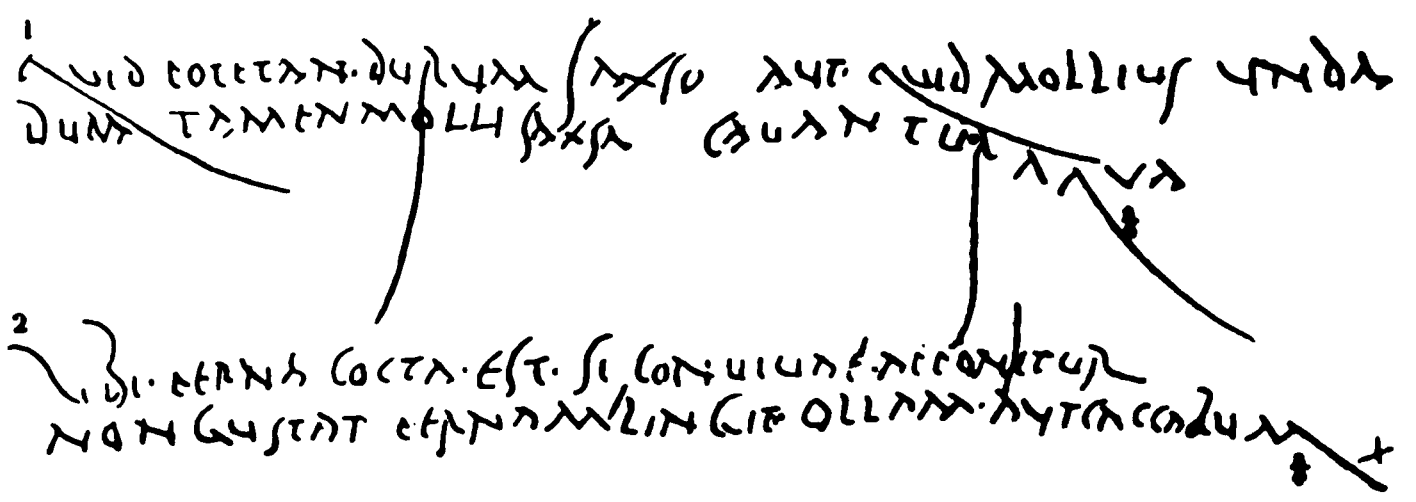
A large number of these wall inscriptions are announcements of gladiatorial games (Nos. 1176–1204). They are introduced at times by some *formula* as *pro salute domus Augustae*, giving the alleged cause for the holding of the contests. This statement is followed by the name of the man to whom the *familia gladiatoria* belongs, the number of pairs matched, the place, time, other events, and additional attractions, as *sparsiones*, *vela*, etc.

Lu[creti]i Valentis flaminis Neronis Aug(usti) f(ilii) perpetui, D. Lucreti(i) Valentis fili(i), [fam(ilia) glad(iatoria) pugn(abit) Pompeis] V k(alendas) April(es); venatio et vela erunt, p. colonia . . . *C. I. L.* IV. 1185.

The inscriptions scratched with a graphium on the walls of the houses are mainly of a private character.

XII k(alendas) Maias tun(icam) pal(lium), nonis Mais fas(ciam), VIII idus Ma(ia)s tunicas duas (lavandas dedi or *accepi).* *C. I. L.* IV. 1393.

Others illustrated by the following contain verses from well-known poets.

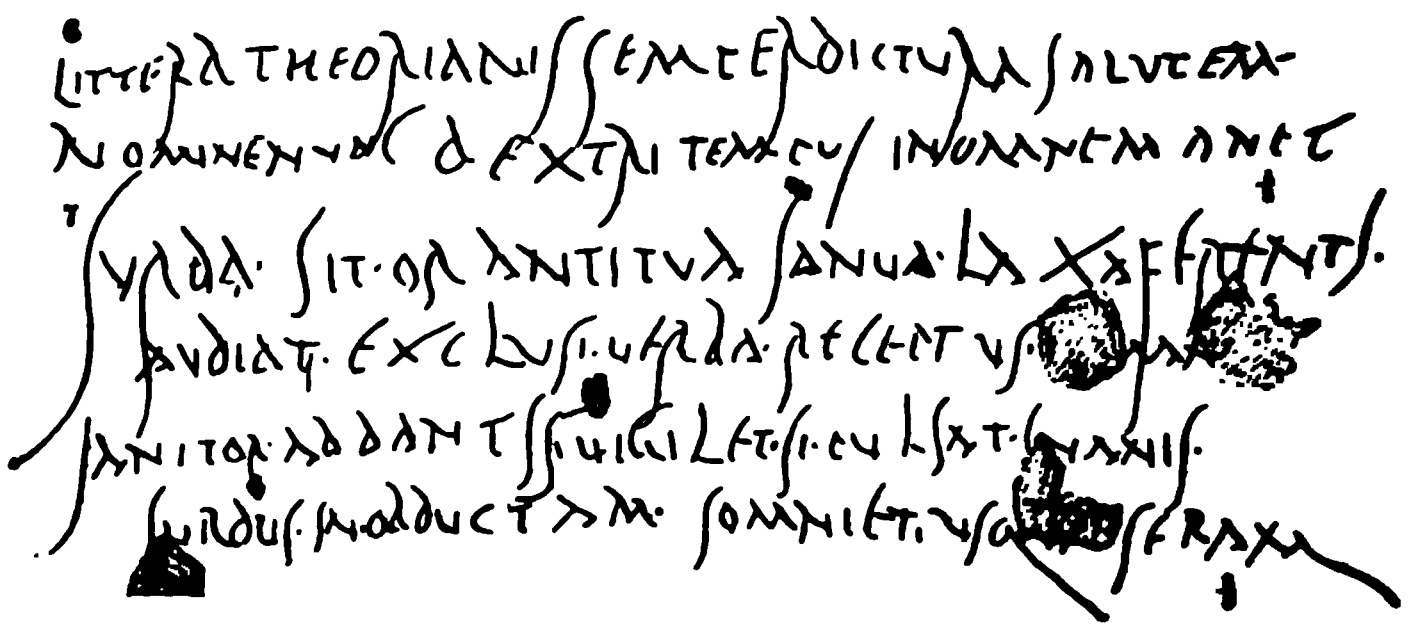


C. I. L. IV. 1895–6.

1. *Quid pote tan durum saxso aut quid mollius unda*
   Dura tamen molli saxsa cavantur aqua. Ovid. *A. A.* I. 475.

The Ms. reading is *quid magis est saxo durum, quid mollius unda?*

2. *Ubi perna cocta est si concivae apponitur*
   Non gustat pernam lingit ollam aut caccabum. Cf. Plautus, *Persa* 1. 3, 25.



C. I. L. IV. 1891-93-94.

Littera Theorianis semper dictura salutem
Nomine nunc dextri tempus in omne manet
Surda sit oranti tua ianua, laxa ferenti.
Audiat exclusi verba receptus [*am*]*a*[*ns*]. Ovid. *Am.* I. 8, 77.
Ianitor ad dantis rigilet, si pulsat inanis
Surdus in obductam somniet usq[*ue*] *seram.* Propert. IV. 5, 47.

Consular Diptychs[1]

(*Diptycha Consularia*)

In the later empire it became the custom for consuls when entering upon their official duties to present to senators and other prominent persons, carved ivory tablets. These contained representations of the spectacles which marked their entrance to office, together with the names and portraits of the consuls. They were in all probability a sort of invitation to the initiatory festivals. The oldest of these diptychs dates 406 A.D. and the latest 541.

[1] *C. I. L.* V. 6836, 8120; XII. 133. W. Meyer, *Zwei Antike Elfenbeintafeln*, Abhandlung der K. Bayer. Akad. I., cl., vol. XV., Munich, 1879. Héron de Villefosse, *Feuille de Diptyque Consulaire Conservée au Louvre* in Gazette Archeologique, 1884.

DOCUMENTS

Lex Antonia de Termessibus

de Termesi(bus) Pisid(is) mai(oribus).
C. Antonius M. f., Cn. Corne[*lius*] . . . . . |
C. Fundanius C. f. tr(ibunei) pl(ebei), de s(enatus) s(ententia) plebem . . . . . | preimus scivit. |

I. Quei Thermeses maiores Peisidae fuerunt, queique | eorum legibus Thermesium maiorum Pisidarum | ante k. April., quae fuerunt L. Gellio Cn. Lentulo cos.,[1] | Thermeses maiores Pisidae factei sunt, queique | ab ieis prognati sunt erunt, iei omnes | postereique eorum Thermeses maiores Peisidae | leiberei amicei socieique populi Romani sunto, | eique legibus sueis ita utunto, itaque ieis | omnibus sueis legibus Thermensis maioribus | Pisideis utei liceto, quod advorsus hanc legem | non fiat. |

Quei agrei quae loca aedificia publica preivatave | Thermensiun maiorum Pisidarum intra fineis | eorum sunt fueruntve L. Marcio Sex. Iulio cos.,[2] | quaeque insulae eorum sunt fueruntve | ieis consolibus, quei supra scriptei sunt, quodque | earum rerum ieis consulibus iei habuerunt | possederunt us[*ei fructeique*] sunt, quae de ieis rebus | locata non s[*unt, utei antea habeant possideant; q*]uaeque | de ieis rebu[*s agreis loceis aedificieis locata su*]nt ac ne | locentur [*sancitum est sanctione, q*]uae facta | est e[*x*] l[*ege rogata L. Gellio Cn. Lentulo cos., e*]a omnia | Ther[*meses maiores Pisidae habean*]t possideant; | ieisque [*rebus loceis agreis aedificieis utantur fr*]uantur | ita, utei ant[*e Mitridatis bellum, quod p*]reimum | fuit,[3] habueru[*nt possederunt usei fruct*]eique sunt. |

Quae Thermensorum m[*aioru*]m Pisidarum publica | preivatave praeter [*locata*] loca agros aedificia sunt | fueruntve ante bellum Mitridatis, quod preimum | factum est, quodque earum rerum iei antea | habuerunt possederunt usei fructeive sunt, | quod eius ipsei sua voluntate ab se non abalienarunt, | ea omnia Termensium maiorum Pisidarum, utei sunt | fuerunt, ita sunto, itemque ieis ea omnia | habere possidere uutei frueique liceto. |

Quos Thermenses maiores Pisidae leiberos servosve | bello Mitridatis ameiserunt, magistratus pr[*ove*] | magistratu, quoia de ea re iuris dictio erit qu[*oque*] | de ea re in ious aditum erit, ita de ea re ious deicunto iudicia recuperationes danto, utei iei eos recuperare possint. |

Nei quis magistratus prove magistratu legatus ne[*ive*] | quis alius meilites in oppidum Thermesum maiorum Pisidarum agrumve Thermensium maiorum | Pisidarum hiemandi caussa introducito, neive | facito, quo quis eo meilites introducat quove ibei | meilites hiement, nisei senatus nominatim, utei Thermesum maiorum Pisidarum in hibernacula meilites | deducantur, decreverit: neive, quis magistratus | prove magistratu legatus neive quis alius facito | neive inperato, quo quid magis iei dent praebeant | ab ieisve auferatur, nisei quod eos ex lege Porcia dare praebere oportet oportebit. |

Quae leges quodque ious quaeque consuetudo L. Marcio Sex. Iulio cos. inter civeis Romanos et Termenses | maiores Pisidas fuit, eaedem leges eidemque ious | eademque consuetudo inter ceives Romanos et Termenses maiores Pisidas esto; quodque quibusque | in rebus loceis agreis aedificieis oppideis iouris | Termensium maiorum Pisidarum ieis consulibus, quei supra scriptei sunt, fuit, quod eius praeter [*locata*] loca agros aedificia ipsei sua voluntate ab se non abalienarunt, idem in eisdem rebus loceis agreis | aedificieis oppideis Termensium maiorum Pisidarum ious esto; et quo minus ea quae in hoc capite scripta sunt ita sint fiant, eius hac lege nihilum rogatur. |

Quam legem portorieis terrestribus maritumeisque Termenses maiores Phisidae capiundeis intra suos | fineis deixserint, ea lex ieis portorieis capiundeis esto, dum nei quid portori ab ieis capiatur, quei publica | populi Romani vectigalia redempta habebunt. Quos | per eorum fineis publicanei ex eo vectigali transportabunt [*eorum fructuum portorium Termenses ne capiunto*].

C. I. L. I. 204, *P. L. M. E.* tab. XXXI. Inscribed on a bronze tablet found at Rome in the sixteenth century, now at Naples. This is a part of the law of C. Antonius (cos. 691/63), tribune of the plebs, and his colleagues,

establishing the autonomy of Termessus Maior, a town of Pisidia. It dates in 683/71, at least not long after 682/72. [1] 682/72. [2] 663/91. [3] It began in 666/88. The portion printed in Italics is known from a copy of the sixteenth century, as it has disappeared from the plate.

Senatus Consultum de Nundinis Saltus Beguensis

SC. de nundinis saltus[1] Beguensis in t(erritorio) Casensi, descriptum et recognitum ex libro sententiarum in senatu dic[*ta*]rum k(apite) VI T. Iuni Nigri, C. Pomponi Camerini co(n)s(ulum), in quo scripta erant A[*frica*]ni[2] iura[3] et id quod i(nfra) s(criptum) est.

In comitio in curia.[4] . . .

[*Scr*]ibundo adfuerunt Q. Sa[*l*]onius Q. f. Ouf. [*Lo*]ngus, . . . [*A*]ni Quar[*t*]inus, C. Oppius C. f. Vel. Severus, C. For (?) . . C. f. . . . [*Sex. Eru*]ciu[*s*], M. f. Quir. Clarus, P. Cassius L. f. Aem. Dexter q(uaestor), P. Nonius M. f. Ou[*f*]. Macrinus q(uaestor).[5] In senatu fuerunt C.

SC. per discessionem factum.

Quod P. Cassius Secundus, P. Delphius Peregrinus Aleius Alennius Maximus Curtius Valerianus Proculus M. Nonius Mucianus coss. verba fecerunt de desiderio amicorum Lucili Africani c(larissimi) v(iri), qui petunt: ut ei permittatur in provincia Afric(a), regione Beguensi, territorio Musulamiorum,[6] ad Casas, nundinas IIII nonas Novemb. et XII k. Dec., ex eo omnibus mensibus IIII non. et XII k. sui cuiusq(ue) mensis instituere habere, quid fieri placeret,

de ea re ita censuerunt: permittendum Lucilio Africano, c. v., in provincia Afric(a), regione Beguensi, territorio Musulamiorum, ad Casas, nundinas IIII non. Novemb. et XII k. Decembr. et ex eo omnibus mensibus IIII non. et XII k. sui cuiusq(ue) mensis instituere et habere, eoque vicinis advenisq(ue) nundinandi dumtaxat causa coire convenire sine iniuria et incommodo cuiusquam liceat.

Actum idibus Octobr. P. Cassio Secundo, M. Nonio Muciano. Eodem exemplo de eadem re duae tabellae signatae sunt. Signatores: T. Fl(avi) Comini scrib(ae), C. Iul(i) Fortunati

scrib(ae), M. Caesi Helvi Euhelpisti, Q. Metili Onesimi, C. Iul(i) Periblepti, L. Verati Philerotis, T. Fla(vi) Crescentis.

C. I. L. VIII. 11451. Inscribed on two tablets of stone found at Hr. el-Begar, Africa, dating 138 A.D. On *nundinae*, see Pliny *Ep.* V. 4. Suet. *Claud.* 12. *C. I. L.* III. 4121. *Imp.—Constantinus—nundinas die solis perpeti anno constituit.* [1] Frontinus, *Grom.* 53. *In Africa saltus non minores habent privati, quam res publica territoria, immo—longe maiores.* [2] i.e. of Lucilius Africanus mentioned below. [3] i.e. *possessiones et latifundia*, in which he had asked that it might be granted him to hold *nundinae*. [4] In the *curia Iulia* built where the *curia Hostilia* had been, i.e. in the *comitium*. [5] See *Ephem. Ep.* II. p. 283. [6] Tac. *Ann.* II. 52.

Epistula of Vespasian to the Saborenses

Imp. Cae. Vespasianus Aug. pontifex maximus tribuniciae potestatis VIIII, imp. XIIX, consul VIII, p(ater) p(atriae), salutem dicit IIII viris et decurionibus Saborensium.

Cum multis difficultatibus infirmitatem vestram premi indicetis, permitto vobis oppidum sub nomine meo, ut voltis, in planum extruere. Vectigalia, quae ab divo Aug. accepisse dicitis, custodio; si qua nova adicere voltis de his proco(n)s(ulem) adire debebitis; ego enim nullo respondente constituere nil possum. Decretum vestrum accepi VIII. ka. August.; legatos dimisi IIII. ka. easdem. Valete.

IIviri C. Cornelius Severus et M. Septimius Severus publica pecunia in aere inciderunt.

C. I. L. II. 1423. Inscribed on a bronze plate found in the town of Canete, between Malaga and Sevilla, existing in copy. The date is 78 A.D.

Military Diplomas

1. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug. pont. max., tr. pot. II, imperator VI, p. p., cos. III,[1] desig. IIII, veteranis, qui militaverunt in classe Ravennate sub Sex. Lucilio Basso,[2] qui sena et vicena stipendia aut plura meruerunt et sunt deducti in Pannoniam, quorum nomina subscripta sunt, ipsis liberis posterisque eorum civitatem dedit et conubium cum uxoribus, quas tunc habuissent, cum est civitas is data, aut si qui caelibes essent cum

iis, quas postea duxissent dumtaxat singuli singulas. Non. April., Caesare Aug. f. Domitiano, Cn. Pedio Casco cos.[3] Platori Veneti f., centurioni, Maezeio.

Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea, quae est fixa Romae in Capitolio ad aram gentis Iuliae, de foras podio sinisteriore, tab. Ī pag. II, loc XXXXIIII. T. Iuli Rufi Salonit. eq. R. P. Vibi Maximi Epitaur. eq. R. T. Fani Celeris Iadestin. dec. C. Marci Proculi Iadestin. dec. P. Caetenni Clementis Salon. P. Luri Moderati Risinitan. Q. Poblici Crescentis Iadestin.

C. I. L. III., p. 850. Inscribed on a bronze diptych found at Salona, in Dalmatia, now in Berlin. [1] See page 129. [2] Tacitus, Hist. II. 100. [3] April 5, 71.

2. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, pontifex maximus, tribunicia potestat. VIII, imp. XVIII, p. p., censor, cos. VII, design. VIII.[1]

Nomina speculatorum qui in praetorio meo militaverunt, item militum qui in cohortibus novem praetoriis et quattuor urbanis subieci, quibus fortiter et pie militia functis ius tribuo conubi dumtaxat cum singulis et primis uxoribus, ut etiamsi peregrini iuris feminas matrimonio suo iunxerint, proinde liberos tollant, ac si ex duobus civibus Romanis natos. A. d. IIII. non. Decembr., Galeone Tettieno Petroniano, M. Fulvio Gillone cos.

Coh. VI pr., L. Ennio L. f. Tro. Feroci, Aquis Statellis.

Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea, quae fixa est Romae in Capitolio in basi Iovis Africi.

C. I. L. III., p. 853. Inscribed on a bronze tablet once forming part of a diptych, found near Kustendje (Tomos), now at Vienna. [1] See page 129.

Lots

(*Sortes*)

1. Conrigi vix tandem quod | curvom[1] est factum [*c*]rede.[2]
2. Credis quod deicunt: non | sunt ita; *credere* stultu.[3]
3. De incerto certa ne fiant,[4] | si sapis caveas.

4. Est equos perpulcer, sed tu | vehi non potes istoc.
5. Formidat omnes, quod | metuit, id sequi satiust.
6. Qur petis pos tempus consilium? quod rogas[5] non est.

C. I. L. I. 1438, 1439, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1454. Maxims or proverbial expressions inscribed on bronze *lamellae* found at Barbarano, between Vicetia and Padua (Patavium), but afterwards lost. They were probably used at *Fons Aponus*, a seat of divination near Patavium. They date in the seventh century of the city. The inscriptions of seventeen of these *sortes* have come down to us. See Suetonius, *Tiberius*, 14. See also Stoll, *De Sortibus Praenestinis*, Philologus, XI. 1856, p. 304. Ritschl, *Die Lateinischen Sortes*, Op. IV., p. 395. [1] Another reading is *curum*. [2] Inscription has *rede*. [3] Inscription has *ne fore stultu*. Ritschl, *non scin te ita re fore stultu(m)*. Mommsen, *non sunt ita, credere stultu(m)*. [4] Mommsen, *certum — fiat*. [5] Mommsen prefers *roges*.

From the Acta of the Fratres Arvales

1. Isdem cos.[1] III idus Octobr.[2] L. Salvius Otho Titianus[3] mag. collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine | immolavit in Capitolio ob imperium Neronis Claudí Caesaris Aug. Germanici Iovi b(ovem) | marem, Iunoni vaccam, Minervae vacc(am), Felicitati publicae vacc(am), Genio ipsius taurum, | divo Aug(usto) b(ovem) marem, dívae Aug(ustae) vaccam, dívo Claudio b(ovem) marem. In collegio adfuerunt: | L. Salvius Otho Titianus mag., C. Piso, C. Vipstanus Apronianus, M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, | A. Vitellius,[4] Sulpicius Camerinus, P. Memmius Regulus, T. Sextius Africanus. |

C. I. L. VI. 2041. Inscribed on a marble tablet found in the Vigna Ceccarelli, where was located the grove of the *Fratres Arvales*. [1] A. Paconius Sabinus, A. Petronius Lurco *consules suffecti* in 58 A.D. [2] The day Nero received the *imperium*. [3] The brother of the Emperor Otho. [4] The emperor of 69 A.D.

2. Isdem co(n)sulibus[1] pr(idie) idus Mart(ias) | vota numcupata pro s[*al*]ute et reditu [*Vitelli*] Germanici imp(eratoris),[2] praeeunte L. Maecio Postumo,[3] mag(isterio) [*Vitelli*] Germanici imp(eratoris), promag(istro) Maecio Postumo, coll(egi) fra(trum) |

Arval(ium) nomine: Iov(i) b(ovem) m(arem), Iun(oni) vacc(am), Min(ervae) vacc(am), divo Aug(usto) [*b*(*ovem*) *m*(*arem*)], | divae Aug(ustae) vacc(am), divo Claudio b(ovem) m(arem). In colleg(io) adf(uerunt) L. Maecius Postumus. |

C. I. L. VI. 2051. Inscribed on a marble tablet found in the Vigna Ceccarelli. [1] Galba and Vinius, the consuls, were slain Jan. 15, 69. Otho and his brother Titianus succeeded them. [2] On the 14th of March, on which day Tacitus (*Hist.* I. 90) declares that Otho departed from the city. These *vota* were made for the safe return of Otho and not Vitellius, but when Otho was defeated, since the *acta* of this day had not yet been written down, the name of Vitellius was substituted for that of Otho, and was afterwards erased. For the name Germanicus given to Vitellius, see Tac. *Hist.* I. 62; II. 64. [3] He seems to have been put in the place of Otho Titianus, who accompanied his brother to the war, cf. Tacitus, *Hist.* II. 33.

Tabulae Patronatus

1. M. Crasso Frugi L. Calpurnio Pisone | cos.[1] | III non. Febr., | civitas Themetra ex Africa hospitium | fecit cum C. Silio C. f. Fab. Aviola [*eu*]m | liberos posterosque eius sibi liberis | posterisque suis patronum cooptave|runt. | C. Silius C. f. Fab. Aviola civitatem Theme|trensem liberos posterosque eorum | sibi liberis posterisque suis in fidem | clientelamque suam recepit; | egerunt | Banno Himilis f. sufes, | Azdrubal Baisillecis f. | Iddibal Bosiharis f. | leg.

C. I. L. V. 4919. Inscribed on a bronze tablet found at Brescia, now lost. [1] A.D. 27.

2. Nerone Claudio Caesare | Aug. Germanico L. Antistio Vetere | cos.[1] | k. Augustis | Q. Iulius Q. f. Qui. Secundus[2] legatus pro | praetore hospitium fecit cum | decurionibus et colonis colonia | Iulia Aug. legionis VII Tupusuctu sibi | liberis posterisque suis eosque patrocinio suo tuendos recepit, | agentibus legatis | Q. Caecilio Q. f. Palatina Firmano | M. Pomponio M. f. Quir. Vindice.

C. I. L. VIII. 8837. Inscribed on a bronze tablet found near Constantine (Cirta), Africa, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. [1] A.D. 55. [2] Secundus was perhaps the *legatus* of the Province of Baetica.

PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

Purchase of a House

Andueia Batonis emit mancipioque accepit domus partem dimidiam, interantibus partem [*dex*]tram, que est Alb(urno) maiori vico Pirustar[*um in*] t[*er*] ad[*fines Platorem Accep*]tianum et Ingenum Callisti ⚹ trecentis de Veturi[*o Valente*]. Eam domus partem dimidiam, q(ua) d(e) a(gitur), cum su[*is s*]aepibus saepimentis, finibus, aditibus, claustris, fienestris, ita uti clao fixsa et optima maximaque est, h(abere) r(ecte) l(iceat); [*e*]t si quis eam domum partemve quam quis [*e*]x [*ea*] evicerit q(uo) m(inus) Andueia Batonis e(ive), a(d) q(uem) e(a) r(es) p(ertinebit), h(abere) p(ossidere) u(suque) c(apere) r(ecte) l(iceat); qu[*o*]d ita licitum n[*o*]n erit, t(antam) p(ecuniam) r(ecte) d(ari), fide r(ogavit) Andueia Batonis, fide promisit, Veturius Valens. Proque ea do[*mu partem dim*]idiam pretium ⚹ CCC Vetur[*ius V*]ales a[*b A*]n[*du*]ei[*a Ba*]tonis accepiss[*e et*] ab[*ere se dixit*]. Convenitq(ue) int[*e*]r eos, [*uti*] Veturius Va[*lens pro ea*] domo tributa usque ad recensum dep[*e*]n[*dat*].

Act(um) Alb(urno) maiori prid. nonas Maias Qui[*n*]tillo et Prisco cos.

L. Vasidius V[*i*]ctor sig(navit). T. Fl. Felicis. M. Lucani Melioris. Platoris Carpi. T. Aureli Prisci. Batonis Annae'. Veturi Valentis venditoris.

C. I. L. III. 944. Bruns, *Fontes Iuris Romani*,[6] p. 291. Inscribed on the inner face of a wax tablet found at Verespatak, in Dacia. Square brackets indicate supplements from outside copy.

Execrations

Devotiones

1. Quomodo mortuos qui istic sepultus est nec loqui | nec sermonare potest, seic Rhodine apud M. Licinium Faustum mortua sit nec | loqui sermonare possit. | Ita uti mortuos nec ad deos | nec ad homines acceptus est, seic Rhodine aput M. Licinium accepta sit et tantum valeat, | quantum ille mortuos, quei | istic

sepultus est. Dite Pater, Rhodine | tibei commendo uti semper | odio sit M. Licinio Fausto, | item M. Hedium Amphionem, | item C. Popillium Appollonium, | item Vennonia Hermiona, | item Sergia Glycinna.

C. I. L. I. 818. Inscribed on a lead *lamina* found in a tomb near Rome, now in the Kircherian Museum, Rome.

2. Dii i(n)feri, vobis com(m)e(n)do, si quic(q)ua(m) sactitates (= sanctitatis) h[*a*]betes (= habetis), ac tadro (= trado) Ticene (= Tychenem, Tychen) | Carisi, quodqu[*o*]d agat, quod i(n)cida(n)t | omnia in adversa. Dii i(n)feri, vobis | com(m)e(n)do il(l)ius mem(b)ra, colore(m), figura(m), caput, capilla (= capillos), umbra(m), cereb|ru(m), fru(n)te(m), supe[*rcil*]ia, os, nasu(m), | me(n)tu(m), bucas, la[*bra, ve*]rba, (h)alitu(m), col(l)u(m),[1] iocur, umeros, cor, pulmones, i(n)testinas (= intestina), ve(n)tre(m), brac(h)ia, digitos, manus, u(m)b(i)licu(m), visica (= vesicam), femena (= femina), genua, crura, talos, planta(s), tigidos (= digitos). Dii i(n)feri, si illa(m) videro tabesce(n)te(m), vobis sacrificiu(m) lubens ob an(n)uversariu(m) facere[2] dibus parentibus il(l)iu[*s*] voveo(?) . . . . . peculiu(m)(?) ta[*be*]scas!

C. I. L. X. 8249. Inscribed on a lead plate folded up and pierced with a nail, found in a tomb near the amphitheatre of Minturnae. [1] This is Zangemeister's suggestion for the letters on the plate which seem to read *vitucolu*. Bormann suggests *visu colu*. [2] Schneider reads *sacru(m) il(l)ud v(otum) venio* [*o*]*b anuversariu(m) facere*, making *venio facere* = *faciam*.

Wall Inscriptions of Pompeii

Painted Inscriptions

1. M. Marium | aed. faci.[1] | oro vos.
2. Q. Caecil. q. v. benific.[2] o. v.
3. A. Vettium Firmum | aed. o. v. f., dign. est, | Caprasia cum Nymphio rog. | una et vicini o. f.
4. Sabinum aed. | Procule fac et ille | te faciet.

5. pro salute | . . . . . Caesaris Augu[*sti*][3] li[*b*]e[*ro*]rumqu[*e* | *eius et ob*] dedicationem arae [*fam. gladiat.*] Cn. [*All*]ei Nigidi Mai flami[*nis*] . . . Caesaris Augusti pugn. Pompeis sine ulla dilatione | IIII non Iul., venatio vela erunt.

6. A. Suetti Certi | aedilis familia gladiatoria pugnab. Pompeis | pr. k. Iunias, venatio et vela erunt.[4]

7. Otiosis locus hic non est, discede morator.

C. I. L. IV. 61, 29, 171, 635, 1180, 1189, 813. [1] *aed(ilem) faci(atis).* [2] *q(uaestorem) v(irum) benific(um) o(ro) v(os).* [3] Either *imp. Caesaris Augusti* or *imp. Ti. Caesaris Augusti.* [4] Suettius probably gave gladiatorial exhibitions under the direction of Nero between 54–59 A.D.

Engraved with a Stilus

8. Nucerinis | infelicia.[1]

9. III idus Aprilis | tunica[2] ✗ I | III.

10. Amianthus, Epaphra, Tertius ludant[3]; cum Hedysto Iucundus Nolanus petat; nu[*m*]ere[*n*]t Citus et Acus, Amianth[*us*].

C. I. L. IV. 1329, 1392, 1936. [1] Tac. *Ann.* XIV. 17. [2] *tunica (lauta) denario uno.* [3] The reference is to a game of ball (*trigon*). Cf. Seneca, *Ep.* 36, 1, *si vero pilicrepus supervenit et numerare coepit pilas, actum est.* Cf. Marquardt, *Privatleben*, p. 822.

Consular Diptychs

1. Fl. Felicis[1] v. c., com. ac mag. utrq. mil., patr. et cos. ord.
2. Fl. Astyrius[2] v. c. et inl. com., ex mag. utriusq. mil., cons. ord.
3. Nar. Manl. Boethius[3] v. c. et inl. patric. ex p. p., p. u. sec.,[4] cons. ord. et

Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, 1298, 1300, 1301 = *C. I. L.* V. 8120. 1. Inscribed on ivory diptychs on which are also drawn the figures of consuls. [1] Felix, *consul ordinarius* in 428 A.D. [2] Consul of 449 A.D. mentioned by Sidonius, *Ep.* VIII. 6, 5. [3] *Consul ordinarius* of 487. [4] *ex p(raefecto) p(raetorio), p(raefectus) u(rbi) sec(undo).*

CHAPTER IX

RESTORATION AND DATING OF INSCRIPTIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

Restoration of Defective Inscriptions.

An account of the science of Latin Epigraphy would be incomplete if no attention were paid to the renewal of inscriptions which remain to us in imperfect form, for it is a fact readily understood that epigraphic material consists, in a very large degree, of fragments which would be of little service and value were it not possible for scholars to make restorations more or less satisfactory, and which in many cases have been shown, by subsequent discoveries, to be correct.

It would be manifestly impossible to suggest a method of treatment which would be useful in every case, since this depends almost absolutely upon the character of the individual inscription itself. Nevertheless, certain general principles may be stated which will be of assistance in this most important and most interesting side of epigraphic study. It is a cardinal principle that nothing associated in any way with a fragmentary inscription is so insignificant as to be unworthy of consideration in the task of supplying portions that are lost. It is, therefore, imperative that the most exact copy attainable should be within reach of the student.[1] This has resulted in the use of the so-called "paper squeezes," which are made by moistening sheets of stout white paper and pressing them into the indentations of an inscription by means of a brush with short stiff bristles. Reproductions of inscriptions of this form have been found very satisfactory in their exactness. In the case of small articles, wax impressions are more convenient.

[1] See *Über Mechanische Copieen von Inschriften.* E. Hübner. Berlin, 1880.

The study of an inscription must involve both an internal and external consideration of all that is associated with the same. It must include an examination of the method of engraving, the forms of the letters and words, and of the character of the subject matter, but it must also be turned to the circumstances of the discovery, the location, and the association with other inscriptions.

The form of an incomplete letter, supplemented by a knowledge of what the normal letter in its complete shape would be, often determines the word which has disappeared. A knowledge of the numerous ligatures is very useful, particularly in the inscriptions found in Africa. In supplementing defective words, much attention should be given to the subject of abbreviations, for it must be remembered that certain words are regularly given in abbreviated form, but others very rarely.

The most common injuries exhibited by stones are such as destroy the beginning or end of the lines. It is, therefore, necessary to determine the original length of the line, so as to calculate the number of letters required to make it complete. This knowledge may be obtained from the general outline of the inscription, and from a comparison of the lengths of the remaining lines. We may say, in a general way, that a number of the lines in an inscription are of the same length. The first and last lines are regularly shorter than the others, because of the character of their subject matter, but they are proportionate in length to the other lines, and their middle points correspond with the middle points of the others. By knowledge thus obtained, the determination of the number of letters to be supplied may be accomplished with a fair degree of exactness.

The next important step is the consideration of the class of inscriptions to which the one in question belongs. This is necessary in order that a knowledge of the formulae likely to occur may be obtained, and comparison with other inscriptions made possible.

Other important data are, the natural succession of *honores* in the various *cursus honorum*, the imperial names and titles, and the customary order of the same, the history of the legions, their enrollment, location, and length of service.

The following example, originally given by Renier,[1] illustrates the scientific restoration of a defective inscription and is used in like manner by Cagnat.[2]

R · EQVIT · ROM IVT · XVIR
LITIB · IVDIC · QVAES R · PROVINCIAE
RETAE · ET · CYRENAR MP · VESPASIANI
AESARIS · AVG · LEG · X̄ · FRETEN DONIS · MILI
B · IMP · VESPASIANO · CAESAR T · CAESARE · AVG · F
ELLO · IVDAICO · CORONA · MVRALI · VALLARI · AVREA · HASTIS · PVRIS
EXILLIS · DVOBVS · TR · PL · PR · LEG · PROVINC · PONTI · ET · BITHYNIAE
AECINIA · A · F · LARGA · VXOR · ET
RCIA · A · F · PRISCILLA · FILIA · FECERVNT

It is evident that the inscription is honorary in character and that it has been set up perhaps at his tomb by the wife and daughter of the person whose name has disappeared. The *honores* are given in the ascending order.

Before the quaestorship which appears in the second line we would look for the military service and the vigintivirate. The latter may be readily supplied thus, XVIR *st*LITIB · IVDIC; the former is shown by IVT which is part of the name *Ad* IVT *rix*. There were two legions thus named, *Prima Adiutrix* and *Secunda Adiutrix*. Although it is uncertain which legion is here indicated, Renier has shown from the inscription itself that the person referred to was made a quaestor under Vespasian and since he was *tribunus militum* about two years before this time, and the legion *II Adiutrix* was formed under Vespasian, it is probable that the first legion is the one named. Following the usual form we may supply then, *trib. mil. leg. I Ad*IVT. The honorary title which was often given to those who had not yet attained the quaestorship readily suggests itself for the first part of this line, so that we read: *sevi*R · EQVIT · ROM. The quaestorship was either of the city, which would give simply QVAEST., or provincial, which would give QVAES*t. pr. pr.* = *quaestori pro praetore*. In the former case the following function would naturally be *leg*(*ato*) *pr. pr*(*aetore*), but for this there is evidently no room; hence the line may be completed thus: QVAES*t pr. p*R. After the quaestorship a person might become *legatus* of a proconsul in a senatorial province of the praetorian grade, or hold the next

[1] *Explication et Restitution d'une Inscription Découverte à Nettuno.* L. Renier in *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscr.*, 1867, p. 269. [2] *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine*, p. 337.

magistracy, the tribunate of the *plebs* or the aedileship. In this case, however, the function following the quaestorship is evidently that of *legatus* of a legion, so that we may supply *legatus* iMP · VESPASIANI cAESARIS · AVG · LEG X · FRETENsis. The words *donis militaribus* would naturally be preceded by *donato*, hence read *donato* DONIS MILItaribus. The next line refers to the two emperors who conducted the Jewish war, and we may read aB · IMP · VESPASIANO CAESARe *Aug et* T · CAESARE · AVG · F bELLO · IVDAICO.

At the beginning of the seventh line the number of the *vexilla* has disappeared, but according to the rules[1] controlling military decorations two *vexilla* would be assigned to a man of quaestorian grade. Inasmuch as the *legati* of praetorian grade alone have the right to three *vexilla*, three *hastae puraе*, and three *coronae*, it is evident that *duab(us)* is needed here. The *cursus honorum* is now complete with the remaining functions *tribunus plebis*, *praetor*, *legatus provinciae Ponti et Bithyniae*.

The first word of the next line is the *nomen* of the wife who has thus honored her husband. The remnant *aecinia* would suggest CAECINIA, but GrAECINIA is possible. The *nomen* Graecinia, taken from Graecinus, is hardly admissible for the wife of a senator in the time of Vespasian. Still further, the father, a Graecinius or Caecina, is named A(ulus), as A · *filia* shows, but we do not know of a *Graecinius* with the *praenomen* A(ulus), and it must be remembered that in a family of rank the range of *praenomina* and *cognomina* was limited to a certain number. We do not know of a *cognomen Largus* with a *Graecinius*, hence we naturally select CAECINIA. We know also of two consuls, A. Caecina (13 A.D.) and A. Caecina Largus (42 A.D.), which fact confirms the selection.

The *nomen* of the daughter may be either *Po*RCIA, *Ma*RCIA, or *La*RCIA. Aulus, however, is not found with *Porcius*, and is rare with *Marcius*, but is common with *Larcius*. We find still further in this family, if not a *Priscillus*, at least a *Priscus*, so that the name of the daughter is *La*RCIA PRISCILLA, and of her father, *A. Larcius*.

Renier has pointed out that the *legatus* of the legion *X Fretensis* at the time of the capture of Jerusalem is spoken of in Josephus (*Bel. Iud.*, VI. 4) as *A. Larcius Lepidus*. From this we can conclude that the inscription is in honor of this man, and the first line must contain his name. Between the *nomen* and *cognomen* we would expect the indication of descent and the *tribus*. The first of these is uncertain, since we do not know the *praenomen* of the father, although we may conjecture that it is the same as that of the son. The inscription was found at Nettuno, hence we would expect *Quirina*, a *tribus* which actually appears in an inscription[2] of an A. Larcius Priscus, *legatus* of Numidia, found recently at the same place and referring probably to the father of the person honored in the inscription before us.

[1] See page 193 note.

[2] *Ephem. Ep.* V. 696. R. Cagnat, *Bulletin Épigr.* 1884, p. 12.

The completed inscription is as follows:

a · larcio a · fil · quirina lepido
*sevi*R · EQVIT · ROM · *trib. mil. leg.* · · *ad*IVT · XVIR
*st*LITIB · IVDIC · QUAES*t* · *pr* · *p*R · PROVINCIAE
*c*RETAE · ET · CYRENAR*um leg* · *i*MP · VESPASIANI
*c*AESARIS · AVG · LEG · X̄ · FRETEN*s donato* DONIS · MILI*taribus*
*a*B · IMP · VESPASIANO · CAESAR*e augusto et* T · CAESARE · AVG · F
*b*ELLO · IVDAICO · CORONA · MVRALI · VALLARI · AVREA · HASTIS · PVRIS
*duab v*EXILLIS · DVOBVS · TR · PL · PR · LEG · PROVINC · PONTI · ET · BITHYNIAE
*c*AECINIA · A · F · LARGA · VXOR · ET
*la*RCIA · A · F · PRISCILLA · FILIA · FECERVNT

SPECIMENS OF IMPERFECT INSCRIPTIONS

	MEMORIAE
IANI · F	TORQVATI · NOVELLI · P · F
A I A N I	ATTICI · X̄ · VIRI · STLIT · IVD
I C I · N E P	MIL · LEG · Ī · TRIB · VEXILLAR
NERVAE · PRONEP	VATTVOR · Ī · V̄ · XX̄ · XXĪ · Q · AED
O · HADRIANO	AD · HAST · CVR · LOC · PVBLIC
ONINO · AVG · PIO	D CENS · ACCIP · ET · DILECT · ET
MAXIMO · TRIBVN	S · PROVINCIAE · NARBON
AT · II · COS · IĪ · P · P	VS · HONORIS · FINE
VS · POPVLVSQVE	· AGENS · XXXXIII
VINVS · VETERES	O · IVLII · DECESSIT

1. *C. I. L.* XIV. 2100. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Civita Lavinia (Lanuvium), existing now in copy. The date may be obtained from the table, p. 133. The inscription began thus: *imp. Caesari.*
2. *C. I. L.* XIV. 3602. Inscribed on a marble tablet found at Tivoli (Tibur), existing in a copy. Torquatus was tribune of the *vexillarii* of four legions. In line nine read *in cuius honoris.* Borghesi assigns this inscription to Novellius Torquatus of about the time of Tiberius, and refers to Pliny *Nat. Hist.* XIV. 22, 144, who testifies to his being *praetor* and *proconsul.*

PATER PATRIAE
IMP · CAESAR DIVI F
AVGVSTVS PONT
IMVS COS
GNATVS XĪ
TRIBVNI
VIII

IVS
DECVRIONA
HONOR AEDILI
X HS II M DCXXXXII N̄
ISSET ADIECTA AM
SE PECVNIA · FECIT IDEMQ
VIT DD ET AMPLIVS
VL POPVLO DEDIT

1. *C. I. L.* XII. 5488. Inscribed on a *miliarium* of the Via Aurelia, between Aix and Arles, existing in a copy. The restitution has been verified from similar stones of the same locality. The date is 751/3.
2. *C. I. L.* VIII. 14298. On a marble pedestal found at Hr. Schuegi, Africa. In second line supply *ob honorem;* in line eight *ep*]*ul*[*um*], others suggest *sport*]*ul*[*as.* The first line may be *cum . . . . . pater e*]*ius* or [*cum pater eius . . . .*] *atus.*

ANO · FIL · SVO
VIXIT · ANN · XVII
BVS · DIEB · XXIII · ET
POSTERISQV
IN FRONTE · PED · VIII
IIA · PRIMA · DONAVIT · P

HADRIANI AN
AUG · PII · P · P ·
CORPUS PISTO
COLONIAE O
PORTUS VTRIV

IMO · M
VRELI ANTONIN
· AVGVSTORVM
LEG · XXII · PRIMIG
· IVSSVS
CVM · AEDIF

1. *C. I. L.* XIV. 1509 a. Found at Ostia. In line 6 IIA is all that remains of the *nomen* of Prima.
2. *C. I. L.* XIV. 101. Found at Civitavecchia, now existing in a copy. *C. I. L.* gives in the first line *M. Aelio Aurelio*, in the second *Caesari*, in third the beginning of the name of his father. The *corpus pistorum Ostiensium et Portuensium* is referred to.

3. *C. I. L.* XI. 506. Found at Forli (Forum Livi), where it still exists. The second line begins probably with *pro salute* or *ob reditum*. The third line may have contained formerly the name of Geta. Supply *eisu* before *iussus*. Mommsen thinks it probable that Caracalla and Geta returning to Italy after the death of their father visited the camp of the twenty-second legion at Moguntiacum.

D · M	SEX · IVLIO · SE	■
P · VIC	VOL · VERINO	POM
AE · QV	MINI AEDILI M	A D I
ANNIS	NERARIO · PAT	VIX · ANN
M · X · D · XIII	TRIVM DECVR	III · POM
AVGEND	NVM · CVM · FIL	VS · MES
FILIAE · IN	VIVS SIBI FECIT	R · AMA
CEN		TISSIM
		PATRI

1. *C. I. L.* VIII. 4458. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Ksar Scheddi, Africa.
2. *C. I. L.* XII. 522. Inscribed on a marble *cippus* found at Aix, existing in a copy.
3. *C. I. L.* VIII. 4459. Inscribed on a *cippus* found at Ksar Scheddi, Africa.

Dating of Inscriptions.

The determination of the date or period of inscriptions demands in many cases the consideration and study of inscriptions from every point of view.

Constant reference has therefore been made in what precedes to the various indications of date which the occurrence of certain usages belonging to well-defined periods provides.

The various suggestions leading to the determination of date may be classified as obtained either from an external or formal consideration of an inscription or from an internal or material view of the same.

The first of these implies: 1) A study of the object upon which the inscription appears, its size, ornamentation, circumstances of discovery, such as the depth beneath the surface and proximity to other inscriptions. Such data may be useful in identifying in its

date the inscription in question with others which admit of assignment to certain periods; 2) a consideration of the inscription itself, the nature of the engraving, the morphology of the letters, the orthography and the grammatical formation and interrelation of the words.

The second class of suggestions leading to the determination of date is concerned with the subject matter of the inscriptions.

We have already seen on page 123 how inscriptions of the imperial period may be dated from the titles and salutations of the emperor. If an inscription contains the names of consuls, it is possible in most cases to assign a date by reference to the Fasti Consulares. It is necessary to be cautious in thus depending on consular names, since those who acted as substitutes, *consules suffecti*, as well as those who received the *consularia ornamenta*, are frequently named as consuls. It must be remembered also that the title *cos.*, followed by a numeral of iteration, accompanied the name of the emperor even when he was not actually holding office. Tiberius was consul for the second time in 748/6, and was continually designated thus until 18 A.D., when he became consul for the third time. Any inscription containing simply the name of Tiberius with *cos. II* may be assigned to any year between 748/6 and 18 A.D.

Names of distinguished personages and officials are often of much importance in this respect. Such are the names of the high officers at Rome and in the provinces, also of associates and friends of the emperor. The date of the official career of prominent men may often be learned from historical sources, and the period of inscriptions may thus be determined.

A very important source of chronological information is found in the history of the various legions, which may be compiled from historical writings and from a comparison with dated inscriptions, and particularly from the military diplomas which contain certain exact dates.

The following tables will be of use in determining the date of inscriptions.

Table of Archaisms

ai and ae; *ae* is found replacing *ai* in some words in *S. C. de Bacchanalibus* (186 B.C.), alongside of the earlier spelling. It is the established form for the *Lex Bantina* (133–118), the *Lex Repetundarum* of 123–122 B.C. The transition form, *aei*, appears about the close of the second century B.C. The archaic spelling was restored in the reign of Claudius.

oi for oe and ū; about 200 B.C. *ū* begins to replace *oi* and *oe*. *ū* is found in the Scipio epitaph of the beginning of the second century B.C. and in the Mummius inscription of 146 B.C. *oi* and *oe* continue to be used, especially in official inscriptions, even to the Ciceronian period.

ou and ū; *ū* replaces *ou* about 100 B.C. It appears for *ou* in *Lucius* in the Scipio epitaph, dating not later than 200 B.C. Both are seen in *Lex Bantina* (133–118 B.C.), *Lex Repetundarum* (123–122 B.C.), but *ou* is disregarded entirely in *Lex Cornelia* (81 B.C.).

ei and ī; *ei* represents in the inscriptions either original *ei*, as in *deico*, or stands for the long *i*. The first is found in the early inscriptions, and appears in the *S. C. de Bacch.* (186 B.C.). The spurious diphthong *ei* is found in *audeire* in *Lex Repetundarum* of 123–122 B.C., and in *ameicitiam* of *Lex Agraria* of 111 B.C.

Aspiration of Consonants; see page 29.

Final s and m; the letters *s* and *m* are frequently omitted in early inscriptions, but this omission ceases about 130 B.C.

Final d; this final letter of the ablative case is written in the *S. C. de Bacch.* (186 B.C.), but is not found in the decree of Aemilius Paulus of 189 B.C. It may be said to have disappeared from use a little after 200 B.C.

xs for simple x; this spelling does not occur before its appearance in the *S. C. de Bacch.* (186 B.C.). It then is found particularly in inscriptions of 130–120 B.C., and again in the Augustan period, and later.

Double Consonants; see page 29.

Double Vowels; see page 30.

-os and -om; these forms were reduced to *-us* and *-um* except after *u* and *v* in the nominative and accusative cases of *o*-stems about 234 B.C.

-ēs, -eis, -īs; these endings mark the nominative case plural of *o*-stems of the close of the second century B.C., and of the beginning of the first.

-us, genitive; the *-us* ending of consonant stems is found in early inscriptions, as in the *S. C. de Bacch.* (186 B.C.), also in the *Lex Agraria* (111 B.C.) and the *Epistula ad Tiburtes* (100 B.C.), but ceases about 100 B.C.

Note. — See chapters I. and II., also Index of *C. I. L.* vol. I.; Ritschl's *Opuscula Philologica*, vol. IV., p. 765, and *P. L. M. E.* p. 123 ff.; Lindsay's *The Latin Language*; Schneider's *Dialecti Latinae Priscae et Faliscae Selecta Exempla*, Index.

Table of Legions

II. *Augusta.* Formed by Augustus, 27 B.C. Quartered in Egypt, in Moesia (5 A.D.), on the Rhine (9), with Germanicus (15–16), Britain (43).

III. *Augusta P(ia) V(index).* Formed by Augustus, 27 B.C. Service in Africa, surnamed *Liberatrix* by Galba, in Numidia, surnamed *Pia Vindex* by Septimus Severus, against the Parthians (216 A.D.), disbanded by Gordian III, re-formed by Valerian, in wars against Formus (373) and Gildon (398).

III. *Cyrenaica.* Formed by Lepidus in Africa. Service in Egypt (66), with Vespasian in 69, in the East with Trajan.

III. *Gallica.* Formed by L. Munatius Plancus in Gaul. Service with M. Antonius against the Parthians, in Moesia (5 A.D.), with Corbulo in Armenia, in Moesia (68), in Syria under Vespasian and Domitian, with Trajan in the East, with Hadrian in Judea and Phoenicia.

IV. *Macedonica.* Formed probably by Brutus in Macedonia. Quartered in Spain in time of Augustus, in Mauretania under Caligula, in Germany (Moguntiacum) in 43, favored Vitellius (68), disbanded by Vespasian.

IV. *Scythica.* Formed by M. Crassus in 29 B.C. Quartered in Syria (27 B.C.), in Moesia (5 A.D.), in Germania Inferior (47), with Corbulo in the East (58), surrendered to Vologeses (62), in Syria (63), with Trajan in Judea (114).

V. *Alauda.* Formed by Julius Caesar. Quartered in Spain (27–24 B.C.), in Germany, in Pannonia (6–9 A.D.), in Britain with Claudius, in Moesia in time of Vespasian, destroyed by Sarmates (84) or disbanded by Vespasian.

V. *Macedonica.* Formed by Brutus in Macedonia. Service in Syria up to 5 A.D., then in Moesia, with Corbulo in the East (62), in Judea with Titus, defeated Sarmates (84), in Dacia, in Moesia.

VI. *Victrix P(ia) F(elix).* In Spain after the reign of Augustus, on the Rhine (70 A.D.), in Germania Inferior up to time of Hadrian, in Britain (120). Trajan gave the name *Pia Felix.*

VII. *Claudia P(ia) F(idelis).* Quartered in Macedonia, about 10 A.D. sent to Dalmatia, to Pannonia by Nero, recalled to Italy (68), sent to Moesia by Galba, to Germany under Mucianus, in Moesia (71). Claudius gave the name *Claudia Pia Fidelis.*

VIII. *Augusta.* Formed by Augustus. Quartered in Pannonia, in Moesia in time of Claudius (47), called to Italy (68), in Moesia in time of Galba, in Germany under Mucianus.

IX. *Hispana.* On the Danube in time of Augustus, sent to Africa (20 A.D.), to Spain (24), to Britain (43), destroyed by the Britons (120).

X. *Gemina P(ia) F(idelis)*. Formed by Augustus in 27 B.C. under name *X Augusta*. Quartered in Spain, lost its name in 19 B.C., named *Gemina* after 5 A.D., sent to Germany in 58, to Spain in time of Galba, in Germany in time of Vespasian until reign of Trajan, in Dacia with Trajan, in Pannonia.

XI. *Claudia P(ia) F(idelis)*. In Pannonia in time of Augustus, then in Dalmatia, called to Italy (68), in Germania Superior (70), in Moesia in time of Trajan.

XII. *Fulminata*. Formed by Augustus. Quartered in Egypt, sent to Syria (18 A.D.), with Corbulo (62), in Armenia, surrendered to Vologeses, in Syria, in Cappadocia.

XIII. *Gemina P(ia) F(idelis)*. Formed by Augustus in 27 B.C. Service in Pannonia, with Germanicus in Germany, in Pannonia, called to Italy (68 A.D.), at Bedriacum and Cremona, sent to Pannonia by Vespasian, in Dacia. Nero probably gave the name *Pia Fidelis*.

XIV. *Gemina Martia Victrix*. Formed by Augustus in 27 B.C. Service in Germany with Tiberius and with Germanicus, in Britain (43 A.D.), summoned by Nero (68), opposed Vitellius, after Bedriacum returned to Britain (69), sent to Pannonia (92). Nero gave the name *Martia Victrix*.

XV. *Apollinaris*. Formed by Augustus. Service in Pannonia (6–9 A.D.), with Corbulo in the East (63), in Judea with Vespasian and Titus, in Egypt and Pannonia, with Trajan in the East.

XVI. *Gallica*. Sent to the Danube by Augustus, in Germany after disaster of Varus, disbanded by Vespasian.

XVII. *Gallica*. Destroyed with Varus at Teutoburg Forest (9 A.D.).

XVIII. *Gallica*. The same as the above.

XIX. *Gallica*. The same as the above.

XX. *Valeria Victrix*. Formed in 27 B.C. by Augustus, quelled insurrection in Pannonia (6 A.D.), and received name *Valeria Victrix*, with Germanicus, in Britain (43), fought under Agricola.

VI. *Ferrata*. Formed by Augustus in Syria (5 A.D.). Service with Corbulo in Armenia (58 and 62), in Syria in time of Vespasian, with Trajan against the Parthians, after Hadrian in Judea.

X. *Fretensis*. Formed by Augustus in Syria (5 A.D.), with Corbulo in Armenia (62), in Egypt in time of Nero (65), in Judea with Vespasian and Hadrian.

I. *Germanica*. Formed hastily in 9 A.D. after destruction of Varus, sent into Germany, disbanded by Vespasian (71).

XXI. *Rapax*. Formed in 9 A.D. Service in Germany, fought for Vitellius at Bedriacum, in Illyria, in Germany against Civilis, in Moesia in 101.

XXII. *Deiotariana*. Formed 9 A.D. Quartered in Egypt, supported Ves-

pasian (69), in Judaea with Titus, annihilated in an ambuscade by the Parthians (162).

XXII. *Primigenia P(ia) F(idelis)*. Formed in 43 A.D., sent to Moguntiacum, in Italy (69), favored Vitellius against Galba, sent to Illyria, to Pannonia, returned to Germany (91). Hadrian gave the name *Pia Fidelis*.

I. *Italica*. Formed by Nero in Italy, sent into Gaul, after Cremona sent to Illyria, then to Moesia.

XV. *Primigenia*. Formed probably in time of Claudius. Service in Pannonia, called to Italy by Nero (68), sent to Pannonia by Galba, disbanded by Vespasian because of revolting to Civilis.

I *Adiutrix*. Formed by Nero for the fleet (68), enrolled as legion by Galba, sides with Otho, after Bedriacum sent to Spain by Vitellius, in Germany, in Moesia, 86–91, and in time of Trajan, in Pannonia.

VII. *Gemina F(elix)*. Formed by Galba in Spain under name *Galbiana* or *Hispana* (68 A.D.), in Pannonia. Vespasian gave the name *Gemina F(elix)*, in Spain.

II. *Adiutrix P(ia) F(idelis)*. Enrolled under Vespasian from the fleet at Ravenna, on the Rhine with Mucianus, on the Danube (85), in Pannonia after 107. Vespasian gave the name *Pia Fidelis*.

IV. *Flavia F(elix)*. Formed by Vespasian (71 A.D.), sent to Dalmatia, to Pannonia, in Moesia, in Dacia under Domitian and Trajan. Hadrian gave the name *Felix*.

XVI. *Flavia P(ia) F(idelis)*. Formed by Vespasian (71 A.D.). Service in Cappadocia, against the Parthians. Trajan gave the name *Pia Fidelis*.

I. *Minervia P(ia) F(idelis)*. Formed by Domitian (85 A.D.). Service in Lower Germany (91), in Moesia, in Germany (107), Trajan gave the name *Pia Fidelis*.

XXX. *Ulpia Victrix*. Formed in 101 by Trajan. Service in Germany, in Mesopotamia, under Constantius II.

II. *Traiana Fortis*. Formed in 105 A.D. by Trajan. Stationed at Alexandria, in Parthia (114), sent to Alexandria by Hadrian, where it received the name *Fortis* (137).

II. *Italica*. Formed by M. Aurelius before 170 A.D. In Noricum in time of Alex. Severus.

III. *Italica*. Formed by M. Aurelius before 170 A.D. In Rhaetia in time of Alex. Severus.

I. *Parthica*. Formed by Septimius Severus. Quartered in Mesopotamia, in Arabia, and at Palmyra.

II. *Parthica P(ia) F(idelis)*. Formed by Septimius Severus. Quartered at Alba in Italy. Elagabalus gave name *Pia Fidelis*.

III. *Parthica*. Formed by Septimius Severus. Quartered in Mesopotamia.

The Members of the Imperial Family

The following list includes all the members of the Imperial Family, from Augustus to Constantine, whose names appear in inscriptions. Those that were honored after death with the title Divvs, Diva are marked with *. Those whose memory was execrated, and whose names are erased from the monuments, are designated by †. For names of the Emperors themselves see Chronological Table, p. 123.

*AVGVSTVS

1. Octavia, sister of Aug.; wife (1) of M. Antonius, (2) of C. Marcellus.
2. Antonia (Minor), daughter of M. Antonius and Octavia; wife of Drusus (16).
3. Marcella (Maior), daughter of C. Marcellus and Octavia.
4. Marcella (Minor), daughter of C. Marcellus and Octavia.
5. Scribonia, first wife of Aug.
6. Ivlia, daughter of Aug. and Scribonia; wife (1) of M. Marcellus, (2) of M. Agrippa, (3) of Tiberius (15).
7. M. Vipsanivs Agrippa, second husband of Julia; son-in-law of Aug.
8. *Livia Drvsilla (also called Ivlia Avgvsta), wife (1) of Ti. Claudius Nero, (2) of Aug.
9. M. Livivs Drvsvs Clavdianvs, father of Livia.
10. Alfidia, mother of Livia.
11. C. Caesar, son of M. Agrippa and Julia; grandson of Aug.
12. L. Caesar, son of M. Agrippa and Julia; grandson of Aug.
13. Agrippina I., daughter of M. Agrippa and Julia; wife of Germanicus (18).
14. M. Agrippa (Postvmvs) (also called Pvpvs Agrippa and Agrippa Ivlivs), son of M. Agrippa and Iulia.
15. TIBERIVS, son of Ti. Claudius Nero and Livia; adopted son of Aug.; husband (1) of Vipsania Agrippina, (2) of Julia (6).
16. Nero Clavdivs Drvsvs, son of Ti. Claudius Nero and Livia; husband of Antonia Minor (2).
17. Drvsvs Ivlivs, son of Tiberius and Vipsania Agrippina; husband of Livia, the sister of Germanicus and Claudius.
18. Germanicvs Caesar, son of Drusus (16) and Antonia Minor (2); husband of Agrippina (13).
19. *CLAVDIVS, son of Drusus (16) and Antonia Minor (2).
20. C. Caesar, infant son of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
21. Ti. Caesar, infant son of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
22. — Caesar, infant son of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
23. Nero Caesar, son of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
24. Ivnia, daughter of Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus Silanus; bride of Nero Caesar.

25. DRVSVS CAESAR, son of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
26. †CALIGVLA, son of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
27. †AGRIPPINA II., daughter of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13); fourth wife of Claudius.
28. *IVLIA DRVSILLA, daughter of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
29. IVLIA LIVILLA, daughter of Germanicus (18) and Agrippina (13).
30. MEDVLLINA, bride of Claudius.
31. DRVSVS, infant son of Claudius and Plautia Urgulanilla.
32. ANTONIA, daughter of Claudius and Aelia Petina.
33. †VALERIA MESSALINA, third wife of Claudius.
34. OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina; first wife of Nero.
35. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR BRITANNICVS, son of Claudius and Messalina.
36. †NERO, son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina II. (27).
37. *POPPAEA SABINA, second wife of Nero.
38. CN. DOMITIVS AHENOBARBVS, husband of Agrippina II. (27); father of Nero.
39. *VESPASIANVS
40. FLAVIA DOMITILLA, wife of Vespasian.
41. *TITVS, son of Vespasian and Domitilla.
42. †DOMITIANVS, son of Vespasian and Domitilla.
43. *FLAVIA DOMITILLA II., daughter of Vespasian and Domitilla; wife of Flavius Sabinus.
44. FLAVIA DOMITILLA III., daughter of Flavius Sabinus and Domitilla II.; grandchild of Vesp.
45. *IVLIA AVGVSTA, daughter of Titus.
46. DOMITIA LONGINA, daughter of Cn. Domitius Corbulo; wife of Domitian.
47. CN. DOMITIVS CORBVLO, father of Domitia Longina.
48. *NERVA
49. SERGIA PLAVTILLA, daughter of Sergius Laenas; mother of Nerva.
50. *TRAIANVS
51. *M. VLPIVS TRAIANVS, father of Trajan.
52. *PLOTINA, wife of Trajan.
53. *MARCIANA, sister of Trajan.
54. *MATIDIA (MAIOR), daughter of Marciana; niece of Trajan.
55. *VIBIA SABINA, daughter of L. Vibius and Matidia Maior; wife of Hadrian.
56. MATIDIA (MINOR), daughter of L. Vibius and Matidia Maior.
57. *HADRIANVS
58. DOMITIA PAVLINA, sister of Hadrian.
59. L. AELIVS CAESAR, adopted son of Hadrian.
60. CEIONIA PLAVTIA, daughter of Aelius Caesar.
61. *ANTONINVS PIVS
62. ARRIA FADILLA, mother of Antoninus Pius.
63. *ANNIA GALERIA FAVSTINA (MAIOR), sister of L. Aelius Caesar; wife of Antoninus Pius.
64. M. AVRELIVS FVLVVS ANTONINVS, infant son of Antoninus Pius and Faustina.

65. M. GALERIVS AVRELIVS ANTONINVS, infant son of Antoninus Pius and Faustina.
66. AVRELIA FADILLA, daughter of Antoninus Pius and Faustina.
67. *ANNIA FAVSTINA (MINOR), daughter of Antoninus Pius and Faustina; wife of M. Aurelius.
68. *M. AVRELIVS
69. ANNIVS VERVS, father of M. Aurelius.
70. DOMITIA LVCILLA, mother of M. Aurelius.
71. T. AVRELIVS ANTONINVS, infant son of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor.
72. T. AELIVS AVRELIVS, infant son of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor.
73. DOMITIA FAVSTINA, daughter of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor.
74. M. ANNIVS VERVS, son of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor.
75. VIBIA AVRELIA SABINA, daughter of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor.
76. *L. VERVS, son of Aelius Caesar (59); adopted son of Antoninus Pius.
77. ANNIA LVCILLA, daughter of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor; wife of L. Verus.
78. *†COMMODVS, son of M. Aurelius and Faustina Minor.
79. BRVTTIA CRISPINA, wife of Commodus.
80. *PERTINAX
81. †CLODIVS ALBINVS
82. *SEPTIMIVS SEVERVS
83. PACCIA MARCIANA, first wife of Septimius Severus.
84. *IVLIA DOMNA, second wife of Septimius Severus; aunt of Julia Soaemias (93).
85. *CARACALLA, son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna.
86. †GETA, son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna.
87. †FVLVIA PLAVTILLA, daughter of C. Fulvius Plautianus; wife of Caracalla.
88. †C. FVLVIVS PLAVTIANVS, father of Fulvia Plautilla.
89. †MACRINVS
90. †DIADVMENIANVS, son of Macrinus.
91. †ELAGABALVS
92. SEX. VARIVS MARCELLVS, father of Elagabalus.
93. †IVLIA SOAEMIAS BASSIANA, mother of Elagabalus.
94. *†IVLIA MAESA, mother of Julia Soaemias; sister of Julia Domna (84).
95. IVLIA CORNELIA PAVLA, wife of Elagabalus.
96. †SEVERVS ALEXANDER, cousin of Elagabalus.
97. †IVLIA AVITA MAMMAEA, sister of Julia Soaemias; mother of Severus Alexander.
98. GNEIA SEIA HERENNIA SALLVSTIA BARBIA ORBIANA, wife of Severus Alexander.
99. †MAXIMINVS
100. *CAECILIA PAVLINA, wife of Maximinus.
101. †MAXIMVS, son of Maximinus and Paulina.
102. *GORDIANVS I.
103. *GORDIANVS II., son of Gordian I.

104. *†GORDIANVS III., grandson of Gordian I.; nephew of Gordian II.
105. FVRIA SABINIA TRANQVILLINA, wife of Gordian III.
106. †PHILIPPVS I.
107. †MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA, wife of Philip I.
108. †PHILIPPVS II., son of Philip I. and Otacilia Severa.
109. †TRAIANVS DECIVS
110. HERENNIA CVPRESSENIA ETRVSCILLA, wife of Trajan Decius.
111. †HERENNIVS ETRVSCVS, son of Trajan Decius and Herennia Etruscilla.
112. †HOSTILIANVS, son of Trajan Decius and Herennia Etruscilla.
113. GALLVS
114. AFINIA GEMINA BAEBIANA, wife of Gallus.
115. VOLVSIANVS, son of Gallus.
116. *VALERIANVS I.
117. *†GALLIENVS, son of Valerian I.
118. †VALERIANVS II., son of Valerian I.
119. CORNELIA SALONINA, wife of Gallien.
120. †SALONINVS, son of Gallien and Salonina.
121. †*VALERIANVS III., son of Gallien and Salonina.
122. *CLAVDIVS II.
123. QVINTILLVS, brother of Claudius II.
124. *†AVRELIANVS
125. VLPIA SEVERINA, wife of Aurelian.
126. †PROBVS
127. †CARVS
128. †CARINVS, son of Carus.
129. †NVMERIANVS, son of Carus.
130. MAGNIA VRBICA, wife of Carinus.
131. *NIGRINIANVS, son of Carinus and Magnia Vrbica.
132. †DIOCLETIANVS
133. *†MAXIMIANVS I.
134. *CONSTANTIVS (CHLORVS), adopted by Maximian.
135. FLAVIA IVLIA HELENA, wife of Constantius Chlorus.
136. *†GALERIVS VALERIVS MAXIMIANVS, adopted by Diocletian.
137. †FLAVIVS VALERIVS SEVERVS, adopted by Maximian.
138. †GALERIVS VALERIVS MAXIMINVS (DAZA), adopted by Diocletian.
139. †MAXENTIVS, son of Maximian I.
140. VALERIA MAXIMILLA, wife of Maxentius.
141. *VALERIVS ROMVLVS, son of Maxentius and Maximilla.
142. †VALERIVS LICINIANVS LICINIVS I., brother-in-law of Constantine the Great.
143. (FLAVIA CONSTANTIA, sister of Constantine the Great; wife of Licinius I.)
144. VALERIVS LICINIANVS LICINIVS II, son of Licinius I and Constantia.
145. *CONSTANTINVS I. (MAGNVS), son of Constantius (134) and Helena (135).
146. †FLAVIVS IVLIVS CRISPVS, son of Constantine the Great and his first wife Minervina.
147. FLAVIA MAXIMA FAVSTA, second wife of Constantine the Great.

148. FLAVIVS CLAVDIVS CONSTANTINVS (IVNIOR), son of Constantine the Great and Fausta.

149. †FLAVIVS IVLIVS CONSTANS, son of Constantine the Great and Fausta.

150. FLAVIVS IVLIVS CONSTANTIVS II., son of Constantine the Great and Fausta.

151. FLAVIVS DELMATIVS, nephew of Constantine the Great.

Abbreviations (*Notae*, later *Sigla*).

It has already been seen from what has preceded that initial letters and various other abbreviations of words enter very largely into the language of the inscriptions, and that consequently a familiarity with the most common of these forms is essential to facility in reading. The student is referred to the very complete table given on p. 417 ff., which has been obtained from the *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine* of Professor Réne Cagnat.

Certain general principles[1] will be found of advantage in the interpretation of abbreviations.

1. Words written in abbreviated form consist either of the initial letter (*si(n)g(u)la*) or of a continuous group of letters more or less restricted in number. In the latter case the final letter of the abbreviation is the first consonant of a syllable, but this is not an exact rule. T = *Titus;* TIB = *Tiberius;* CLAVD, CLAV, CLA = *Claudia;* QVIR, QVI, Q = *Quirina.*

2. If a word is composed of several members, the above rule applies either to the word treated as a whole or to each of the component parts regarded as individual words. Thus *signifer* may be abbreviated synthetically SIG or SIGN, or analytically SIGF for *signum* and *fer*, so BENEFIC, BENEF, B, or again B · F = *beneficiarius*, DVMTAX or D · T = *dum taxat*, Q · Q · V = *quoquoversus*, P · Q = *populusque*.

This in theory is the system of abbreviations up to the end of the third century A.D.

When a disregard of these principles first made itself felt in the formation of abbreviations cannot be exactly determined, but it is probable that ignorance or a misunderstanding of the second rule,

[1] R. Mowat, *Sigles et Autres Abréviations* in *Bulletin Épigraphique*, IV., p. 127.

combined with a lack of knowledge of the component parts of words as determining the abbreviated forms, led to the violation of the principle of continuity of the letters, so that we find PD = *pedes*, MN = *minus*, PBL = *publicus*, LG = *legio*, VT = *vixit*, MM = *memoriae*, DPS = *depositus*, etc.

3. Again, we find in the inscriptions a peculiar form of abbreviation[1] occasioned by the repetition of the terminating consonant. This probably arose from the collocation of several *praenomina*, as in the designations of the patrons of *liberti*. This system appeared in Rome about the beginning of the Christian era, and was limited in the first century to the initial letters of *praenomina*. COSS for *consules* appears for the first time in two Christian inscriptions of the year 107 and 111.

a) This form indicates two, three or four individuals, the exact number being defined by the number of repeated letters. AVGG = *duo Augusti*, CCC = *Gaii tres*, DDDD · NNNN = *domini nostri quattuor*, VI · VIR · AVGG = *seviri Augustales duo*, FLL · P · P = *flamines perpetui duo*.

b) The doubling of the last letter, however, may denote simply the plural number. PROCC = *procuratores*, PONTIFF = *pontifices*, CAESS = *Caesares*, HERR = *heredes*.

In some instances other letters have been doubled, and the following forms are the result:

NNOBB = *nobilissimi duo*, AAVVRR = *Aurelii*, EEQQRR = *equites Romani*.

It is necessary to mention here also certain special signs which are used to mark abbreviations and to distinguish them from other letters in the inscriptions.[2]

1) A line of differentiation is placed over the letter or group of letters[3]; *e.g.* AVG = *Augustus*, D · N = *dominus noster*, N̄ = *natione*, QQ̄ = *quinquennalis*, V · C = *vir clarissimus*, COS = *consul*.

Sometimes the line crosses the letter; *e.g.* Ƀ = *beneficiarius*, Đ = *dicit*, or *dies*, or *domo*, M̶ = menses, Θ = *obiit* or *obitus*, N̶ = *nummum*.

[1] C. Jullian, *Des Lettres Redoublées* in *Bulletin Épigraphique*, IV., p. 170.

[2] E. Hubner, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae*, p. lxxii.

[3] This custom becomes prevalent from the beginning of the second century.

2) The bar may be replaced by an apex or circumflex, a custom common from the third century on; *e.g.* D́ · Ḿ = *diis manibus*, F́F́ = *felix fidelis*, T̃ · Õ · M̃ = *Iovi Optimo Maximo*, AEÕ = *aedilis*, COH́ · PŔ = *cohors praetoria*.

3) Some letters serving as abbreviations are reversed; *e.g.* Ɔ = *Gaia*, standing for *mulier*, ꟻ = *puella*, Ɔ = *caput*(?), or *conductor*, or *contra*, or *corona*(?).

Table of Abbreviations

A

A	absolvo, absolvito
A	accipiet
A	actum, actarius
A	aedilis
A	aeternus, aeterna
A	Africa, Afer
A	ala
A	anniculus ?
A	annona
A	annus, anno, annum, annos, annis
A	Antoninus
A	Aprilis
A	ara
A	armatura
A	as, assibus
A	augur ?
A	Augustus, Augusta
A	Aulus
A	Aurelius, Aurelia
A	auro
A·A	Aponus ? Augustus ?
A·A	Aquae Aponi
A·A	Auli duo
A·A·A·F·F	aere argento auro flando feriundo
AAAGGG	Augusti (tres)
A·A·C	agri accepti Cirtensium
AAGG	Augusti (duo)
AAVVGG	Augusti (duo)
A B	a balneis
A·B	amicus bonus
A BA	a balneis
AB AEG	ab aegris
A BAL	a balneis
A BIB	a bibliotheca
AB EPIST	ab epistulis
A·B·F·S·S·S	amico bene (merenti) fecit sepulcrum supra scriptum
AB INST, INSTRVM	ab instrumentis
A·B·M	amico bene merenti, amicis bene merentibus
ABN, ABNEP	abnepos
AB VIN	ab vineis
A BYB	a bibliotheca, bibliothecis
A·C	absolvo condemno
AC	actarius
A·C	aere collato
A·C	armorum custos
A CAD	a caducis
ACC	accipiet, accepit, acceperunt, accipiendus etc.
A·CENS	a censibus
A COGNIT	a cognitionibus
A COM, COMM, COMMENT	a commentariis
A COM·COS	a commentariis consularis
A COMMENT· CVST	a commentariis custodiarum
A CORIN	(procurator) a Corinthiis
A C·PR	a commentariis praefecti
ACT	actarius, actor, actus, actum
ACT·AMB	actu ambitu
ACT·LEG	actarius legionis
ACT·PVB, PVBL	actor publicus
A CVBIC	a cubiculo
AD	Adiutrix (legio)
AD	adlectus
A·D	ante diem
A·D·A	agris dandis adsignandis
A·D·A·I	agris dandis adsignandis iudicandis
AD AVGVST TEM·C·P	ad Augusti templum comprobatum pondus [1]
AD B	ad balneas
AD B·DAMNATORVM	ad bona damnatorum
ADF	adfinis
AD FAL·VE- GET [2]	(procurator) ad Falernas (vites) vegetandas
ADI	adiutor, Adiutrix (legio)
ADIABEN	Adiabenicus
ADI·P·F	adiutrix pia fidelis (legio)
ADIVT·PRAEF, PROC, TABVL	adiutor praefecti, procuratoris, tabulariorum

[1] Orelli, 784. [2] *C. I. L.* II. 2029.

ADI VI·P VI·F — Adiutrix sextum pia sextum fidelis (legio)
ADL — adlectus
ADL AER, AERA — adlectus aerario
ADLEC — adlectus
ADLEC IN DEC IN V D DEC — adlectus in decurias, in quinque decurias
ADN, ADNEP — adnepos
ADOP — adoptivus
AD P F — Adiutrix pia fidelis (legio)
ADQ — adquiescit
AD QS — ad quaestiones
A D S — ager divisus Sigensibus
ADSOR[1] — adsessor
ADVOC PVB, PVBL — advocatus publicus
A E — actum esse
AE — Aelius
AEC, AEC VR, AEQVOR — Aecorna, Aecurna (dea)
AED — aedes
AED — aedilis
AED — aeditumus
AED CER — aedilis cerialis
AED COL — aedilis coloniae
AED CVR — aedilis curulis
AEDD — aedes (duo)
AEDD QQ — aediles quinquennales
AED EQ — aedilis equestris
AED ET PR SAC VOLK FAV — aedilis et praetor sacris Volcano favendis
AED HAB IVR DIC Q PRO PRAET — aedilis habens jurisdictionem quaestoris pro praetore
AEDIC — aedicula
AEDI D — aedilis jure dicundo
AEDIF — aedificavit
AEDIT — aeditumus
AED IVR DIC — aedilis jure dicundo
AED LVSTR — aedilis lustralis
AED P — aedilis plebis
AED PL — aedilis plebis
AED PL CER — aedilis plebis cerialis
AED PRO Q — aedilis pro quaestore
AED Q P — aedilis quaestorium potestatis
AED V A S P — aedilis? sacris? publicis? procurandis? virum publicorum? (?) in republica oramentis officiatus
AED POT — aedilicia potestate
AEG — Aegyptus
AEL — Aelius, Aelia
AEM — Aemilia (tribus, regio)
AEMI, AEMIL, AEMILI — Aemilia (tribus)
AE PIE FEL — aeternae pietatis felicitatis
AER — aerea
AER — aerarium

[1] C. I. L. VIII 2777

AER — aereus
AER — aera (= stipendia)
AER COLL — aere collato
AER MIL — aerarium militare
AER S, SAT — aerarium Saturni
AEST — aestimatus
AET — aeternus, aeterna
AEV[2] — evocatus
AF, AFR — Africa
A FRVM — a frumento
A FRVM CVB — a frumento cubiculariorum
AG — ager
AG — Agonalia
AGIT — agitator
AGO, AGON — Agonalia
AGONOTH — agonotheta
AGR — agraria
AGR DAND ADTR IVD — agris dandis adtribuendis iudicandis
A G T — augustus
AG V P P — agens vices praefectorum praetorio
A G IV C P — arborum genera quattuor cetera privata
A H N P — ad heredem non pertinet
A I A — agris iudicandis adsignandis
AID — aidilis
AID CVR — aedilis curulis
AID PL — aedilis plebis
AID SEN COP — aedilis senator cooptatus
A IN C — area in circuitu
A L — actarius legati
A L — (et si quis) alii liberti (erunt)
A L F — animo libens fecit
A L — Augusti Augustae libertus, liberta
A L XXXII — area ala (pedes) XXXIII
ALAMANN — Alamannicus
ALB VET — album veteranorum
A L F — animo libente fecit
A LIB — a libris
ALIM — alimenta
ALIMENT — alimentarius
ALLECT ARK — allector arcae
ALLEC IN V DECVR — allectus in quinque decurias
ALP — Alpini (cohors)
A L P — animo libens posuit
ALT — altus
ALV TIB ET RIP ET CLOAC VRB — (curator) alvei Tiberis et ripae et cloacarum urbis
AM B M — amico bene merenti
A M C — amicis memoriae causa
A MIL — a militiis
AMP — amphora
AN — annus, anno, annum, annorum, annis, annos
AN — Aniensis (tribus)

[2] C. I. L. VIII 4197.

AN	Annius
AN·D	ante diem
ANI, ANIE, ANIEN, ANIENS, ANIES	Aniensis (tribus)
ANN	Aniensis (tribus)
ANN	annona
ANNI	Aniensis (tribus)
ANN·FR	annona frumentaria
ANN·V·R	annona urbis Romae
AN·P	anno provinciae
ANT	Antonius
ANTESIGN	antesignanus
AN·XV·PR H·O·C·S	annorum quindecim progressus hostem occidit civem servavit
A·O	amico optimo
A·O·F·C	amico optimo faciundum curavit
A·P	aedilicia potestate
A·P	animo pio ?
A·P	anno provinciae
AP	Apollinaris (legio)
AP	Apollo
A P	(tribunus militum) a populo
AP	Appius
AP	Aprilis
A·P	arca publica
A·P	argenti pondo
A·P·C	ager publicus Cirtensium
A·PL·M·IVG	agri plus minus iugera
APOL, APOLLIN	Apollinaris (legio)
A POP	(tribunus militum) a populo
APP	appellationes
APP	Appius
A·P·R	aerarium populi Romani
APR	Aprilis
A·P·R·C	anno post Romam conditam
A·PV	argento publico
AQ	aqua, aquarius
A Q	a quaestionibus
AQ·CO	aquarius cohortis
A Q·P, PR	a quaestionibus praefecti
AQ·STA	Aquae Statiellae
AQV	aquilifer
AQV, AQVA	aquarius
A Q·E·R·P· PR·L	(ei) ad quem ea res pertinet, pertinebit recte licet
AQVIL	aquilifer
AQVIT	Aquitani (cohors)
A R	a rationibus
AR	arietes
AR	Arnensis (tribus)
AR	artifex
AR	Aruns
ARAB	Arabicus
A RAT, A RATION	a rationibus
ARB, ARBITR	arbitratu
ARC	area, arcarius
ARC	archimimus
ARC	architectus
ARCHIG	archigallus
ARCHIG	archigybernes
ARCHIT	architectus
ARC·MVST	archimista
ARG	argentarius
ARG	argenteus
ARG	argentum
ARG·P	argenti pondo
ARG·PVB	argento publico
ARG·P·V· P·S·P	argenti p(ondo) V pecunia sua posuit
ARK	arca, arcarius
ARM	armamentarium
ARM	armatura
ARM[1]	armatus *or* armiger (Mars)
ARM	Armenia
ARM	armilustrium
ARMATV	armatura
ARM	armorum (= armorum custos)
ARM·CVST·	armorum custos
ARMEN, ARMENIAC	Armeniacus
ARMO	armorum (custos)
ARN, ARNE, ARNEN, ARNENS	Arnensis (tribus)
ARNI, ARNIEN, ARNN	Arniensis (tribus)
ARV	Arvalis
A·SA	ala Sabiniana
A S	a sacris
A S	a senatu
A S	a solo
ASC	ascia
ASC	Asclepiades
A S·F, F·C	a solo fecit, fecerunt, faciendum curavit, curaverunt
ASP	aspritudines
AST	(h)astatus (prior, posterior)
AST	Astures (ala)
A SVBSCR	a subscriptionibus
ATR, ATRI	atriensis, atriarius
AT	Atta *or* Attus
A·V	aediles vici
A·V	argenti unciae
A·V	ave *or* ave vale
AV	Augustus, Augusta
AV	Aulus
AV	Aurelius
AVCT	auctoritate
A·V·F·O·D· V·S·C	aediles vici Furfensis opus de vici scitu curarunt[2]
AVG	augur
AVG	augustalis
AVG	Augustus, Augusta
AVGG	Augusti (duo)

[1] Brambach, 996.

[2] Wilmanns (*Exempla*, p. 718) thinks this is corrupted from the earlier *M(agistri) v(ici) f(aciundum) c(ararunt) d(e) v(ici) sc(itu)*.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
AVG N	[illegible]
AVG P AN	[illegible] Pa[illegible] Antonini [illegible]
AVG P F	[illegible]
AVG P F [illegible]	[illegible]
AVG PP	[illegible]
AVG PVL P R Q	[illegible] Qui[illegible]
AVG N S	[illegible]
AVG N T	[illegible]
AVG N T CLAVDIAE	[illegible] Claudiana
AVG N I PERP	[illegible] perpetuus
AVI	[illegible]
AVN	[illegible]
AVP	[illegible] praesidis
AVR	[illegible]
AVR	[illegible]
AVL	[illegible]
AVER	[illegible]
AVTHEM	[illegible]
AVG	Aegyptus

B

B	Balbus
B	beneficiarius
B	[illegible]
B[5]	beteranus = veteranus
B	bixit = vixit
B	bonus, a
B	bos
B	brachium (secundum, tertium) etc.[6]
B	beneficiarius
BAD	badius
BAL	[illegible]
B A S, B A V G S	[illegible] Augusto sacrum
BASIL, BASSIL	basilica
BB	[illegible]
B B	[illegible]
B B E T MAL	[illegible] et malis bene
BB FF	[illegible]
B B M B	[illegible] bene
B B M M	[illegible]
BB MM	[illegible]
BB VV	[illegible]
BB VV QQ	[illegible]
BB	[illegible]
B COS, CONS	[illegible]
B D	Bona dea
B D M	bene de (se) merenti ?
B D S M	bene de se merenti
BE	beneficiarius
BE DE S M	bene de se merenti
BEL	Beagae cohors
BE ME	benemerenti
B E M M FEC	bene merenti memoriam fecit
BENE D S M	bene de se merenti
BENEF	beneficium
BENEM	benemerenti
BENIF	benificiarius = beneficiarius
BE ME DE	bene merenti de (se)
BE ME DE S	bene merenti de se
BE ME FEC	bene merenti fecit
BENEFIC, BEN F	beneficiarius
BEN M	benemerenti
BEN MER	bene merenti
BEN M M F	bene merenti memoriam fecit
BE TR	beneficiarius tribuni
B F, BF	beneficiarius, beneficiatus
B F	Bona Fortuna
B F	bonum factum ?
B F	bos femina
BF BF	beneficiarius
B F A IVNCT	boves feminae auro junctae
BF COS	beneficiarius consularis
BF LEG LEG	beneficiarius legati legionis
BF SEX M	beneficiarius (tribuni) semestris
BIB	bibes
BIP	bipedalis
BIS	bisellarius
BIS F	bis fusum (vinum)
BIS VI AVG	bisellarius sevir Augustalis
BIX PRI	bixellarius (= vexillarius) principalis
B K M	beteranus classis Misenensis
B M	bene merenti
B M	bona melis
B M	bonae memoriae, *or* bene memorius
B M	bos mas
B M D	bene merenti de (se)
B M D S	bene merenti de se
B M D S F	bene merenti de se fecerunt
B M F	bene merenti fecit
B M F	bonae memoriae feminae
B M F C	bene merenti faciendum curavit *or* curaverunt
B M F D S	bene merenti fecerunt de suo
B M FEC	bene merenti fecit
B M FF	bene merenti fecerunt
B M M P	bene merenti memoriam posuit
B M P	bene merenti posuit
B M P	bonae memoriae puella
B M P C	bene merenti ponendum curavit

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[4] [illegible] C. I. L. III. [illegible]

[5] C. I. L. X. [illegible]

[6] C. I. L. III. 1956.

B·M·R	bonae memoriae religiosa
B·M·S	bonae memoriae sacrum
B·M·V	bonae memoriae vir
BN	bene
B·N·M	bene merenti
B·N·M	bonae memoriae
B·OPIF	bona opifera
B·P	bonus puer (deus)
B·PR	beneficiarius praefecti
B·PR·PR	beneficiarius praefectorum praetorio
B·Q	bene quiescat *or* quiescant
BR	Breuci (cohors), Britones (cohors)
BR	Britannia
BRAC	Bracaraugustani (cohors)
BRITO	Britones (numerus)
BRIT	Bruttium
BRITT	Britones (numerus)
B·R·N	bono rei publicae natus
B·R·P·N	bono rei publicae natus
B·S	bonus suis ?
B·S, SEC	brachium secundum
B·SPR	beneficiarius subpraefecti
B·TR	beneficiarius tribuni
B·V	bene vale
BV, BVC, BVCC BVCIN	buccinator
BVL	buleuta
BV·SIG	bucranium signavit
B·VIX	bene vixit
BV SV	buccinator supra (numerum)
B·V·V	balnea, vina, Venus

C

C	cacus, capsarius
C	Caesar
C	Gaius
C	Kalendae
C	candidatus
C	castrum, castra
C	cedit
C, C[1]	centurio
C	censuere
C	cicatrices
C	cineres
C	circiter
C	circus, circenses (ludi)
C	citra
C	civis, civitas
C	claritas
C	classiarius
C	Claudius, Claudia (tribus)
(QVN) C (VINSIN)[2]	(cum) eo (vixi)
C	collicillarius
C	cohors
C	colonia, colonus
C	comitialis (dies)
C	communis (hora)
C	compos (voti)
C	condemno, condemnato
C	condidit
C	congius
C	coniux (*m.* or *f.*)
C	consule, consulibus
C	constans (legio)
C	crocodes
C	cuneus
C	curator, curavit *or* curaverunt, curante *or* curantibus
C	curia
C	caput ?
⊃	centurio
⊃, 7, ⊂	Gaia = femina
⊃	conductor
7	contra (legem, retiarius, etc.)
⊃, 7	contrascriptor
7	conventus
⊃	coronarum in inscriptions of gladiators
CA	candidatus
CA	carcerarius
CA	carissimo
C·A	curam agens *or* curam egit
C·A	custos armorum
C·A·A·A	colonia Aelia Augusta Aeclanum
C·A·AQ	colonia Aurelia Aquensium
C·A·D·A·I	colonis agrorum dandorum adsignandorum jus
CAEL, CAELT	Caelestis (dea)
CAES	Caesar
CAES	caesura
CAESARIBB	Caesaribus (duobus)
CAES·N	Caesar noster
C·AGENT	curam agente
CAL	Calabria
CAL	caligo
CALAB	Calabria
CALC	calciator
CAM	Camilia (tribus)
CAMD	campidoctor
CAMIL	Camilia (tribus)
CAMP	Campania
CAMP	campestris (cohors)
CAMPED[3]	campidoctor
CAN	canabae, canabenses
CAN	Canatheni (cohors)
C·A·N	colonia Augusta Nemausus
CAND, CANDID	candidatus
CANN	Canninefates (ala)
CAP, CAPIT	capitalis
C·AQ	civis Aquensis
CAR	carcerarius

[1] See page 183. [2] *C. I. L.* IX. 2392. [3] *C. I. L.* V. 8773.

CAR	**Carmentalia**
CAR	**Carpicus**
CAR M	**Carpicus maximus**
CARC	**carcerarius**
CAS	**castra, castris** (*oriundus*)
CATER	**Caterenses = Cattherenses (numerus)**
CATTHR	**Cattharenses (numerus)**
C B	colonia Beneventana
C B	compos boti ?
C·B	coniux bona
C·BEL	civis Bellovacus
C B F	coniugi bonae fecit
C B M	conjugi bene merenti
C B M F	conjugi bene merenti fecit
C·B M P	coniugi bene merenti posuit
CC	Caesares (duo)
CC	Gali duo
C·C	censuerunt cuneti
C·C	certa constans (legio)
C C	cives C
C·C	**collegium centonariorum**
C·C	**colonia Claudia**
C·C	**coloni coloniae**
C·C	constans cuneola
C C	cagetis (?) Gallii carceris
D, S, S	suae (= f[illegible]) luae
CCA	Caesar[illegible]
C·C A	**colonia Caesaraugusta**
C C A A A	**coloni coloniae Augusta Alexandrianae Abellinatium**
C·C·C	coire convocari cogi
C·C·C	**colonia Copia Claudia**
C·C·C	tres (at
C C C	cum consilio collocutus
C·C	Gallae (= feminae) tres
C C C AVG LVG	**colonia Claudia Copia Augusta Lugudunum**
C·C C D	cum consilio collocutus dixit
C C C IVL	**coloni coloniae Claritatis Iuliae**
C CENT	**collegiae centonariorum**
C C I K	**coloni coloniae Iuliae Karthaginis**
C C I V C S N	**coloni coloniae Iuliae Veneriae Cirtae Sicca nostrae**
C I N	**colonia Castri Novani**
C N N	Caesares nostri
C·R	curator civium Romanorum
C R CON HE	curator civium Romanorum conventus Helvetici
C SS	consules
C VV C C V V	carissimi viri
C V I N S I R	centurones duo exercitatores
C D	compos lat
C D	consilio decurionum
C D D	[illegible] decurionum
C E	[illegible]
C E B Q	[illegible] quiescant
CEL	celsa
CEN	**censor**
CEN	**centurio**
CENS	**censitor**
CENS	**censor, censores**
CENS	**censuit, censuerunt**
CENS ACC	**(legatus Augusti) censibus accipiendis**
CENT	**centenarius**
CENT	**centonarii**
CENT	**centurio**
CENTO	**centonarii**
C E Q	**cineres et quiescant** *or* **curam egit, Quintus**
CER	**Cerealia**
CES	censor, censores
C F	clarissima femina
C F	clarissimus filius
C F	coniux fecit
C F·C	censores faciundum **curarunt**
C·F·C·C	collegium fabrum centonariorum Comensium
C F·C	coniux faciendum curavit
C F·F	carissimae filiae fecit
C F·N	conductor ferrariarum **Noricarum**
Z FR	centurio frumentariorum
C·G	civis gratissimus
C·G P·F	cohortes germanicae **piae fideles**
CH	c(o)hors
CHELID	chelidonium
CHO, CHOR	c(o)hors
C·I	**clarissimus iuvenis**
C·I	**colonia Iulia**
C I A·A	**colonia Iulia Augusta Apollinaris**
C·I C	**colonia Iulia Carcaso**
CIC, CICA	cicatrices
CICATRI V	cicatrices veteres
C I F S	**colonia Iulia Felix Sinope**
C I K	**colonia Iulia Karthago**
C I P·C·N M	**colonia Iulia Paterna Claudia Narbo Martius**
C·I·P·A	colonia Iulia Paterna **Arelate**
CIRT	Irtenses (cohors)
C I·S	colonia Iulia secundanorum
CIV	civis, civitas, civitate (*oriundus*)
CIV AQV	civis Aquensis
CIVI SVMA	**civitate Sumalocenna**
CIVIT	**civitas**
C IVL N	**colonia Iulia Numidica (Simitthus)**
C K	**coniux karissima**
C K F	coniugi karissimae fecit
C L	Gali libertus, liberta
C L	**cives Latini ?**
CL	**clarissimus, claritas**
CL	**classis**
CL	**Claudius, Claudia, Claudialis**
CL	**Clustumina (tribus)**
C L	**colonia Lambaesitana**
C L	**conliberti ?**

O·L	mulieris libertus, liberta
L·O	mulieris liberta
CLA	Claudia (tribus)
CLA·BRI	classis Britannica
CL·ALIS	Claudialis?
CLA	claritas
CLAR	clarissimus, clarissima
CLAR·ET INL·FEM	clarissima et inlustris femina
CLARI	claritas
CLAS·BRIT	classis Britannica
CLAS·PR	classis praetoria
CLASS	classicus
CLAV, CLAVD	Claudia (tribus)
CLAVD	Claudialis flamen)
CL BR, CL·BRIT	classis Britannica
CL·G·P·F	classis Germanica pia fidelis
CL PR	classis praetoria
CL PR M, MIS	classis praetoria Misenensis
CL PR RAV, RAVEN	classis praetoria Ravennas
CL V	clarissimus vir
CLV, CLVS, CLVST	Clustumina (tribus)
C·M	civitas Mattiarorum
C M	collegium or corpus mensorum
C·M·F	clarissimae memoriae femina
C·M·P, C·M·V	clarissimae memoriae puer, vir
C·N	Caesar noster
CN	Gnaeus
C·C	civitas or colonia Nemausensium
CN	consulatus
CNAT	natus
CNS	consulatus
CNTA	cognata?
CO	codicillarius
CO	cohors
CO	coniux
C·O	coniugi optimo
CO	Coventina (dea)
CO·CA	coniugi carissimo
COD	codicillarius
COD·TR	codicillarius tribuni
COER	coeravit = curavit
COGN SACR	cognitiones sacrae
COH	cohors
COHERR	coheredes
COHH	cohortes
COH I C R	cohors I civium Romanorum
COH EQ	cohors equitata miliaria
COH I F PED	cohors I Flavia peditata
COH I FL EQ SAG	coh. I Flavia miliaria equitata sagittariorum
COH I P C	cohors ia constans
COH PR	cohors praetoria
COH VIG	cohors vigilum
COH I VLP ANT	cohors I Ulpia...Antoniniana
COH VRB	cohors urbana
COINQ	coinquendi
COIR	coiraverat = curaverat
COL	collegium, collega
COL	Collina (tribus)
COL	colonia, coloni, colonicus?
COL	columbarium
COL·BEN	colonia Beneventum
COL·CENT	collegium centonariorum
COL·COL	coloni coloniae
COL·CONC VLP	colonia Concordia Ulpia (Hadrumetum)
COL·FAB	collegium fabrum
COL·F·I·A· F·BARC	colonia Faventia Iulia Augusta Pia (Barcino)
COL·FL·AVG	colonia Flavia Augusta
COL·HORR	coloniae horrearius
COL·IVL·G	colonia Iulia Gemina
COL·I·V·T	colonia Iulia Victrix Triumphalis
COL·KAL	collocatum Kalendis...
COLL	collapsum
COLL	collegium
COLL	coloniae
COLLIB	collibertus
COL·LIB	coloniae libertus
COLL·ARR	collegium aerariorum
COLL·CENT	collegium centonariorum
COLL·DENDR	collegium dendrophorum
COLL·FAB, FABR	collegium fabrum
COLL·FAB· ET·CENT	collegium fabrum et centonariorum
COLLIN	Collina (tribus)
COL·L, LIB	coloniae libertus, liberta
COLL·S·S·	collegium supascriptum
COLON·G· A·F·MED	colonia Gallienana(?) Augusta Felix Mediolanum
COL·SARN MIL	colonia Sarnensis Milev
COL·SEP	colonia Septimia
COL·SER	coloniae servus
COL·VAL	colonia Valentia
COL·VEN	colonia Veneria
COL·VEN·COR	colonia Veneria Cornelia
COL·VLP	colonia Ulpia
COM	Commagenae (cohors)
COM	comes
COM	commanipularis
COM	commentariensis
COM	commune
C·O·M	cum omnibus meis
COM·AVG	comes Augusti
COM·L	commentariorum loco
COMM, COM-MEN	commentarii, commentariensis
COMMIL	commilito
COM·S·B·M	contubernali suo bene merenti
COM·S·C	comes sacri consistorii
COMTAR	commutare
CON	coniux
CON	constat

CON consul
CON contubernalis
CON·B·M coniugi bene merenti
CON·CELL contubernalis cellarius
COND conductor
CON·FER· N·P·D conductor ferrariarum Norici, Pannoniae, Daciae?
COND·P·P conductor publici portorii
COND·P·P·ILL-YRIC·ET R·T conductor publici portorii Illyrici et ripae Thraciae
CONDVC conductor
COND·IIII· P·AFR conductor quatuor publicorum Africae
CON·FER· N·P·D conductor ferrariarum Noricarum partis? dimidiae?
CONG coniugi
CON·KAR coniugi carissimo
CONL conlatus
CONL conlegium
CON·M·F coniugi merenti *or* memoriam fecit
CONNSS consulibus
CON·R·F·C coniugi rarissimo faciundum curavit
CONS consensu
CONS conservus
CONS consistens
CONS Consualia
CONS consul, consulibus, consularis, consulatus
CONS·MEM·V consularis memoriae vir
CONS·ORD consul ordinarius
CONS·P consularis provinciae
CONS·P·S consularis provinciae Siciliae
CONSS consules
CONS·S·S consulibus supra scriptis
CONT contarii (ala)
CONVEC convectio
CONV convenerunt
COOPT cooptatus
CO·P coniugi pientissimae
COR cohors
COR Cornelia (tribus)
COR cornicen, cornicularius
COR corpus, corporati
COR curavit
COR corona
CO·RA·FE coniugi rarissimo fecit
COR·ANAL corona analempsiaca
COR·AVR corona aurea
COR·CLASS corona classica
COR·FAB corpus fabrum
COR·MVR corona muralis
CORN, CORNIC cornicen, cornicularius
CORP·CVST corporis custos
CORPOR corporati, corporis
CORPOR·C corporatus Caesariensis
CORP·N RHO corpus nautarum Rhodanicorum
COR·PR cornicularius praefecti
CORR corrector
COR·S PR cornicularius subpraefecti
COR·T, TRIB cornicularius tribuni
COR·VALL corona vallaris
COS consul, consules, consularis
COS·A·A·S·E·V consules alter ambove si eis videretur
COS·AD LEG consistentes ad legionem
COS·AMPL consul amplissimus
COSE consensu
COSOB·CVR·EGI consobrinus curam egit
COS·ORD consul ordinarius
COSS consules
CO·TR codicillarius tribuni
COVET Coventina (dea)
CO·VI·CE·P cohors sexta, centuria prima
C·P·C cacus praefecti cohortium
C·P Castor (et) Pollux
C·P castra praetoria
C·P censoria potestate
C·P clarissimus puer
C·P, C·Q clarissima puella
C·P comprobatum pondus
C·P coniugi pientissimae *or* posuit
C·P cui praeest
C·P·C cacus praefecti cohortium
C·P·EST cui praeest
C·P·F Claudia pia fidelis (legio)
C·P·L civitas Pictonum Limonum
C·P·M classis praetoria Misenensis
C·P·M·P coniugi pientissimae memoriam posuit
C·P·P conductor publici portorii
C·P·Q·K clarissimus puer quaestor candidatus
C·Q cum quo *or* cum qua (vixit)
C·Q·V cum quo *or* qua vixit
C·Q·V·A cum quo *or* qua vixit annis
C·R civis Romanus; cives Romani; civitas Romana
CREM cremavit
CRET·ET C Creta et Cyrenae
Z RET contraretiarius
CRIOB criobolium
C·R·M cives Romani Mogontiaci
C·R·P curator rei publicae
CRV, CRVST Clustumina (tribus)
CRVST, CRVSTVL crustulum
CS Caesar
C·S carissimus sibi
C·S carus *or* cara suis
C·S coniugi sanctissimae
C·S coniugi suae
C·S (de) conscriptorum (?) sententia
CS consularis
C·S cum suis
D·S contrascriptor

C·S·B·M coniugi suae? benemerenti
C·SC genas scissas (*on an oculist's stamp*)
ϽSC or 7SC, SCR contra scriptor
C·S·P·N·C consularis sexfascalis provinciae Numidiae Constantinae
C·S·N civitas saltus Nucerini
C·S·O cum suis omnibus
C·T civitas Tolosa
CT[1] catabolensis
C·T, TR codicillarius tribuni
C·TR, TRE civitas Treverorum
Ɔ TRA contra
C·V civitas Ulpia
C·V clarissimus vir
C·V colonia Viennensis, coloni Viennenses
CV cura, curator
CVB, CVBIC, CVBICV cubicularius
C·V·I·B colonia Victrix Iulia Baeterrae
CVI·PR cui praeest
CVLT cultores
C·V·M·P cum? uxore? memoriam posuit
CVN cuneus
CVNC[2] concubina
CVNS[3] consul
CVR cura, curavit, curante *or* curantibus, curator
CVR curia
CVR curulis
C·V·R·A coloni veteres? Reienses Apollinares
CVRA curavit
CVR·AER curator aerarii
CVR·AG curam agens
CVR·ALV·TIB curator alvei Tiberis
CVR·ANN curator annonae
CVRAT curator
CVR·COL curator coloniae
CVR·F·P curator frumenti publici?
CVR·IVV curator iuventutis
CVR·KAL curator kalendarii
CVR·MIN curator Miniciae
CVR·P·P curator pecuniae publicae
CVR·R·P curator rei publicae
CVRR curatores
CVR·SCO curator scolae
CVR·VIAT curator viarum
CVR·✱·FL curator denariis flandis
CVS·BASIL custos basilicae
CVST custos
CVST·TABVL custos tabularii
C·V·T·P colonia Ulpia Traiana Poetovio
CYMBAL cymbalistria

[1] *C. I. L.* VIII. 2403.
[2] Orelli, 2463.
[3] *C. I. L.* XII. 2384 (year 491).

CYR, CYREN Cyrenaica (legio, cohors)
CYR, CYRIN Quirina (tribus)

D

D Dalmatia?
D dat, donum
D decurio
D deus, dea
D decem
D December (mensis)
D Decimus
D decessit
D decimanus
D decretum
D decurio, decuriones, decuria
D dedit, dederunt, datum
D defunctus
D denarius
D designatus
D Diana
D dies, die, diebus
D dignus
D dispensator
D divus
D dixit
D doctor
D dominus, domina
D domo
D donavit, donaverunt, donat, donant, donatus
D duumvir
D duplarius, duplicarius
D dux
Ð defunctus, dicit, dies, domo
DA Daci (cohors)
D·A defunctus annorum
D·A discens aquilifarum
DAC Dacicus
DAC·APVL Dacia Apulensis
DAC·MALV Dacia Malvensis
DAC·POROL Dacia Porolissensis
D·ACC de acceptore
DA·M Dacicus maximus
DAMAS Damasceni (cohors)
D·AQ discens aquilifarum
D·AR discens armaturam
D·A·R·ARCAR discens a rationibus arcarii
DAT·COLL·S·S datum collegio supra scripto
D·B·M de (se) bene merenti?
D·B·S d(iis?) b(onis) sacrum
D·C decreto conscriptorum *or* decurionum consulto
D·C decurio civitatis, *or* coloniae
DC decessit
DC decurio
D·C decurionum consensu *or* decreto conscriptorum

D·C·D	de conscriptorum decreto
D·COL	de collegii
D·C·R·MOG	decurio civium Romanorum Mogontiaci
D·C·S	de conscriptorum sententia
D·C·S	de consilii sententia
D·C·S	de collegii sententia
D·C·S·C	de conscriptorum sententia curaverunt
DCSM	dulcissime
D·COLL·S	de collegii sententia
D·C·S·T	decurio civitatis saltus Taunensis
D·D	damnas damnates
D·D	dare debebit, dare debeto
D·D	dea Dia
D·D	dea Diana
D·D	decreto decurionum
D·D	dedit dedicavit *or* donum (dono) dedit, *or* dedicavit (dedicatus, dedicante)
DD*	defensor*
DD	devoti
D·D	dextra decimanum
D·D	dii dene
D·D	domini duo
D·D	domus divina
D·D·D	datum decreto decurionum
D·D·D	deo donum dedit
D·D·D	dedit dedicavit?
D·D·D	domini tres
D·D·D	dono dedit dedicavit; *or* dedit dedicavit
D·D·D ADL, ADLECT	decreto decurionum decurio adlectus
D·D·D·D	datum de decreto decurionum?
D·D·D·D	donum dat dicat dedicat
D·D·D·D L·M	donum dat dicat dedicat libens merito
D·D·D·E·S	dare damnas damnates esto sunto
D·D·D·L	donum dat dedicat libens?
D·D·D·N	datus decreto decurionum Nemausensium
DDDNNN	domini nostri tres
DDD NNN FFLLL	domini nostri Flavii (tres)
D·D·E	dare damnas esto
D·DEL·S	de delectorum sententia
D·D·H·C	decreto decurionum hic consacravit
D·D·I	dis deabus immortalibus*
D·D·L	donum dedit libens*
D·D·L·D D·D	[illegible] dedit dedicavit [illegible] decreto decurionum
D·D·L·M	donum dedit libens merito
D·D·M·C·F	decreto decurionum municipii Celeia facta

DD·MM	Diis Manibus
D·D·N·N, DD·NN	domini nostri (duo)
DD·NN NOBB CAESS	domini nostri (duo) nobilissimi Caesares
D·D·O	dis deabus omnibus
D·D·O	donum dato o
D·D·P	decurionum decreto publice
D·D·PEC PVB	decreto decurionum pecunia publica
D·D·P·P	decreto decurionum pecunia publica
D·D·P·P·P	decreto decurionum pecunia publica posuerunt
D·D·Q	dedicavit que
D·D·S	de decurionum sententia
D·D·S·F·C	de decurionum sententia faciendum curavit, curaverunt
DDS	dedit *or* dederunt de suo
D·D·S·P	dedit de sua pecunia
D·D·S·S	deus dominus sanctissimus Saturnus
D·D·V·L L·M	dono dedit votum laetus libens merito
D·D·V·S·L L·M	dono dato votum solvit libens laetus merito
DE	dea
DE	decem
DE	December (mensis)
D·E	decurio
DE	devotus
DEC	December
DEC	decemlugis
DEC	decessit
DEC	Decimus
DEC	decretum
DEC	decurio, decuriones, decurionatus; decuria, decurialis
DECC	decuriones (duo)
DEC·C·A	decurio coloniae Agrippinensis
DEC·COS· ET·PR	decuria consularis et praetoria
DEC·DEC	decurialis decuriae
DEC·DEC, DECR	decurionum decreto
DEC·N·M·M	decurio numeri militum M..
DE·CONL·SENT	de conlegii sententia
DEC·POP·Q	decuriones populus que
DECR	decretum, decrevit
DECR·DEC	decreto decurionum
DE·C·S	de consilii sententia
DECV	decurio
DEC·VIAT	decuria viatorum
DED	dedit *or* dedicavit, dedicatus
DED	deductus
DEDIC	dedicatus
DE·D·D·L	Deanae? donum dat libens
DED·XX·P R·D	deducta vigesima populi Romani dedit

DEF	defunctus
DEF·ANN	defunctus annorum (tot)
D E F V L	decuriones et familia villae Lucullianae ?
DELOT	Delotariana (legio)
DEL	delator
DELIC	deliciaris
DELM	Dalmatae (cohors)
DEND, DEN DR	dendrophori
DENDROPHOR	dendrophori
DEP	depositus
DE PAG·SEN	de pagi sententia
DE PAG SEN· FAC·COER	de pagi sententia faciendum coerarunt
DE PEQ·PUB	de pequnia publica
DE PVB	de publico
D EQ	discens equitem
D E R	de ea re
D E R I C	de ea re ita censuere
D E R Q·D E A	de ea re quae de re agetur
DES	designatus
DESCR	descriptum
DE SEN·SENT	de senatus sententia
DESIG, DESIGN	designatus
DE S P	de sua pecunia
DE S S, DE S·SEN, DE SENT, DE SENA·SEN	de senatus sententia
DEST	destinatus
DE SVA PEQ, DE SVA PECVN	de sua pecunia
DESVLT	desultores
DEV·N M Q·EIVS	devotus numini maiestatique eius
DE V S DE VIS, DE VIC·S	de vici scito
DE V DEC	de quinque decuriis
D·F	dare facere
D F	decima facta
D F	de figlinis
D·F	defunctus
D·F	duplarius frumentarius ?
D·F	dulcissimae filiae
D F P	dare facere praestare
D·F P EFFERVNDVM CENS	(hunc) decuriones funere publico efferundum censuerunt
DI	dimachaerus
DIA	diatheses
DIABSOR	diabsorium
DIACHO	diachoica
DIAGLA	diaglaucea
DIALEP	dialepidos
DIAPSOR OPO	diapsorium opobalsamatum
DIAZMYR	diazmyrnes
DIC	dictator
DIC·N M Q EIVS	dicatus numini maiestatique eius
DICT	dictator
DIE S	die solis
DIFF	diffusor
DIG	dignus
D·I·I·M	deus invictus, invictus ? Mithras
D·I·M	deus invictus Mithras
DIM	dimidia
D·I·M	dis inferis Manibus
DI·MA	Di(is) Manibus or D(is) I(nferis) Manibus
DI·N	diurum numerus
D·INV·M	deus invictus Mithras
DIS	dispensator
DIS	disponator
DIS·I·MA	Dis inferis Manibus
DIS·M, MA, MAN, MANI	Dis Manibus
DIS·MAN·MEM	Dis Manibus memoriae
DISP	dispensator
DISP	disponator (*particularly de Mauretania*)
DISPEN, DISPES	dispensator
DISP·P·S	dispensator provinciae Sardiniae
DISP·RAT·COP· EXPED·FEL· GERM	dispensator rationis copiarum expeditionum felicium Germanicarum
DISP·REIP	disponator rei publicae
DISSIGN	dissignator
D·L	dedit libens
D·L·M	dedit libens merito
D·L	deus Liber
D·L	die Lunae
D·M	dea magna or deum mater
D·M	deus Mithras
D·M	decurio municipii
D·M	devotus memoriae ?
D·M	Dis Manibus
D·M	divino mandato
D·M	dolus malus
D·M·A·E·I·C	dolus malus abesto et ius civile or iurisconsultus
D·M·E	devotus maiestati eius
D·M ET M	Dis Manibus et magnae
D·M·I	dea magna Idaea
D·M·I	Dis Manibus inferis
D·M·ID	dea magna Idaea or (mater) deum magna Idaea
D·M·IN	Dis Manibus inferis
D·M·S	deo Mithrae sacrum
D·M·S	dis Manibus sacrum
D·M·V·F	dis Manibus vivus fecit
D·N	Deae Nehaleniae
D·N	dominus noster
D·N·M·E	devotus numini maiestatique eius
D·N·M·Q	devotus numini maiestatique
D·N·M·Q·E	devotus numini maiestatique eius
D·N·P·E	devotus numini pietatique ? eius
D·O	dari oportet
DO	domino
DO	donum, donatus ?
DO·AF	domo Africa

DOC·EQ·AC	P[1] doctor equitum ac peditum
DOL	doliaris
DOL	Dolichenus
D·O·M[2]	deo optimo maximo?
DOM·NOSTR	dominus noster
DON	donavit
DON·POS	donum posuit
D·P	de proprio
D·P	deus patrius
D·P	diis Parentibus
D·P	donum posuit
D·PAG·S	de pagi scitu *or* sententia
D·P·D	de proprio dedit
D·P·D·M[3]	Diti patri, Diis Manibus
D·P·E	devotus pietati eius
D·P·P	dii Penates publici
D·P·P	de pecunia publica
D·P·S	de pagi scitu *or* sententia
D·P·S	de pecunia sua, *or* de parcimonio suo, *or* de peculio suo, *or* de proprio suo
D·P·S·D	de pecunia sua dedit
D·P·S·D·D	de pecunia sua dono dedit *or* dedit dedicavit
D·P·S·D·L·D·P	de pecunia sua dedit; loco dato publice
D·P·S·F	de pecunia sua fecit
D·P·S·F·D	de pecunia sua factum (factam) dedit
D·P·S·P	de pecunia sua posuit
D·Q·F[3]	Decimi quondam? filia?
D·Q	decurio quaestor
D·Q·A	de qua agatur
D·Q·L·S·T·T·L	dic qui legis: sit tibi terra levis
D·R·P	dignum republica
D·R·S	deae Romae sacrum
D·S	de suo
D·S	deus sanctus, dea sancta
D·S	deus Saturnus
D·S	deus Silvanus
D·S	discens signiferum
D·S	(Silvano) domestico sacrum
D·SANCT·SATVR	dominus sanctus Saturnus
D·S·B·M	de se bene meritus
D·S·D	de sententia decurionum
D·S·D	de suo dedit (dat)
D·S·D·D	de suo donum dedit *or* dedicavit
D·S·EX·V·P	de suo ex voto posuerunt
D·S·F	de suo fecit
D·S·F·C	de suo faciendum curavit
D·S·I·IMP	deus Sol invictus imperator
D·S·I·M	deus sol invictus Mithras
D·S·L·L·M	de suo laetus libens merito
D·S·L·M	de suo libens merito
D·S·M	de se meritus
D·S·M	Diis sacrum Manibus
D·S·P	de sua pecunia *or* de suo posuit
D·S·P·C	de suo ponendum curavit
D·S·P·D	de sua pecunia dedit
D·S·P·D·D	de sua pecunia dono dedit
D·S·P·EX·D·D	de sua pecunia ex decreto decurionum
D·S·P·F	de sua pecunia fecit
D·S·P·F·C	de sua pecunia faciendum curavit
D·S·P·L·D·D·D	de suo posuit loco dato decreto decurionum
D·S·P·P	de sua pecunia posuit
D·S·P·R	de sua pecunia restituit
D·S·P·R·C	de sua pecunia reficiendum curavit
D·S·R	de suo restituit
D·S·S	de senatus sententia
D·S·S	de suo sibi?
D·S·S·C·F	de suo sibi coniugi filius?
D·S·S·F·C	de senatus sententia faciendum curavit
D·S·V	decreto senatus Vocontiorum
D·S·V·L	de suo vivus libens
D·T	duntaxat
D·T	de thesauro
D·T·S	dii te servent
D·V	duovir, duumvir
D·V·V·A·S·P·P	duumvir viis aedibus sacris publicis procurandis? (from Pompeii)
DVC	ducenarius
DVC·DVC	duce ducenario?
D·V·I·D	duum vir iure dicundo
D·V·L·M	dedit? *or* Dianae? votum? libens merito
DVM·T, TAX	dum taxat
DVPL	duplarius, duplicarius
DVPLI, DVPLIC	duplicarius
D·V·S	de vici scitu
D·V·S·F·C·I·Q·P	de vici scitu faciundum curarunt idemque probarunt
D·X·PRIM·P·P	duplarius decem primus p... p....
D·XX·P·R	deducta vigesima populi Romani

E

E	eius
E	(h)eres
E	est
E	evocatus
E	exculpsit
E·A·CA	exactum ad Castoris
E·A·E	eques alae eiusdem
E·C	eius causa?
E·C·D	ecclicus
ED	(a)ediculam

[1] C. *I. L.* IX. 952.

[2] C. *I. L.* XII. 1069. Not a Christian inscription.

[3] Orelli, 1470

EE·QQ equites
E·E·Q·Q·R·R equites Romani
EE·VV egregii viri
EE·VV, EE·MM·VV eminentissimi viri
EG·M·V egregiae memoriae vir
E·H·L·IVS·POT ex hac lege ius potestasque esto
E·H·L·N·R eius hace lege nihilum rogato
E·I eius index
EID eidus
EIQ eique
EIS·Q·I·S·S eis quae infra scriptae sunt
E·L·P e lege Papiria, Petronia
EM emeritus
E·M ex monitu
EM·B emeritus beneficiarius
E·M·D·S·P·F e monitu de sua pecunia fecit[1]
E·M·V egregiae memoriae vir
EM·V eminentissimus vir
EN endotercisus (dies)
E·O·B·Q ei ossa bene quiescant
EP Eppius
EPIP epiphorae
EQ eques, equestris, equitata
EQ Equirria
EQ·CATAF equites cataphractarii
EQ·C·R equitata civium Romanorum (cohors)
E·Q·D·D eademque dedicavit
EQ·EX·N eques ex numero
EQ·G equitum gradus[2]
EQ·P equo publico
EQ·P·EXOR equo publico exornatus
EQ·PVB, PVBL equo publico
EQQ equites
EQ·R eques Romanus
EQ·R·E·M·V eques Romanus egregiae memoriae vir
EQ·R·E·P, EQ·PVBL eques Romanus equo publico
EQ·R·F equitis Romani filius
EQ·S·(SING) D·N eques singularis domini nostri
E·R ea res
ER (h)eres
E·R·P e re publica
EX I·P ex imperio posuit
E·R·P·V e re publica videri
E·R·A ea res agitur
E·R·C (cum) ea res consuletur
E·R·P e re publica
ER·TESTAME (h)eredes testamento
E·S·C·R·C e senatus consulto reficiendum curavit
E·S·F·S·F·L ei sine fraude sua facere liceto

[1] Orelli, 2467.
[2] From the theatre at Orange (*C. I. L.* XII. 1241).

ESQ, ESQVIL Esquilina (tribus)
E·S·R exemplum sacri rescripti?
ESS, ESSE essedarius
ESSE·LIB essedarius liberatus
E·T ex testamento
E·T·F ex testamento fecit
E·V egregius vir, *more rarely* eminentissimus vir
EV evocatus
E·V·L·M·P ex voto libens merito posuit
EVOC, EVOK evocatus
EVOC·AVG evocatus Augusti
E·V·S ex voto suscepto
EX exceptor
EXAC exactor, exactus
EX A·C ex aere conlato
EX·A(AD) CAS, CAST exactum ad Castoris
EX A·P ex argento publico
EXAR exarchus
EX ARG ex argento
EX AVC, AVCT ex auctoritate
EXC exceptor
EXC·PR, T exceptor praefecti, tribuni
EX C·C ex conscriptorum consulto
EX CC ex ducenario
EX CCC ex trecenario
EX COM·DOM ex comite domesticorum
EX CONS ex consensu *or* consulto
EX D ex devotione
EX D·D ex decreto decurionum
EX D·D·EX P·P ex decreto decurionum ex pecunia publica
EX D·D·P·P ex decreto decurionum pecunia publica
EX DEC·C·PEC·SEV ex decreto centum virorum pecunia Severiana
EX DEC·DECRET ex decurionum decreto
EX D·ORD ex decreto ordinis
EX D·P·A ex decreto provinciae Africae
EXER·PAN·INF exercitus Pannoniae Inferioris
EXERC exercitator
EXERC exercitus
EX F·B ex fide bona
EX FIG, FIGL ex figlinis
EX·G(GER) INF exercitus Germaniae Inferioris
EX H·L·EX·VE·D·D ex hac lege, exve decreto decurionum
EX H·L·N·R ex hace lege nihilum rogato
EX IMP·IPS ex imperio ipsius
EX IV, IVS ex iussu
EX IVS·IPSA ex iussu ipsarum
EX IVSS·E ex iussu eius
EX IV·V·S·L·M ex iussu votum solvit libens merito
EX N ex nomine
EXO exodiarius
EX O ex ovo
[illegible] ex officina

EX PAGI·D ex pagi decreto
EX P·D ex pagi decreto
EX PEQ·PVB ex pecunia public
EXPL exemplum
EX P L ex pecunia legata
EXPLIC explicarius
EX P·D ex parte dimidia ?
EXPL BAT exploratores Batavi
EX P·P ex pecunia publica
EX P·P·F·C ex pecunia publica faciundum curavit
EX PR ex praediis
EX PR exceptor praefecti
EX PR·C·C·C·C ex praediis coloniae copiae Claudiae curatum ?
EXPVRG expurgatio
EX R ex ratione
EX R·P ex responso posuit
EX R·VRB ex ratione urbica
EX S·C ex senatus-consulto
EXSERC·ART·CRET exercens artem cretariam
EX S·P F·C ex sua pecunia faciendum curavit
EXS TEST F exs testamento fecit
EX S VOTO ex suscepto voto *or* exs voto
EX·T, EXC·TR exceptor tribuni
EXT externus
EX T ex testamento
EX T·F·I·C ex testamento fieri iussit, faciundum curavit
EX T·P ex testamento posuit
EX TR ex tributario
EX T·T F·I·H·F·C ex testamento titulum fieri iussit; heres faciundum curavit
EX V ex voto
EX V·L·M ex voto libens merito
EX V L·S S M ex voto libenter suscepto solvit merito
EX VO (VOT) L POS ex voto libens posuit
EX V·P ex voto posuit
EX V P·L·L M ex voto posuit libens laetus merito
EX V·S·L A ex voto solvit libens animo
EX V DEC ex quinque decuriis

F

F fabri
F faciunt, fecit, fecerunt, factus, faciendum
F Falerna (tribus)
F fanum ?
F fastus (dies)
F feliciter
F ferae
F filia
F fidelis (legio)
F figlinae
F filius, filia
F fines
F fiscus
F fiunt
F flamen
F Flavius, Flavia (legio) Flaviensis
F Fortuna
F Fretensis (legio)
F functus
F fundus
E filia, femina
FAB Fabia (tribus)
FAB fabrica
FAB fabri, fabrum (praefectus)
FAB·COS, PR (praefectus) fabrum consularis, (PRAET) praetorius
FABR·CENT fabri centonarii
FABR·TIG, TIGN fabri tignarii
FAC faciebat
FAC·COER·EIDEMQ· PROB faciundum coerarunt eidemque proberunt
FAC·CVR; FACIV· CVR faciundum curavit, curarunt
FAC·LOCAR·EIDEMQ· PROB faciundum locarunt eidemque proberunt
FACT factio
FAL Falerna (tribus)
FAL, FALA Falernae (vites)
FALC Falcidia (lex)
FALE, FALL Falerna (tribus)
FAM familia
FAM·GLAD familia gladiatoria
F·A·PERP flamen Augusti perpetuus
FARMAC·PVBLIC pharmacopola publicus
FAS fascis
FAVS Faustianus (vicus)
F·B·F filio bono fecerunt
F·B·M filio, filiae bene merenti
F·C faciendum curavit *or* curaverunt
FC fecit *or* fecerunt
F·C fisci curator
F·C frumenti curator ?
F·C·A Forum Claudii Augusti
FCC faciundum curaverunt
F·C EIDQ·PRO, PROB faciundum curarunt eidemque proberunt
F·C·I·P faciendum curavit idem probavit
F·C·I·Q·P faciundum curarunt idemque proberunt
F·COIR faciendum coiravit *or* coiraverunt
F·C·P fulgur conditum publice
FCT fecit
F·D fecit dedicavit
F·D filio dulcissimo *or* filiae dulcissimae
FD fundus ?
F·D·EX·S·C (praefectus) frumenti dandi ex senatus consulto

F·D·F	filiae dulcissimae fecerunt
FD·IVB	fide iubere
F·D·N	feliciter domino nostro?
F·D·Q	fecit delicetque
F·D·S	fecerunt de suo
F·D·S S·C	faciundum de senatus sententia curaverunt
FE	Februarius (mensis)
FE	fecit
FE	feliciter
FEB	Februarius
FE B·B	feliciter bonis bene
FEBR	Februarius (mensis)
FEC	fecit, fecerunt
FEC·R	fecerunt
FEL	felix (legio)
FELIC	felicitas
FER	Feralia
FER LAT	feriae Latinae
FERR	ferrariae
FERR	Ferrata (legio)
FERT	Fertor
F ET·D	fecit et dedicavit
F·ET·F	filii et filiae
F EX S·C· Q·E·D	feriae ex senatus consulto quod eo die, *etc.*
FF	fecerunt *or* fecit?
F·F	fecit feliciter?
F·F	felix fidelis
F·F	fieri fecit?
FF	filii
F·F	filius *or* (filia) fecit *or* filii fecerunt
F·F	fiscus frumentarius
F·F	Flavia felix firma fidelis (legio)
F·F	(viam) Flaviam fecit
F F·B·M	filii fecerunt bene merenti
FF DD	fundi?
FFLL	Flavii
FF PP	flamen perpetuus
F·F·P·P·P	fidelis frater? pro pietate posuit (??)
FI	filius
F·I	fieri iussit
FID	fidelis (legio)
FID	fidicen
FIG, FIGL	figulinae, figlinae
FIL K F	filius kariesimus fecit *or* filio karissimo fecit
FIL·PAT	filius patroni?
FIR IVL SECVND	(colonia) firma Iulia Secundanorum
FISC STAT HEREDITATI	fiscus stationis hereditatium
F IVS	fieri iussit
F K	filio karissimo
F K·F	filio karissimo fecit
FL	flamen, flamines, flamonium
FL, FLA	Flavius, Flavia
FLAM	flamen, flamines, flamonium
FLAM·AVG	flamines Augustae
FLAM·CLAVD	flamen Claudialis
FLAM·DIALIS	Flamen Dialis
FLAM·MART	flamen Martialis
FLAM·PERP	flamen perpetuus
FLAM·P, PR	flamen provinciae
FLAM·QVIR	flamen Quirinalis
FLAM·ROM· ET AVG	flamen Romae et Augusti
FL·F	Flavia felix, firma, fidelis
FL·FEL	Flavia felix (legio)
FLL	flamines
F·LOC	faciundum locaverunt
FL·P	flamen perpetuus
F·LIB·ET PEC	fiscus libertatis et pecuniorum
F·L·P	funus locum publice
FL·PP	flamen perpetuus *or* flamonium perpetuum
FL·SACR·PVB	flamen sacrorum publicorum
F·L·S·P· D·D	funus locum statuam — *or* sepulcrum — publice decuriones decreverunt
F·M	filio merenti *or* filio mater
F·M·P	filio mater fecit
F·M·P	filius matri posuit
FO	Fortuna
FORD	Fordicidia
FORT	Fortenses
FORT·HORR	Fortuna horreorum
F P	? (See p. 367.)
F·P	filio piissimo *or* filio posuit *or* posuerunt
F·P	filii posuerunt
F·P	filius piantissimus
F·P	flamen perpetuus
F·P	Fortuna Praenestina *or* Primigenia
F·P	frumentum publicum
F·P	funus publicum
F·P·A·D·X TCXL	frumentum publicum scipit d...
F·P·C	filius poenandum curavit
F·P·D·D	Fortunae Primigeniae donum dant
F·P·D·M·P	filius patri dulcissimo matri piissimae *or* filius parentibus de (se) merentibus posuit
F·P·F	filii pii *or* patri fecerunt
F·P·F	filius patri fecit
F·P·M·F	filii piantissimi *or* patri merenti fecerunt
F·P·P	fecit pro pietate
F·P·P	filia patri piissima *or* filio piissimo posuit
F·P·P	fratri pio *or* frater pius posuit
F·P·P·M	filii posuerunt patri merenti
F·P·PR	Fortuna Primigenia Praenestina
F·P·VET	fundus possessoris veteris

F·N	fuerunt *or* fiunt numero
F·Q	faciundum curavit
F·Q·E·E·V	fideque ei esse videbitur
FR	frater
FR	Fretensis (legio)
FR	frumentarius
FRA	frater
FRANC	Franciscus
FR·ARV	frater Arvalis
FRAT·O·P	fratri optimo posuit
FRET	Fretensis (legio)
FR·D·	fronte dextra
FR·KA	fratres karissimi
FRONT	Frontiniana (ala)
FR·S	fronte sinistra
FRT	fronte *or* fratri
FRV	frumentarius, frumentum
FRV·EMV	(ad) frumentum emundum
FRVM	frumentarius, frumentum
FRVMENT	frumentarius
FRVMM	frumentarii
F·S	filii sui, filio suo
F·S	fecit sibi
F·S	femina sanctissima?
F·S	Fortunae sacrum
F·S·A	Flavia singularium Antoniniana (ala)
F·S·ET·S	fecit sibi et suis
F·S·ET·S·L·L·P·Q·E	fecit sibi et suis libertis libertabus posterisque eorum
F·S·S	fi nt supra scripti (ae, a)
F·V·L	familia villae Lucilianae
FVL·CON·P	fulgur conditum publice
FVLM·FVL	Fulminator Fulgurator
FVLM. FVLMI·C·C[1]	Fulminata certa constans (legio)
F·V·P	filiae vivus posuit
F·M·P·P	filii matri piae posuerunt

G

G	Gaius
G	Galeria (tribus)
G	Galli (colonia)
G	Gallica (legio)
G	Galienus, Gallienus
G	garum
G	Gemina (legio)
G	gener
G	Genius
G	gens (on Africa)
G	centuria[2]
GA	Galeria (tribus)
GAL	Galatia
GAL	Galeria (tribus)
GAL	Gallia, Gallica (legio)
GALER	Galeria (tribus)
GALL	Gallica (legio)
GAR·CAST	garum castum
G·C·D	Genius collegii dendrophororum
G·C·N	Genius Gali nostri
G·D	Genius domus?
G·D·A·S	Genio D. Angusto sacrum
G·D·N	Genius Decimi nostri
G·D·N	Genius domini nostri
G·D·S	Germanicus Dacicus Sarmaticus
GE	Gemina (legio, cohors)
GE	genitura[3]
GEM	Gemina (legio)
GEM·P·F	Gemina pia fidelis
GEM·SEV	Gemina Severiana
GEN·ET·HON	Genius et Honor
GEN	genitrix
GEN	gentilis
GENAR·CICA	genarum cicatrices
GER, GERM, GERMA	Germania, Germanicus
GER, GERM· INF or SVP	Germania Inferior *or* Superior
GERM·SVP	Germania Superior
G·F	garum factum
G·F	Gemina felix (legio)
G·H·L	Genius huius loci
GIL	gilvus
G·L	Genius loci
GL	gladiatores
GLAD	gladiarius, gladiator, gladiatorius
GLA·PRIM· CAMP	gladiatores primi Campaniae
G·M	gens M....
G·M	Genius municipii
G·M·S	Genius municipii Satafensis
G·M·V	gemina Martia victrix (legio)
GN	Gnaeus
GN	gnatus
GOR	Gordianus
GOT, GOTHIC	Gothicus
G·P·AVG	Genius patriae Augustae
G·P·A·S	Genio pagi A...sacrum
G·P·F	Gemina pia fidelis (legio)
G·P·R	Genius populi Romani
G·P·R·F	Genio populi Romani feliciter
G·Q·N	Genius Quinti nostri
G·R	Gallica rapax (legio)[4]
G·R	Germani Raeti
GRAMM	grammaticus
GRAN	granatum *or* granianum (vinum)[5]
GRAT	gratuitus
GREG·VRB	gregis urbani
G·S	Germania Superior

[1] *Ephem. Ep.* V, p. 32, n. 61.
[2] *C. I. L.* XIV, 2278.
[3] *C. I. L.* V, 5090.
[4] Orelli, 441.
[5] *C. I. L.* IV, 2445.

G·T·N Genius Titi nostri
GYBER, GYBERN gybernator

H

H habens, habet
H hic, haec
H hastatus
H hanetum
H Hercules
H heres
H hic
H Hispana (legio), Hispani (cohors)
H homo, homines
H horrearius
H hora
H Horatia (tribus)
H A Herculaneus Augustalis
HAB habens
H A B·Q hic a. bene quiescat
HABT habeant
HAD Adiutrix (legio)
H·ADQ hic adquiescit
HADR Hadrianus
H A H N S haec ara heredem non sequetur
H A I R honore accepto impensam remisit
H AQ hic adquiescit
HAR haruspex
HARM armorum (custos)
HARN Arnensis (tribus)
HAR PRIM DE LX haruspex primus de sexaginta
H P hastatus prior
H A S A H L L·Q·D R IN A habet aedes Salutis Augustae hoc loco leges quas Dianae Romae in Aventino
H A S F C heres a se faciendum curavit
HAS hastatus
HAS P, PR, PRI, PO, POST hastatus prior, posterior
HAST hastatus
HAST POST, POSTER hastatus posterior
HAST P, PR, PRI hastatus prior
H B homo bonus
H B C Hic bene cubet
H B F honoris bono fecit
H B M F heres bene merenti fecit
H B Q hic bene quiescat
H C hic conditus or hic cubat
H C Hispana Ulterior
H C honoris causa
H C h[illegible] ulterior
H C horrearius shortia
H C D D honoris causa dedit dedicavit
H C D N S honoris causa Dianae Nemorensi sacrum

H C E hic conditus est or crematus? est
H·C·E·C·E·B·Q hic conditus est; cineres et bene quiescant
H·C·I·E honore contentus impensam remisit
H·C·P heres curavit ponendum?
H·C·S·P·P honore contentus sua pecunia posuit
HD Hadrianus
H·D·S heredes de suo
H·D·S·P heres de suo posuit
HE heres?
H·E hic est
H·E·B·P hic est bene positus?
H·E·B·Q hic est; bene quiescat
HE·ES hic est
H·E·F heres ejus fecit or heredes ejus fecerunt
HEL Helvetia
HELIOP Heliopolitanus
HELV helvetia
HEM, HEMAES, HEMES Hemesenus (cohors)
H·E·N·H heredem exterum non habebit
H·E·N·S heredem exterum non sequetur
H·E·P hic est positus
H·E·P·C heres ejus ponendum curavit
HER heres, hereditates
HER Hertus
HER·BEN·MER heres bene merenti
HERC·SAX, SAXAN Hercules Saxanus
HERC·V Hercules Victor
HERED, HEREDIT hereditates
HERED·NON SEQ heredem non sequetur
HER FIDVC heres fiduciarius
HER·PON·C heredes ponendum curaverunt
HER·POS heres posuit
HERE heredes
HERVC Herucina (Venus)
H·E·S hic est situs, situ or sepultus, sepulta
HE·S·EST· OS·B·Q hic? situs est; ossa bene quiescant
H·E·T heredes ex testamento
H·E·T·F heres ex testamento fecit
H·E·T·F·C heres ex testamento faciendum curavit
H·E·V·O hic est volo ossa
H·EX T, TT heredes ex testamento
H·F heres fecit or heredes fecerunt
H·F honestissima femina
H·F honore functus
H·F·C heres faciendum curavit, heredes faciendum curaverunt
HH heredes
H·H·F honesti honestissime fecerunt?
H·H·M·NON·S heredem hoc monumentum non sequetur
H·H·P·R homines hostes populi Romani?

H·H·Q	heres heredesque
H I	Hercules invictus
HI	Hispani (cohors)
HIEROF	hierofanta
H I E S	hic intus est situs?
H INNOC	homo innocens
HIS	Hispania, Hispanus, Hispani
HI·SP	hic sepultus
HISP	Hispania, Hispanus, Hispani
HIST	Histria
H·L	haec lex
H·L	hic locus
H L·A·N	hunc locum alienari nolo?
H·L·D·M·A	huic loco dolus malus abesto
H·L ET·M· H N·S	hic locus et monumentum heredem non sequent
H·L H N·S	hic locu heredem non sequetur
H L I·R·Q	hac lege us hunq (esto)
H·L·O	(uti hac lege sportebit
H L R	ante) hanc legem ignam
H L·S E	hoc loco sepultus est
H·L·S·H·N· S	hic locus sepulturae heredem non sequetur
H L·T·C·S	hunc locum tesselavit cum suis
H·M	hoc monumentum
H M	hom merens
H·M	(dimissis honesta missione
H·M	honeste missus
H·M A·H·N· P	hoc monumentum ad heredem non pertinet
H·M·A M·R	hoc monumentum apud meos remanebit?
H·M·C·P	(nihil tra crudelitas) hoc monumento cernere potes?
H·M D·M·A	huic monumento dolus malus abesto
H·M·D·M·A· B M·M C	huic monumento dolus malus abesto; bene merenti memoriae causa
H·M E·H·N· S	hoc monumentum exterum heredem non sequetur
H M E·N·S	hoc monumentum (heredem or exterum (heredem) non sequetur
H M ET L H N S	hoc monumentum et locus heredem non sequetur
H M ET L· S H N S	hoc monumentum et locus sepulturae heredem non sequetur
H M F	honestae memoriae femina
H M F·C ET S A·D	hoc monumentum fideiudum curavit et sub ara dedicavit
H M·H·E·N· S	hoc monumentum heredem exterum non sequetur
H M HER· FIDVCI- AR N·S	hoc monumentum heredem fiduciarium non sequetur
H M H H·	hoc monumentum heredes heredis non sequetur
H·M·H·M· N·S	hoc monumentum heredem meum non sequetur
H·M·H·N·C	hoc monumentum heredi non cedit
H·M·H·N·S	hoc monumentum heredem non sequetur
H·M·H·N·S· N·H·H	hoc monumentum heredem non sequetur nec heredes heredis
H·M·H·N·S· NEQ·LIB· ....EROS	hoc monumentum heredem non sequetur neque libertos (eius neque posteros
H·M·H·N·S· N·L·S	hoc monumentum heredem non sequetur nec locus sepulturae
H·M·H·S	hoc monumentum heredes sequetur
H·M·I·A	huic monumento ius actus
H·M·L·S·AB	huic monumento, loco sepulturae, abesto (dolus malus)?
H·M·M	honesta missione missus
H·M·M	honor magisterii Mercurialium
H·M·N·S	heredem monumentum non sequetur
H·M·S D·M	hoc monumentum sine dolo malo
H·M·S L·H· N·S	hoc monumentum sive locus heredem non sequetur
H·M·S·S E· N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredem non sequetur
H·M·S·S E· F·C	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est fideiudum curaverunt
H·M·S·S·E· H H·N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredes non sequetur
H·M·S·S·E· H M·N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredem meum non sequetur.
H M·S·S E· H N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredem non sequetur.
H·M·S·S·E· N·N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est n non sequetur
H·M·S·S·E· N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est non sequetur
H·M·S·S·H· H·EX·N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum hoc heredem exterum non sequetur
H M·S·S·H· M N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum heredem meum non sequetur
H M·S·S H· N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum heredem non sequetur
H M·S·S VSTRIN	hoc monumentum sive sepulcri natrinum
H M·S V L· N·S·Q	hoc monumentum sive locus non sequetur
H·M·S V·S· E H N·S	hoc monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredem non sequetur
H M V	honestae memoriae vir
H·N·S	heredem non sequetur
H N·C	Hispania Nova Citerior
H·N·S N· L·S	heredem non sequetur nec libertos suos
HO	horrarius
H·O·B·Q	hic ossa bene quiescant
HOC MON	hoc monumentum sive hoc se-

SI·HO·SE· HR·NO·SEQ — pulcrum heredem non sequetur
H·O·E·B — hic ossa ei bene
HON — honor
HON — honoratus
HON·F — honoribus functus
HON·M — honesta matrona
HOPL — hoplomachus
HOR — hora
HOR — Horatia (tribus)
HOR — horrea
HOROL — horologium
HORR — horrearius
H·O·S — hic ossa sita
H·O·T·B·Q — hic ossa tibi bene quiescant
H·O·V·B·Q — hic ossa volo *or* vobis bene quiescant
H·P — heres posuit
H·P — hic positus *or* heredes posuerunt
H·P — homo probus ?
H·P·C — heres ponendum curavit
H·P·D — Herculi ? Primigenio ? dedit ?
H·PR — hastatus prior
H·P·R — hostes populi Romani
H·Q — hic quiescat
H·Q·B — hic quiescat bene
HRD — heredes
H·R·I·R — honore recepto impensam remisit
H·S — hic situs, sita ; sepultus, sepulta
H·S·A — hic situs a....
H·S·B·P·E — hic situs bene positus ? est
H·S·B·Q — hic situs bene quiescat
H·S·D·M·A — huic sepulcro dolus malus abesto
H·S·E — hic situs, sita est *or* hic sepultus, sepulta est
H·S·E·B·Q — hic situs est ; bene quiescat
H·S·E·H·EX T·F·C — hic situs est ; heres ex testamento faciundum curavit
H·S·E·H·F — hic situs est ; heres fecit
H·S·E·H·P — hic situs est ; heredes posuerunt
H·S·E·O·T· B·Q — hic situs est ; ossa tua bene quiescant
H·S·E·O·V· B·Q — hic situs est ; ossa volo bene quiescant
H·S·E·S·T·T·L — hic situs est ; sit tibi terra levis
H·S·E·T·F· I·H·F·C — hic situs est ; titulum fieri iussit ; heres faciundum curavit
H·S·E·T·F·I· H·P — hic situs est ; titulum fieri iussit ; heres posuit
H·S·EX·S — heres secundus ex semisse ?
H·S·H — hic situs, heredes ?
H·S·H·A· N·L — hoc sepulcrum heredibus abalienare non licet
H·S·H·E — hic situs, heredes eius
H·S·H·N·S — hoc sepulcrum heredem non sequitur
H·S·L·P — hoc sepulcrum libens posuit ?
H·S·N·S — heredem secundum non sequetur
H·S·O·B — hic situs ; ossa bene
H·S·O·T — hic situs ; ossa tibi
H·SP — hic sepultus ?
H·SP·E — hic sepultus est
H·S·Q — hic situs ; quiescat
H·S·S — hic siti *or* sepulti sunt
H·S·S·H·T·B· Q·H·E·S — hic situs sepultus ; hic tibi bene quiescat ; heredes ? eius ? s...
H·S·S·S·V·T·L — hic siti sunt. Volo terra levis
H·S·T — hic situs ; tibi
H·S·T·F·I — hic situs ; testamento fieri iussit
H·T — hic tu
H·T·B — hic tu bene
H·T·B·C — hic tu bene cubes ?
H·T·B·Q — hic tu bene quiescas ; *or* tumulatus bene quiescas
H·T·F·C — heredes testamento fieri curaverunt
H·T·H·N·S — hic tumulus ? heredem non sequetur
H·T·O·B·Q — hic tibi ossa bene quiescant
H·T·V·P — heres testamento vivus posuit
H·V — Hercules victor
H·V — honore usus
H·V·F — heres vivus fecit
H·V·I·R — honore usus impensam remisit
H·V·O·B·Q — hic volo ossa bene quiescant
H·V·S·R — honore usus sumptum remisit
H·V·S·R·L· D·D·D· — honore usus sumptus remisit ; loco dato decreto decurionum
H·V·V·S — Herculi victori votum solvit

I

I — Ianuarius (mensis)
I — invictus (Mithras)
I — itur
I — Iulius, Iulia
I — iunior
I·A — in agro
IA, IAN — Ianuariae
I·A·P — in agro pedes
I·C — in Capitolio
I·C·A — ius civile (*or* iuris consultus) abesto
ID·IAN — Idus Ianuariae
I·D — invictus deus
I·D — Iupiter Dolichenus
I·D — iure dicundo
IDB — Idibus
I·D·D·D — Iovi Dolicheno dono dedit
ID E — id est
I·D·P — iure dicundo praeesse
I·D·Q·C·P — iure dicundo quinquennalis censoriae potestatis
I·D·Q·Q — iure dicundo quinquennalis
IDQ·P — idemque probaverunt
ID·QVOT·D·F — idem quotannis divisio fiat

I·E	iudex esto
I·E·V·Q·I·S·S	in ea verba quae infra scripta sunt
I·F	in fronte
I·F·P	in fronte pedes
I·HER	invictus Hercules
I·H·M·I·A·S·C·F	in hoc monumentum itum aditum sacrorum causa facere
IIMMPP·CC·AAEESS	(duobus) imperatoribus Caesaribus
I·L·H	ius liberorum habens
ILL	illustris
IM	imaginifer
IM	imperator
I·M	invictus Mithras
IMA	imaginifer
IMAG	imaginifer
IM·C	imaginifer cohortis
IMM	immolaverunt
IMM	immunis
IMMAG[1]	imaginifer
IMMV	immunis
IMP	imperator, imperatum ?, imperium
IMP	impetus
IMP·D·N	imperator dominus noster
IMPE	imperator
IMPER	imperator
IMPET·LIPPIT	impetus lippitudinis
IMP·N	imperator noster
IM·PP	immunis perpetuus
IMPP	imperatores (duo)
IMPP·CC	imperatores Caesares (duo)
IMPP·DD·NN	imperatores (duo) domini nostri
IMP·P·Q·R	imperium populusque Romanus
IMP·S	impensa sua
IN	(pater) infelicissimus
IN A, IN AG, IN AGR	in agro
IN CAL	in caliga
IN C·D·C·D	in cujus dedicatione cenam dedit ?
INC·FR·PVBL	incisus frumento publico
INCOMP	incomparabilis
IND	indictio
IN E·V·Q·I·S·S	in ea verba quae infra scripta sunt
IN F, FR	in fronte
INF·S·S	infra subscripti *or* scripti sunt
ING	ingenua
IN H·D·D	in honorem domus divinae
IN HO	in honorem
IN K·S	in capita singula
INL	inlustris
INPP	imperatoribus (duobus)
INP·S	impensa sua
IN QVINQ	in quinquennium
IN R	in retro
IN T	in tergo

[1] *C. I. L.* III. 1583.

INS	instante, instantia
IN SING·H	in singulos homines
IN·S·S	infra scripti *or* scripta sunt
INSTA	instante, instantia
INST·TAB	instrumentum tabulariorum
IN SVO CONST, E	in suo constituit, erexit
INTER	interrex
INT	intulit
INV, INVI	invictus
IN V·R·P·VE V·R·P·M	in urbe Roma propius ve urbi Romae passus mille
I·O·C	Iupiter optimus Capitolinus
I·O·D	Iupiter optimus Dolichenus
I·O·D·E	Iupiter optimus Dolichenus E...
I·O·M	Iupiter optimus maximus
I·O·M·A·D	Iupiter optimus maximus Augustus Dolichenus
I·O·M·B	Iupiter optimus maximus Balmarcodes
I·O·M·C	Iupiter optimus maximus conservator
I·O·M·C·O·D·I	Iupiter optimus maximus ceterique omnes dii immortales
I·O·M·CVL	Iupiter optimus maximus culminalis
I·O·M·D	Iupiter optimus maximus depulsor
I·O·M·D	Iupiter optimus maximus Dolichenus
I·O·M·F	Iupiter optimus maximus fulminator
I·O·M·F·F	Iupiter optimus maximus fulminator fulgurator
I·O·M·H	Iupiter optimus maximus Heliopolitanus
I·O·M·H·A	Iupiter optimus maximus Heliopolitanus Augustus
I·O·M·I·R·M·T·M	Iupiter optimus maximus Iuno regina, Minerva, Terra mater
I·O·M·S	Iupiter optimus maximus, Sucsulanus
IOVR·DIC	iure dicundo
I·O·S·INVI ...R·N	Iupiter optimus Sol invictus... rupe natus
I·O·S·P·D	Iupiter optimus Sol praestantissimus dignus
I·P	iter prohibitum
I·P·AVG	Ianus pater Augustus
I·P·QVE	ius potestasque (esto)
I·Q·S·S·S	ii qui supra scripti sunt
I·Q·P	idemque probavit
I·R	Iuno Regina
I·S	infra scriptus
I·S·E	(h)ic situs est
I·S·M·R	Iuno sospes magna regina
I·S·P	impensis suis posuit
ISPEC[2]	(i)speculator

[2] *C. I. L.* VIII. 2533.

ISTAN	instante, instantia
ISTR[1]	(Istrator
I·S·V·P	in suo vivi posuerunt
IT	item
IT	iterum
ITAL	Italica (legio)
I·T·M·F·C	idem testamento monumentum fieri iussit curavit
IT·V·S·M	ita votum solvam meritis?
IVD	iudicans, iudicandus, iudex
IVD DEC; DE V DEC	IVD· iudex decuriae, iudex de quinque decuriis
I·V·E·E·R· P·F·S·V·E	ita utel·ela e re publica fideve sua videbitur esse
IVG	iugera
IVL	Iulius, Iulia
IVL·TEP·MAR	Iulia Tepula Marcia
IVN	iunior
IVN·REG	Iuno regina
IVR	iuridicus
IVR DIC	iure dicundo; iuris dictio
IVRID	iuridicus
IVS·SA	iussione sacra
IVV	iuvenes (collegium iuvenum)

K

K	Kaeso
K	kalendae[2]
K	kalenderium
K	calumnia
K	candidatus
K	caput
K	castellum, castellani, castrum, castra
K	coniux
K	cardo
K	carissimus, carissima
K	casa
K	corpus?
K	castra
KAL	kalendae
KANAL	canaliclarius
KAND, KANDID	candidatus
KAR	carissimus, carissima
KARC	carcerarius
KARM	Carmentalia
KAS, KAST	castra
KAST PER	castra peregrina
K K	calumniae causa
KK	castra
K L	caput legis
KLM[3]	Clementis

[1] C. I. L. VIII. 2757.

[2] Wilmanns remarks (*Exempla*, p. 123) that this abbreviation is very common before 180 A.D. and rare after. We find then generally KAL.

[3] C. I. L. XIV. 308.

K·O	canopheri Ostienses
K·Q	Kalendae quinctiles
KRS	carissimus, carissima
KRSMAE	carissimae
K·S	carus suis
KVR	Cyrenaica (legio)

L

L	laium
L	legio
L	longa
L	lex
L	libertus
L	libertus, libertis
L	librarius
L	ligatum[4]
L	lipitudo
L	locus, loculus
L	longum
L	Lucius
L	luna
L·A	libens animo
LA·B	laudabilis bonus?
LAC	lacus
L·A·D	libens animo dedit
L·A·D·D	libens animo donum dat, dederunt, dedicat
LANIS	lanista
LAP	lapis
LAPID	lapidarius
LAR	Larentinalia
L·AR·E	librarius arcarii evocatus?
LAR·ET IMAG	Lares et imagines
LAR·MIL	Lares militares
LAT	laticlavius
LAT·FVER	Latinae feriae
LARG	largus
L·A·SOL	libens animo solvit
LATIC, LATICL	laticlavius
LAV·LAV	Laurens Lavinas
LAVR·LAV	Laurens Lavinas
L·B	libertus bonus
L·B·S	libens solvit
L·C	laticlavius
L·C	librarius capsarius?
L·C	liber conditorius?
L·C	librarius cohortis?
L·C	locus concessus
LC	Laelius
L·C·D·D	locus concessus decreto decurionum
L·C·IX	liberatus coronarum novem
L·D	(votum) libens dat
L·D	libero danum
L·D	locum dedit, loco dato, locus datus, locum donavit

[4] C. I. L. V. 6214.

L·D·A REP locus datus a re publica
L·D·D libens donum dedit
L·D·D·C locus datus decreto collegii
L·D·D·C·F·C locus datus decreto collegii fabrum centonariorum
L·D·D·C·V locus datus decreto centumvirum
L·D·D·CRE·C locus datus decreto centumvirum
L·D·D·D locus datus decreto decurionum
L·D·D·D·D·D loco dato decreto decurionum, dono dederunt
L·D·D·D·P locus datus decreto decurionum publice
L·D·DEC·N·R loco dato decreto nautarum Rhodanicorum
L·D·D·P·COND loco dato decreto pagi Condatium
L·D·D·PA locus datus decreto paganorum
L·D·D·S·V locus datus decreto senatus Vocontiorum
L·D·D·V locus datus decreto utriclariorum vicanorum
L·D·EX D·D locus datus ex decreto decurionum
L·D·EX D·PAG locus datus ex decreto pagi
L·D·G legio decima Gemina
L·D·P locus datus publice
L·D·P·C locus datus permissu collegii
L·D·P·D·D locus datus publice decreto decurionum
L·D·P·P·D·D locus datus pecunia publica, decreto decurionum
L·D·PVB·D·D locus datus publice decreto decurionum
L·D·S·C locus datus senatus consulto
LE lene
LE·A·L lene ad lippitudinem
LEG legatus
LEG legavit
LEG legio
LEG·AVG legatus Augusti
LEG·AVG·CENS·ACC legatus Augusti censibus accipiendis
LEG·AVGG·PR·PR legatus Augustorum duorum pro praetore
LEG·AVG·P·P legatus Augusti pro praetore
LEG·AVG·PR·PR, PRAE legatus Augusti pro pratore
LEG·COR lege Cornelia
LEG·IVR legatus iuridicus
LEG·LEG legatus legionis
LEG·PL·VE·SC·S·VE·C leges plebelve scitum senatusve consultum
LEG·PROCOS legatus proconsulis
LEG·PRO·Q legatus pro quaestore
LEG·S·C legatus senatus consulto
LEMO, LEMON Lemonia (tribus)
LEM Lemonia (tribus)
LEM Lemuria
L·ET F·D·D libertis, *or* Laribus et familiae donum dederunt
L·ET L liberti et libertae
LEV leucoma
L·F Latinae fuerunt
L·F laudabilis femina
L·F liberti fecerunt
L·F librarius fisci ?
L·F·D·D Laribus familiaribus donum dederunt
L·F·D·D ludos fecerunt decurionum decreto
LG legio
L·H·N·S locus heredem non sequitur
LI libertus ?
LIB libellus
LIB liber
LIB liberatus
LIB liber, liberalitas
LIB libertus, liberta
LIB librae
LIB librarius
LIB liburna
LIB Libya
LIB·AGON Liberalia Agonalia
LIB·AN libens animo
LIBB liberti
LIB·COS librarius consularis ?
LIBEL libella
LIBER libertas (dea)
LIBER libertus
LIB·LIBERTABVSQ·SVIS·P·E libertis libertabusque suis posterisque eorum
LIB·LIB·Q·P(POST)·EOR libertis libertabusque posterisque eorum
LIBR libertus
LIBR, LIBRA librarius
LIBR·COMM ST·HER·T·K librarius commentariorum stationis hereditatium tabularii ? kastrensis ?
LIBTIS libertatis
LIC licet
LI·E·P·OP·N liberti eius patrono optimo nostro
L·I·F·P IIII·R·P·IIII locus in fronte pedes IIII; retro pedes IIII
LIG Liguria
LI·M·V·S·L libens merito votum solvit laetus
L·IN·CIR ludi in circo
L·IN·LA locus in latitudinem
LINT lintiarius
LIP, LIPP lippitudo
LIQV liquamen
L·L Laurens Lavinas
L·L legatus legionis
L·L libens laetus
L·L liberti libertae
L·L librarius legati *or* legionis
L·L Lucii (duo)
L·LIB locus libertorum ?

L·LIBERT·POSTERIS Q·EOR	libertis libertabusque posterisque eorum
L·L·L·L·L·M[1]	laeti libentes? merito
L·L·P·E	libertis libertabus posterisque eorum
L·L·L·P·O·M·S	libertis libertabusque... posterisque omnibus monumentum statuit?
L·L·M	laetus libens merito
L·L·P·E	libertis libertabus posterisque eorum
L·L·P·D	laetus libens p... dedit
L·L·P·Q·E	libertis libertabus posterisque eorum
L·L·P·S	libertis libertabus posterisque suis
L·L·Q	libertis libertabusque
L·L·T	librarius (tribuni) laticlavii
L·L·V·S	laetus libens votum solvit
L·M	libens merito
L·M	libertus meus
L·M	locus monumenti
L·M·A·P	locus monumenti ante? pedes (XX)
L·M	ludus magnus
L·M·D	libens merito dedit
L·M·F	libens merito fecit
L·MIL	Lares militares
L·M·P	libens merito posuit
L·M·S	libens merito solvit
L·N	Lucius noster
LO	locus
LOC	locator
LOC·ACCEP·D·D	loco accepto decreto decurionum
LOC·ACCEP·DED	loco accepto dedit
LOC·D	locus datus
LOC·DAT·D·D	locus datus decreto decurionum
LOC·EMPT	locus emptus
LOC·EMP	locus emptus
LOC·H·S·P·S·C·P·S	loco hoc sibi permisso senatus consulto pecunia sua[2]
LOC·LIB	locus libertorum?
LOC·MONVM	locus monumenti
LOC·P·P	locorum publicorum persequendorum
LOC·PVB	loco publico
LOC·PVBL·PERSEQ	locorum publicorum persequendorum
LOC·SEP	locus sepulturae
LON	longus
L·P	lex Petronia?
L·P	locus pedum, *or* latus (longus) pedes
L·P	Liber pater
L·P	libertus patrono
L·P	libens *or* libertus posuit

[1] Brambach, 1315. [2] Orelli, 1450 = 4712.

L·P·D·A·P	lege Papiria de aere publico?
L·P·D·D·D	locus publice datus decreto decurionum
L·P·I	libens poni iussit (?)
L·P·IT	legio prima Italica
L·P·M	legio prima Minervia
L·P·P	locorum publicorum persequendorum
L·P·P·P	loco publico pecunia publica
L·P·Q	locus pedum quadratorum
L·Q	locus quadratus
L·P·S	libertis posterisque suis?
L·R·P	legas rogo praeteriens
L·S	libentes solverunt
L·S	locus sepulturae
L·S·D	locum sibi dante?
L·S·D·D·D	locus sepulturae datus decurionum decreto
L·SE·H·N·S	locus sepulturae heredem non sequetur
L·S·M	locus sepulturae monumentique?
L·S·PR	librarius subpraefecti
LT	laticlavius
L·T, L·TR	librarius tribuni
LV	Lucius
LVB·MER	lubens merito
LVC	Lycia
LVD·F	ludos fecit
LVD·MAT	ludus matutinus
LVN·VET	Lunense vetus
LVP, LVPERC	Lupercalia, Lupercus
L·V·S	libens votum solvit
LVSTR·MON·SAC	lustratio montis sacri
LYC	Lycaonia
L·V	luna quinta

M

M	Macedonica (legio)
M	magister
M	maiestas
M	maiora
M[3]	manipularis
M	Manes
M	manu
M	Marcus
M	marmora
M	Martia (legio)
M	mas (bos)
M	maritus
M	Mars
M	mater
M	Matres *or* Matronae
M	Mauretania (Caesariensis, Sitifensis)
M	maximus

[3] *C. I. L.* X. 3885.

M	memoria
M	mensis, menses, mensibus
M	Mercurius
M	mereus, meritus
M	metalla
M	(votum solvit bona) mente?
M	miles, militavit
M	mille, milia
M	Minervia (legio)
M	Minerva
M	minus
M	missus (ex legione)
M	modius
M	moneta
M	monumentum
M	mortuus
M	muliebris
M	municipium
M	murmillo
M	menses
MV	Manius
A	mortuus?
MA	manu
M·A	Mercurius Augustus
M A	militavit annos
M A	municipium Atria
M A·A	municipium Aurelium Apulum
MAC, MAC·D	Macedonia; Macedonica (legio)
MACH	machinarii
M· AD M PRAEN	magister ad Martem Praenestinum
MAE, MAEC	Maecia (tribus)
MA ET PA	mater et pater
MAG	magister, magistri, magisterium, magistratus
MAG AVG	magister Augustalis
MAG C D	magister c[illegible] dedit
MAG COL	magister collegii
MAG EQ	magister equitum
MAG FIG	magister figulorum
MAGG	magistri, magistratus
MAG FAB	magister fabrum
MAGN	magnarius
MAG PAG AVG F S PRO LVD EX D D	magistri pagi Augusti feliciis suburbani pro ludis ex decreto decurionum[1]
MAG P, PERP, PP	magister perpetuus
MAG PR	magister primus
MAG PR	magister privatae
MAG PRIVAT AEG ET LIB	magister privatae Aegypti et Libyae
MAG PROV MAG P R	magistratus provinciae magistratus populi Romani
MAG QQ	magister quinquennalis
MAG QVIN	magister quinquennalis

[1] *C. I. L.* X. 8[illegible]

M·A·G·S	memor animo grato solvit
MAG·VIC	magister vici
MAG·IIII F	magister quartum factus
MAI	Maius (mensis)
MAI, MAIC	Maecia (tribus)
MAIES·D	majestas divina
MAM	Mamereus
MAN	manipularis
MANC	mancipium
MAN·ET CIN	Manibus et cinericibus?
MANI	Manibus
MANIP, MANIPL, MANP[2]	manipularis
MAR	Marcia (aqua)
MAR	margaritarius
MAR	marinus
MAR	maritus
MARG	margaritarius
MARM	marmoreus
MART	Martius (mensis), Martia (legio)
MART·VIC, VICT	Martia victrix (legio)
MANB[3]	manibus (see page 273)
MANIPLR	manipularis
MAR	marsus
MAT	mater
MAT	Matres *or* Matronae
MAT·B	mater bona
MATER·D· M I D	Mater deum magna Idaea Dindymena?[4]
MAT·F F CAR	mater fecit filia carissimo
MATR	Matres *or* Matronae
MAV	Mavortius
MAV	Mauri (cohors)
MAVR CAES *or* SITIF *or* TINGIT	Mauretania Caesariensis *or* Sitifensis *or* Tingitana
MAVRET	Mauretania
MAX	maximus
M·B	municipium Bergomatium
M·B·M·F	marmora bene merenti fecit
M·B·D·D·D	magistrae Bonae Deae donum dederunt
M·C	mater castrorum
M·C	Mauretania Caesariensis
M·C	memoriae causa
M·C·A	Mauretania Caesariensis
M·C·D·S	momentum sordidorum? de suo
M·C·F	memoriae causa fecit
MCP	municipium
M·C P·M	miles classis praetoriae Misenatis
M·C L PR	miles classis praetoriae
M·C P·S·I	Mithras Cautus Pater Sol invictus?
M·C·T·R N	memoriae causa titulum renovavit?
M D	Manibus Diis?
M·D	mater deum
M·D	mater dulcissima

[2] *C. I. L.* X. 8365. [3] *C. I. L.* VII. 1336, 303.
[4] Boissieu, *Inscr. de Lyon*, p. 34.

M·D	municipium Dianensium
M·D·A·N	metallo domini Augusti nostri
M D·M	Mater deum magna
M·D·M·A	monumento dolus malus abesto
M·D M·I	Mater deum magna Idaea
ME, MEC	Maecia (tribus)
M·E	merita eius
ME	Mesogites (vinum)
MED	Medicus
MED	medicus
MED	Meditrinalia
MED·LVD·MAT	medicus ludi matutini
MED·ORD	medicus ordinarius
MED·TVC[1]	Medixtuticus
MEM	memoria
MEM·COL	(ad) memoriam colendam
MEN	Menenia (tribus)
MEN	mensis
MEN	mensor
MENEN	Menenia (tribus)
MENS·AGRAR, AGROR	mensor agrarius, agrorum
MENSS	mensee
M EQ	miliaria equitata (cohors)
MER	Mercurius
MER	meridian (gladiator)
MER	merita, mezens, meritus
MERC	Mercurialis
MERC·CAN	Mercurius Canetonensis
MERK	mercatus
MERS	Mercurio sacrum
MES	mensis
MES	mensor
MES	Mesogites (vinum)
MESOP	Mesopotamia
MET	metalla
METR, METROP	metropolis
M·F	magister fani
M F	mater fecit
M F	monumentum fecit or memoriam fecit
M F	miles factus
M F	munere functus
M F	(omnibus honoribus) municipalibus functus
M·F A	municipium Flavium Arvense
M FE SV	memoriam fecit suis
M F F M	mater fecit filio merenti or memoriam fecit, etc
M F L A	magister fani Larum Augustorum
M F V	municipium Fabrateria vetus
M H F·C	memoriam or monumentum heres faciendum curavit
M H (HON) M (MISS)	missus honesta missione
M H N·S	monumentum heredem non sequetur
M·I	magna Idaea (Mater)
MI	Maecia (tribus)
MI	Mithras
MIL	miles, militavit, militia
MIL	milia, miliaria
MILL	milia
MILT	militavit
MILTS	militis
MIL·P	milia passuum
MIL·PETIT	militiae petiter
MIN	Minatius or Minius
MIN	Minervia (legio)
MIN	Minicia
MIN	minister, ministri
MIN	minor
MINER	Minerva (legio)
MINER·MEM	Minerva memor[2]
MINIS	minister
MIS	miseio, miscellus, missus
MISS·HON·M	missus honesta missione
M·K	mater castrorum
M·L	miles legionis
ML	miles
M·L	municipium Lambriditanorum
W, W, W, Ę·L	mulieris libertus, liberta
M·M	magister Mercurialis
M·M	malis male
MM	Marci duo
M·M	Mater magna
MM	memoriae
M·M	municipes municipii
M·M·F	merito monumentum fecit
M M·F	memoriam fecit
M·M·F·A	municipes municipii Flavii Arvensis
M·M·I	Mater magna Idaea
M·M·P·OR	magister militiae per Orientem
M·M·P·F	merito merenti pie fecit
MMR	memoria
M·M·V	municipes municipii Viceiae
M·N	Mars Nabelcus
M N	metalla nova or Numidica
M·N	milia nummum
MN	minus
M·N	municipium Novaria
M·O	matri optimae
MO	Montani (cohors), Montanae (dea)
MO	monumentum
MOL	moller
MOLIN	molinarius
MON	monetalis
MON	monumentum
MONEM	monumentum
MON·H·M·N·S	monumentum heredem meum non sequetur
MONIM	monumentum

[1] Orelli, 3804.

[2] Orelli, 1687.

MON·SAC	monitor sacrorum
MONT·P·C	Montanorum pia constans (cohors)
MONT	monumentum
M·N	municipium Novensium
M·P	magister pagi
M·P	maior pars
M·P	mater posuit
M P	memoriam posuit
M P	mille passus, milia passuum
M P	municipium Placentia
M·P (PO)· D·M	monumentum positum Dis Manibus
M·P·F	Minervia pia fidelis (legio)
M·P·P	matri pilissimae posuit *or* maritus pius posuit
M·P·V·L	Marci, Publii, Vibii libertus
M R	merens
M·S	Moesia superior
M·S	Mars suus
MS	mensis
M·S	merito solvit
M·SEP·APVL	municipium Septimium Apulum
M·S P	maritus sua pecunia
M·S S	Mithrae Soli sacrum
M·S·S·E H N·S	monumentum sive sepulcrum est heredem non sequitur
M·T	municipium Thibiltanum
M·T·F	memoriae titulum fecit
M·TRIVMPH	municipium Triumphale
M·V	Ichpi Veridanum
MV	Martibus vinum
M·V·F	monumentum viv fecit, *or* uxori fecit, *or* maritus uxori fecit
M·VIC	municipium Vicetia
MVL	mulier
MV L	municipium Lamasba
MVL·LIB	mulieris libertus *or* liberta
MVL·XX	multis votis) viccnnalibus
MVN	municipium
MVNER	munerarius
MVN NAP	municipium Napoca
MVN·SEPT APVL	municipium Septimium Apulum
M·V P·P	maritus uxori pissimae posuit
MVR	murmillo
MVR·SCAEV	murmillo scaeva
M V·S	memor voti solvit
M·VX·P	maritus uxori posuit

N

N	natalis
N	natione
N	naturalis?
N	natus
N	navarchus, nauta
N	nefastus (tristis)
N	Nemesis?
N	nepos
N	Neronianus
N	niger
N	nomine
N	Nonae
N	Noricum
N	noster
N	novus, novissimus
N	noxis (hora)
N	numerat
N	Numerius
N	numero, numerus
N	Numidia
N	numen
N, ℕ or ℕ	nummi
N	Nymphae
NA	naturalis (pater)
NA	natione, natus
N·A	nauta Araricus
NAOFYL	nauphylax
N·ARARIC	nautae Araici
NARB	Narbonensis
N·A·S	numini Augusti sacrum
NAT	natione
N·ATR	nautae Atr...
NAV	navicularius, nauta
NAVF	nauphylax
N·AVG	numen Augusti
NAVIC	navicularius
NAV·LIG	nautae Ligerenses
N·BRIT	numerus Britonum
N·C	Numidia Constantina
N·C·INFER.	. ne cui? inferre (licet?)
N·D	numen deorum
N·D·A·N·M	nullum dolorem accepit nisi morte
NE[1]	nemini
NE	Neronianus
NEG	negotiator
NEG·FRV	negotiator frumentarius
NEGOT	negotiator
NEG·PAENVL	negotiator paenularius
NEG·STIP·ARG	negotiator stipis argentaeae
NEP	nepos
NER	Neronianus
N E·S D	numini eius semper devotus
N·EXPLOR·BREM or BREMEN	numerus exploratorum Bremenensium
NF	nefastus (hilaris)
N F·F·N·S·N·C	non fui, fui, non sum, non curo
N·F·N·S·N·C	non fui, non sum, non curo
N·I	natione Italus
N·LIC	non licet
N·M	numerus militum
N·M·Q	numini maiestatique
N·M·Q·E·D	numini maiestatique eius dicatissimus
N·M	Noricum mediterraneum

[1] *Ephem. Ep.* IV. 206.

N·M·V	nobilis memoriae vir
N N	nostri (duo)
N·N	numerus noster
NNOBB·CAESS	nobilissimi Caesares (duo)
NNNOOOBBB· CAESSS	nobilissimi Caesares (tres)
NO	nobilissimus
NO	Novius
NOB·CAES	nobilissimus Caesar
NOB FEM	nobilissima femina
NOB[1]	November
NOBB·CAESS	nobilissimi Caesares
NOMI	nomine
NON	Nonae
NONAGEN	nonagenarius
NORICO	Noricorum (ala)
NOT	notarius
NOV	November
NOV	Novius
N P	natione Pannonius? Ponticus?
NP	nefastus (hilaris)
N P	Neptunus
N P	nobilissimus puer
N·P[2]	(si fato meliore filius) non peperissent
N R	natione Raetus?
N R, RHOD	nauta Rhodanicus
NRIS	nostris
N S	nomine suo
N·S·S·I·M	numen sanctum Solis invicti Mithrae
N·STAT	numerus statorum
N·T·M	numerus tegularum minorum[3]
N·V	nobilissimus vir
NVB	nundinibus
NVM	numerarius, numerus, numero
NVM	nummum
NVM AVG	numen Augusti
NVM BAT·SEN	numerus Batavorum seniorum
NVM DAL· DIVIT	numerus Dalmatarum Divitensium
NVMM, NVMMVL	nummularius, nummularia
N·VRSARIEN	numerus Ursariensium
NYMP	nymphaeum

O

O	Olus
O	officina
O	hoplomachus
O	optio
O, ♀	horae
O	ovum
O, O, ⊖ ⊖	obit, obitus
O B	optio balnearii
O·B	ossa bene
OB	obit *or* obitus
OB	obit *or* obitus
O·B·C	ossa bene cubent?
OB H, HON	ob honorem
OB M·E	ob merita eius, memoriam eius
O·B·Q	ossa bene quiescant
O·B·Q·T	ossa bene quiescant tibi
OBR	obryzum
O·C	opus constat
O·C·S	ob cives servatos
OCT	octogenarius
OCT, OCTO,	OCTOB October
O·D	opus dolare
O·D·D·F·D· L·F	opus dolare de figlinis Domitiae Lucillae filiae
O·D·S·M	optime de se merito
O·E·B	ossa et bene
O·E·B·Q	ossa et bene quiescant
OF	Oufentina (tribus)
OF	officina
OF·AVR	officina Aurelianae
OFE, OFEN, OFENT, OFENTIN	Oufentina (tribus)
OFF	Oufentina (tribus)
OFF	officina, officinator
OFF	officium
OFF·CORN	officium cornicularioruin
OFFENT	Oufentina (tribus)
OFFI, OFFIC	officina
OFF·PA, PAPI	officina Papiri
OFF·PRAETER, RAT	officium praeteritorum, rationum
OFF·S·R	officina summae rei *or* summarum rationum
OFI, OFIC	officina
O·H	ossa hic?
O·H·F	omnibus honoribus functus
O·H·Q·B	ossa hic quiescant bene
O·H·S	ossa hic sita
O·H·S·S	ossa hic sita sunt
OIA	omnia[4]
OL	olla
OLL·D or D·S·D	ollas dedit *or* de suo dedit
OL·PO·V	olei pondo V
O·L·S·T	opto levis sit terra
O·L·T	opto levem terram
O·M	ob memoriam
O·M	optime meritus
O·M	optimus maximus
O·M·C·P·F· V·C·C·T	oppidum municipium colonia praefectura forum vicus consilio lium castellum territorium
O·M·D·S	optime meritus de se
O·M·V	ordo municipii V . . .
O·N·F	omnium nomine fabricatus

[1] Boissieu, *Inscr. de Lyon*, p. 397.
[2] *C. I. L.* V 2956.
[3] Brambach, *Inscr. Rhen.* 112.
[4] Orelli, 6911.

OR·D	ornatus ornamentis decurionalibus
OP	optimus
OP	optio
OP·A, ARK	optio arcarii
OP·B	optio balnearii
OP·C, CA	optio carceris
OP·CO	optio cohortis
OPAL	opaca
OP·C, CA	optio carceris
O·P·C	oliam Publius dedit ?
OP·CO, COH	optio cohortis
OP·D, OP·DO, OP·DOL	opus dollare
OPER·PVB	opera publica
OP·EQ	optio equitum
OPETR, OPI	opiter
OPIC	opicensiva
OPL	hoplomachus
OPO	opobalsamatura
OP·PEC·S·F	opus pecunia sua fecit
OP·PR, PRI	optio principis
O·P·Q	ordo populusque
OPSON	opsonator
OPT	optimus, optima
OPT	optio
OPT·B	optio balnearii
OPT·C	optio carceris
OPT·COH	optio cohortis
OPT·PR	optio principis
OP·VAL	optio valetudinarii
ORA, ORAT	Horatia (tribus)
ORD	ordinarius
ORD·N	ordo noster
O·REST	orbis restitutor
ORN	ornatus, ornamenta
ORN·DEC	ornamenta decurionalia
OR·P	hora prima
OS	ossa sita
OS·B·C	ossa bene cubent ?
OS·B·Q	ossa bene quiescant
OS·TIB·B·Q	ossa tibi bene quiescant
OS·T·B·Q	ossa tibi or tua bene quiescant
OS·T·B·N·Q	ossa tibi bene quiescant
OS·T·T·L	opto sit tibi terra levis
O·T·B	ossa tibi bene
O·T·B·C	ossa tibi bene cubent ?
O·T·B·Q	ossa tibi bene quiescant
O·TIB	ossa tibi
O·T·Q	ossa tibi quiescant
OV	ovius
O·V	ovo vos
O·V	ornatus vir
O·V·B·C	ossa vobis bene cubent
O·V·B·Q	ossa vobis bene quiescant
OVF	ovis [illegible]
O·V·F	ovo vos fecatis
O·V·F·D·R·P·O·V·F	ovo vos fecatis, dignum re publica, ovo vos fecatis
OVFENF, OVFF	[illegible]

P

P	pagina
P	pagus
P	Pannonii (cohors)
P	Papiria, Pollia (tribus)
P	parentes
P	pars
P	passus
P	pater
P	patria
P	patrimonium
P	patronus, patrona
P	paucarii ?
P	peregrina ?[1]
P	Parthica (legio)
P	pecunia
P	pedatura ?, pedes
P	per
P	perlit
P	plus *or* pie, piissimus pientissimus
P	(lex) Plautia ? Papiria ? Pompeia ?
P	pondo
P	populus
P	posuit *or* posuerunt
P	posteri
P	praefectus
P	praeses
P	praetor
P	praetoria (cohors)
P	Primigenia (legio)
P	primus, prima
P	princeps
P	pro
P	probum
P	proconsul
P	procurator
P	provincia
P	Proxumae (dea)
P	publicus, publica
P	Publius
P	pugnarum
q	puella
PA	pagani
PA	Palatina, Papiria (tribus)
PA	pater
PA	patronus
P·A	pondo argenti
P·A	provincia Africa
P·A	publicum argentum
PAC	Paculus
PA ET MA	pater et mater
PA FECE	parentes fecerunt
PAG	pagus, pagani
PAG	pagina
P·AG	piissimus Augustus
PAL	Palatina

[1] Brambach, 168.

PAL	palatium
PAL	pallium
PAL	Palmyreni (numeros)
PALAT, PALATIN	Palatinus (Salius), Palatina (tribus)
PAN·INF	Pannonia inferior
PANN	Pannonia, Pannonii (cohors)
PANNO	Pannonii (cohors)
PAP	Papiria
PAPHLAG	Paphlagonia
PAQ	Paquius
PAR	parentes
PAR	Parilia
PAPER, PAPI, PAPIR	Papiria (tribus)
P·AREL	panarius Arelatensis
PARENT	Parentalia
PAR·M	Parthicus maximus
PART, PARTH	Parthicus, Parthica (legio)
PASS[1]	passiva (venatio)
PAT	pater
PAT	patricius
PAT	patronus
PAT·COL	patronus coloniae
PAT·ET·CVR	patronus et curator
PAT·F·P·P	pater filiae piissimae posuit
PAT·MVN	patronus municipii
PATR	patronus, patronatus
PATR·C	patronus centuriae
PATR·COL	patronus coloniae
PATR·COL·R·P·R	patronus coloniae rei publicae Ricinienses
PATRIM	patrimonium
PATR·MVN	patronus municipii
PATRN	patronus
P·A·V	provincia Africa vetus
PAVIMEN	pavimentarius
P·B·F	(filii) patri bono fecerunt?
PBL	publicus
P·B·M	parentes bene merenti
P·B·M	patrono bene merenti
P·B·P, P·B·P·R	principalis beneficiarius praefecti
P·BR·S	plumbum Britannicum signatum or publicani Britanniae sunetae?
P·C	patres conscripti
P·C	patronus civitatis, coloniae, collegii, corporis
PC	pecunia
P·C	pia constans (legio cohors)
P·C	pietatis causa
P·C	ponendum curavit
P·C	post consulatum
P·C	potestate censoria
P·C·ET·S·A·ASC·D	(AS, ponendum curavit et sub ascia dedicavit

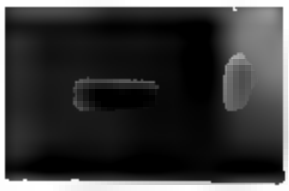
[1] *C. I. L.* X. 3704, where it is wrongly explained as *Passerum*). The word is found in full in *Notizie Degli Scavi*, 1886, p. 257.

P·C·W	patronus collegii (corporis) nostri
P·C·O	publicum coloniae Ostiensis
P·COL	patronus coloniae
P·COND	pagus Condatium
PCS	post consulatum
P·D	posuit dedicavitque
P·DAT·D·D	publice datum decurionum decreto
P·D·D	posuit dedicavitque
P·D·D	publice decreto decurionum
P·D·D·E	populo dare destinas esto
P·D·D·P·P	posuerunt decreto decurionum pecunia publica
P·D·NON·F	(miselle in) perpetuum doloram non funeraserunt[1]
PE	Perennius or Pecunius
PEC	pecunia, pecuniosus
PEC	pequarius
PED	pedatura, pedes
PED	peditus, peditata (cohors)
PEDIS, PEDISEQ, PEDISQ[1]	pedisequus
PED·SING	pedes singularis
PEL	pelta
PEQ	pecunia
P·EQ·R·M	patronus eques Romanus municipii
PER	Perennius
PER	peregrinus (praetor)
PER	permissu
PERP	perpetuus
P·E·S·C	publice e senatus consulto
PET	Petriana (ala)
P·ET·H	patronus et heres
PERS	Persicus
PESC	Pescennius
PET	Petro
P·F	pater fecit or parentes fecerunt
P·F	pater filio
P·F	pia femina?
P·F	pia fidelis
P·F	pius felix
PF	praefectus
P·F	(in kalendis Februariis quae) proximae fuerunt
P·F·C·R	pia fidelis civium Romanorum (cohors)
P·FE·FILIE	parenti (or parentibus) fecerunt filiae
P·FEL	pius felix
P·F·F	parentibus fili fecerunt?
P·F·F	pia felix fidelis (legio)
P·F·F·AET	pia felix fidelis aeterna (legio)
P·F·K·F	pater filio karissimo fecit
P·F·P, P·FI·P	parentibus filii posuerunt?
P·F·V	pius felix victor
PG	Primigenia
P·G·D	Petra genetrix domini

[1] *C. I. L.* V. [illegible]. [1] *C. I. L.* X. [illegible].

P·G·N	provincia Gallia Narbonensis
P·G·S	provincia Germania Superior
PHAL	phalerae
P·H·C	provincia Hispania Citerior
P·H·O·ADQ E·R P·V	placere huic ordini atque e re publica videri
PI	pius
P·I	poni iussit
PIC	Picenum
P·I·D, PR·I·D	praefectus iuri dicundo
PI F·F	pia felix fidelis
PIL·PR, POST	pilus prior, posterior
P·I·S	plus in suos
P·K	praetor candidatus
P·L	patrono libertus *or* patronus liberto
PL	placuit
PL	Plancus
PL	Plautus?
PL	plebs, plebis (aedilis, tribunus)
PL	plumbum
P·L	provincia Lugdunensis
PLA	Plancus
PLA	Plautus
PLAT·DEXT·E·N[1]	platea dextra eunti Nidam
PLB	plumbarius
PL·C	plebs collegii
PL·CER	plebis Cerialis (aedilis)
P·L·L	posuit laetus libens
P·L·L[2]	pro ludis omnifibus
PL·M	plus minus
P·L·M	posuit libens merito
PL·MIN	plus minus
P·L·P	patrono liberti posuerunt
P·L·P	praefecti lege Petronia?
P·L·S·F	patronus liberto suo fecit?
PLS MINS	plus minus
PL·SC	plebi scitum
PL·VE·SC	plebive scita
P·M	patronus municipii
P·M	patronus municipii
P·M	plus minus
P·M	pontifex maior
P·M	pontifex maximus
P·M	(et) post mortem (nihil)
P·M	pro meritis
P·M·C	provincia Mauretania Caesariensis
P·MIS	parentes miserrimi
P·M·F	patri merenti fecit
P·M·V	patronus municipii Verulani
P·N	(conservatori) matrimonii nostri
P·N	praeses noster *or* Numidiae
P·N	provincia Numidia
P·N·C	provincia Numidia Constantina
PO	Pobilia (tribus)
PO	Poblius = Publius
P·O	post obitum
PO	posuit
P·O	praetorio
P·O	principe optimus
POB	Poblilia (tribus)
P·O·C	primi ordinis comes
POL	pollo
POL	Pollia (tribus)
P·O·M	patrono optime merito
POM, POMEN, POMENT, POMI, POMP	Pomptina (tribus)
POMP	Pompeius
POMT	Pomptina (tribus)
PON·CENS	ponendum censuerunt
PON·CVR	ponendum curavit
PONDER	ponderarius
PONT	Pomptina (tribus)
PONT, PONTIF	pontifex
PONTIFF	pontifices
PONT·MAX	pontifex maximus
PONT·M·M	pontifex municipium municipii
POP	Pompo *or* Popilius
POP	Poblilia (tribus)
POP	populus
POPIN	Popinia (tribus)
POPLIF	Popilifugium
POR, POROL	Porolissensis (Dacia)
POR·PVBLIC	portorium publicum
POS	Postumus
PORT	porticus
PORT	Portunalia
POS	posuit
POS AED·CAS	post aedem Castoris
POS·CONS	post consulatum
POS D·S	posuerunt de suo
POSE	posuit posuit
POS P·P	posita (statua) pecunia publica
POST	Postumus
POST CONS, CON COL, CSS	post consulatum
POST H·L·ROG	post hanc legem rogatam
POSV	posuit
P·U	pater patriae
P·P	pater patrum (Cult of Mithras)
P·P	pater posuit
P·P	pater pilsenus
P·P	parentes pientissimi
P·P	patronus pientissimus
P·P	patronus perpetuus
P·P	pecunia posuit
P·P	pecunia publica
P·P	Penates publici?
P·P	pendens pondo
P·P	portuisen proconsulis[3]
P·P	perpetuus
P·P	pius *or* pia posuit

[1] Brambach, 1311 et 1312.
[2] *C. I. L.* X. 806; cf. 805 et 857.
[3] Very uncertain, occurs in Africa alone.



P·P	**piissimo, piissimae, posuit** *or* **posuerunt**
P·P	populo postulante
P·P	populo Pannoniae
P·P	portorium publicum
P·P	praepositus
P·P	praeses provinciae
P·P	**primus pilus** *or* **principalis**
P·P	**pro parte**
P·P	**pro pietate**
P·P	**propria pecunia**
PP	**proprio**
P·P	(aere) proprio posuerunt
P·P	provincia Pannonia
P·P	publicani provinciae
P·P	publice positus
P·P·A A·V·V (4 (?))	perpetui Augusti **(duo)**
P·P·ANN	praepositus annonae
P·P·AVGG	perpetuis Augustis (duobus)
P·P·BRI·LON	publicani provinciae **Britanniae** Londinienses
P·P·C	plentissimo ponendum curavit
P·P·D·D	pecunia publica decreto **decurionum**
P·P·F	patri piissimo fecerunt
P·P·F	Primigenia pia fidelis (legio)
P·P·F·C	pecunia publica faciendum curavit
P·P·F·D·D	**pecunia publica fecerunt dedicarunt**
P·P·FL·VIEN	praeses provinciae **Flaviae Viennensis**
P·PI[1]	**primipilus**
P·P·INFER	provincia Pannonia **inferior**
P·P·K	praepositus castris
P·P·L	Publicorum domorum **libertus**
P·P·M·S	praeses provinciae **Mauretaniae** Sitifensis
P·P·N NVM	praeses provinciae **Numidiae**
P·P·O	posuit patrono optimo
PPO	praefectus praetorio
P·P·P	pater patriae posuit *or* **parentes pii** posuerunt
P·P·P	patri piissimo posuit *or* **posuerunt**
P·P·P	principali pater patriae
P·P·P	pro pietate posuit
P·P·P	propria pecunia posuit *or* **posuerunt**
P·P·P·C	principalis patronus coloniae
P·P·P·F	pii patri pio *or* **patri pro** pietate fuerunt
PPP FFF AAA·GGG	Pii Felices Augusti (tres)
P·P·R	praeses provinciae Raetiae
P·P·R	(forma) publica populi Romani
P·PR·BR	publicani provinciae Britanniae
P·PR·LON	publicani provinciae Londinienses

[1] C. I. L. XII 2216.

P·P·R·Q	**Penates** populi Romani **Quiritum**
PP·ROM	pontifices Romani
P·P·S	posuit pecunia sua
P·P·S	pro parte sua?
P·P·S	provincia Pannonia **superior**
P·P·STAT	praepositus stationis
P·P·S	pro pecunia sua
PP·VV	perfectissimi viri
P·P ⌣ ⌣	**pro parte tertia**
P·Q	**pedes quadrati**
PQ	**pequarius**
P·Q	(petitio) personalis que (sola)
P·Q	populusque
P·QVOQVE VERS	pedes quoque **versus**
P·Q·Q·V	pedes quoque versus
P·Q·R	**populusque Romanus**
P·Q·S	**posterisque suis**
PR	**parentes**
P·R	populus Romanus
P·R	**post reditum** *or* **pro redita**
PR	**praedium**
PR	**praefectus**
PR	praetor, praetorium, **praetorius**
PR	praepositus
PR	pridie
PR	Primigenia (legio)
PR	Primus (praenomen)
PR	primus, prior
PR	princeps, principalis
PR	**private (ratio)**
PR	**pro**
PR	**probante**
PR	**Proculus**
PR	**procurator**
PR	**promotus**
PR	**pronepos**
PR	**provincia**
PR	**provinciae (anno provinciae, in Mauretania)**
P·R	**provincia Raetia**
P·R	**publice restituit?**
PRAE, PRAEF	**praefectus**
PRAEF AEDIL POT	**praefectus aedilicia potestate**
PRAEF AER	**praefectus aerarii**
PRAEF AER·SAT	**praefectus aerarii Saturni**
PRAEF·COH	praefectus cohorti
PRAEF·C·A·V[2]	praefectus centuriae accensorum velatorum
PRAEFEC	**praefectus**
PRAEF·EQ	**praefectus equitum**
PRAEFF	**praefecti**
PRAEFF·PR·	**praefecti praetorio**
PRAEF·F·D	**praefectus fraumenti dandi**
PRAEF·I·D, IVR·DIC	**praefectus iure dicundo**

[2] C. I. L. VI. 2419.

PRAEF·MIN praefectus Miniciae
PRAEF·NVM praefectus numeri
PRAEF·P·PEDISIC praefectus puerorum pedissequorum
PRAEF·PRAET praefectus praetorio
PRAEF·TIR praefectus tironum
PRAEF·TVR praefectus turnurum
PRAEF·VEX, VEXIL praefectus vexillationi
PRAE·N·H·ANT praepositus numero Herculis Antoniniano
PRAEP praepositus
PRAEPOS[1] praepositus
PRAEP·P·FRVM praepositus publici frumenti *or* pecuniae frumentariae
PRAER praefectus aerarii
PRAES praesentes
PRAET praetor praetori a
PRAETT praetoriae (cohortes)
PR·BR·LON provinciae Britanniae Londinienses
P·P·C·ANN post Romam conditam anno
PRC·ER·I·D, praetor cerialis iure dicundo
IVR·DIC
PRC·R praetoria civium Romanorum (cohors)
PREC precari
PREF praefectus
PR·F[2] praefectus
PR·GER·SVP provincia Germania Superior
PRG·N princeps gentis Numidarum
PR·HOC·S progressus hostem occidit civem servavit
PRI pridie
PRI Primus (praenomen)
PRI princeps
PRI primus, prima
PRI·P·D praefectus *or* praetor iure dicundo
PRID pridie
PRIM primarius
PRIM·IN·C (Fortunae) Primigeniae in colle
PRIM, PRIMIG Primigenia (legio)
PRIMOP[3] primipilus
PRIMO·V primo (*dativo*) unquam
PRIN princeps
PRINC princeps, principalis
PRINCOL principes coloniae
PRINC·PEREG princeps peregrinorum
PRINC·PRAET princeps praetorii
PR·IN·PED principales in pedatura
PR·IV princeps iuventutis
PR·IVV praetor iuventutis
PR·IVVEN princeps iuventutis
PR·K praetor candidatus
PR·K·TVT·F praetor candidatus tutelaris
PR·LV·LV pro ludis lusoriis
PR·L·V·P·F praetor ludos Victoriae primus fecit
P·R·N patrimonium ? regni Norici
PRO proconsul
PRO procurator
PRO proficiscerentur
PRO pronepos
PRO protector
PRO provincia
PROB probavit, probaverunt, probante, probatus
PROC proconsul
PROC procurator
PROC·AD·B procurator ad bona
PROC·AVG procurator Augusti
PROC·AVG·XXXX procurator Augusti quadragesimae (Galliarum)
PROCC procuratores
PROC·CA-PIENDVEC procurator capiendorum vectigalium
PROC·K procurator castrensis
PROC·M·N procurator marmorum Numidicorum
PROC·VECT procurator vectigalis (Illyrici)
PROC·IIII·P·AFR procurator quattuor publicorum Africae
PROCO proconsul
PROCONSS proconsulatus
PROCOS, PROCOS pro consule, proconsule
PROCOS proconsul, proconsulatus
PROD provincia Dacia
PRO·DOM protector domesticus
PRO·LVD·LVM pro ludis lusoriis
PROM processum meritus
PROM promotus
PRO·MAG promagister
PRON, PRONEP pronepos
PROP·P·C propria pecunia curavit
PRO·PR pro praetore
PRO·PR·EX·S·C pro praetore ex senatus consulto
PRO·Q pro quaestore
PROR proreta
PRO·S pro salute
PRO·S·D·N pro salute domini nostri
PROT protector
PROV provincia
PROV provocator
PROX proximus (rationum, tabularioruum)
PROX·CIPP proximus cippus
PR·M praepositus militum
PRM·FEL·IVST Primani Felicis Iustiniani (numerus)
PROV provincia
PRP proprius
PR·PER praetor peregrinus
PR·P·F Primigenia pia fidelis (legio)
PR·POS, POST princeps posterior

[1] *Ephem. Ep.* VII 362
[2] *C. I. L.* VII 150
[3] *C. I. L.* VIII 9045.

PR·PR praefectus praetorio
PR·PR praeses provinciae
PR·PR pro praetore
PR·PRAET princeps praetorii
PR·POST, PR princeps posterior, prior
PR·P·V praetoria pia vindex (cohors)
P·R·Q populus Romanus Quiritium
PR·REL[1] praepositus reliquationis
P·R·S procurator rationum summarum?
PR·S profecturus sit
PR·SAC praetor sacrorum
PR·SAC·VOLK·FAC praetor sacris Volcano faciendis
PR·SEN·CONS praetor senatum consuluit
PR·S·P·S pro salute posuit
PR·STA praepositus stationis
PR·VIG praefectus vigilum
PR·VRB praefectus urbi *or* praetor urbanus
PR·II VIR praetor duo vir
PR·XX LIB procurator vigesimae libertatis
P·S Pannonia Superior
P·S Parthica Severiana (legio II)
P·S pater sacrorum
P·S pecunia sua
P·S pius, pia suis?
PS posuerunt
P·S praeses Samnii
P·S proprio sumptu
P·S pro salute
P·S proxumis suis
P·S·D·D pro salute domus divinae
P·S·D·N pro salute domini nostri
P·S·F pecunia sua fecit
P·S·F·C pecunia sua faciundum curavit
P·S·I pro salute imperii
P·S·P pecunia sua posuit
P·S·P·D pecunia sua posuit dedicavit
P·S·P·L·L pecunia sua posuerunt laeti libentes
P·S·P·L·L pro salute posuit laetus libens?
P·S·R pecunia sua restituit
P·S·R procurator summarum rationum
P·S·S[2] Pannonia Secunda Savia
P·S·S pro salute sua
P·S·S·P pro salute sua posuit *or* posuerunt
P·S·S·S pro salute sua suorumque?
P·ST posuit
PST CONSLTO post consulatum
P·S·V parentibus suis vivis
PT pater
P·T posuit testamento?
P·T·M posuit titulum memoriae
PTR patronus

[1] *Ephem. Ep.* III. p. 311.
[2] *Ephem. Ep.* II. 884.

P·V perfectissimus vir
P·V pia vindex (legio)
P·V portus uterque
P·V praefectus urbi
P·V provincia utraque
PV publice
VP pupilla
P·V·A plus vixit annos *or* annis
PVB publicus, publica, publice
PVB Publilia (tribus)
PVBCO publico
PVB·FAC publice factum
PVBL publicus, publica, publice
PVBL publicanus
PVBL·COL publicum coloniae
PVBLI, PVBLIL Publilia (tribus)
PVBL·MVN publicum municipii
P·V·B·P·R·Q publicus populi Romani Quiritium
PVG pugnarum
PVP Pupinia (tribus)
PVP pupillus
PVP Pupus
PVPI, PVPIN Pupinia (tribus)
P·V·PHILIP pia vindex Philippiana (legio)
PV·PO publice positus
PV·PV·L duorum puporum libertus, liberta
PVR purpureus
P·V·S posuit voto soluto

Q

Q quaestiones
Q quaestor, quaestoricius
Q quando
Q que
Q qui, quae, quod
Q Quinquatria
Q quinquennalis
Q Quintus
Q Quirina (tribus)
Q, Q̄ quondam
Q·A quaestor aerarii
Q·A quot annis
Q·AER·P quaestor aerarii publici
Q·AL, ALIM quaestor alimentorum
Q·A·V qui annos *or* annis vixit...
Q B[3] quaestor beneficiarius??
Q·B·F·F quod bonum faustum felix (sit)
Q·C·A quorum curam agebat
Q·C·C·R·M NEG·MOG·C·T[4] quaestor curator civium Romanorum Mogontiaci, negotiator Mogontiacensis, civis Taunensis
Q·CONT qui continet
Q·C·P quinquennalis censoria potestate
Q·C·R quei cives Romani (erant)
Q·C·V quaestor coloniae Viennae

[3] Brambach, 24. [4] Brambach, 756.

Q·D	quaestor designatus
Q·D	quondam
Q·D·A	quo, qua *or* quibus de agitur
Q·D·E·R·F·P· D·E R·I·C	quid de ea re fieri placeret, de ea re ita censuerunt
Q·D·R	qua de re
Q·D·R A	qua de re agitur
Q·E	qui, quae, quod est
Q·E·C F	(votum libens animo posuit) quotus eum compotem fecit
Q·E·D	quod eo die
Q·F	qui, quae, quod fuit *or* qui fuerunt *or* quod factum *or* quo facto
Q·F·P·D·E R·I·C	quid fieri placeret, de ea re ita censuerunt
Q·F IVO	quos fecit ingenuos
Q·H·C·I R	quo honore contentus impensam remisit
Q·HI·S·S	qui heredes scripti sunt
Q·H·N·S	quod heredem non sequetur
Q·I·D·P	qui iure dicendo praeerit
Q·INF·S·S	qui(quae) infra scripti(scripta) sunt
QIQE[1]	quinque
QIR	Quirina (tribus)
Q·I·S·S	qui (quae) infra scripti (scripta) sunt
Q·K	quaestor kandidatus
Q·L·S·V·T·L	(dicite) qui legitis sit vobis terra levis
Q·M	qui militavit
Q·M	quo minus
Q·M·C	qui militare coeperunt
Q·MIL	qui militavit
Q·N·S S·S	quorum nomina supra scripta sunt
Q·P	quaestoria potestate
Q·P	quadrati pedes
Q·P·A	quaestor pecuniae alimentariae
Q·P·A·P	quaestor pecuniae alimentorum publicorum
Q·P·F	qui primi fuerunt
Q·P·P	quaestor pecuniae publicae
Q·PR·PR	quaestor pro praetore
Q·Q	quaestores
Q·Q	quicquid
Q·Q	quinquennalis
Q·Q	Quinti duo
Q·Q·C·F· NAV	quinquennalis corporis fabrum navalium
Q·Q·C·P	quinquennalis censoria potestate
Q·Q·P	quoquoversus pedes
Q·Q·PER, Q·Q·P·P	quinquennalis perpetuus *or* quinquennales perpetui
Q·P·P·C·M	quinquennalis perpetuus corporis mensorum
Q·Q·S·S·S	quam qui supra scripti sunt
QQ·T·F	quaestores

[1] Boissieu, *Inscr. de Lyon*, p. 395, LXV.

Q·Q·V	quoquoversus
Q·Q·V·L·P	quoquoversus locus pedum...
Q·Q·V·P	quoquoversus pedes. .
Q·Q·V·P·Q	quoquoversus pedes quadratos...
Q·R·C·F	quando rex comitiavit fas, *or* quando rex comitio fugit (see page 367)
QR	Quirina (tribus)
Q·R·P	quaestor rei publicae
Q·R·P·A	quaesturam rei publicae agens?
Q·R·S·H F· H·T·T·V[2]	?
QS	quiescant?
Q·S	qui, quae, quod supra
Q·SAC·P· ALIM	quaestor sacrae pecuniae alimentariae
Q·S·F·E	quod supra factum est
Q·S·P·P·S	qui sacris publicis praesto sunt
Q·S·S·S	qui (quae) supra scripti (scripta) sunt
Q·ST·D·F	quando sterquus delatum fas (see page 367)
QT	quot
Q·V	quoquoversus
QV	quinque
QV	Quintus
QV	Quirina (tribus)
Q·V	qui vixit
Q·V	qui vocatur
Q·V·A	qui vixit annis *or* annos
QVAD	quadrans
QVADR	quadrigae
QVAE, QVAES	quaestor
QVAESIT·IVD	quaesitor iudex
QVAES·RET	quaestum rettulit
QVAEST·SAC P·ALIM	quaestor sacrae pecuniae alimentariae
QVAIST	quaestor (archaic)
QVANTI E· R·E·T·P	quanti ea res erit tantum pecuniae
QVAR	Quartus (praenomen)
Q·V F·S·I·O	quod verba facta sunt in ordine
QVI	Quinctilis
QVI[3]	Quintana? (ara)
QVI	Quirina (tribus)
QVIB EX· S·C·S·P	quibus ex senatus consulto coire permissum (est)
QVI I·D·P	qui iure dicendo praeest
QVIN	Quinquatria
QVIN	quinquennalis
QVINCT	Quinctilis
QVINQ	quinquennalis
QVINQ	quinquies

[2] Grater, 686, 3, explains: *Qui retro scripti heredes fecerunt hunc titulum. Titulo sui.* — It is probable that the abbreviations have not been correctly copied. [3] Brumb. 1446.

QVIR Quirina (tribus)
QVIR Quirinalia
QVIR Quirinalis (flamen)
QVIRI, QVIRIN Quirina (tribus)
Q·VIX qui, quae vixit
QVO F quo facto
QVOT quotannis
Q·V·P quoquoversus pedes
Q·V·P·Q quoquoversus pedes quadratos
Q·VR, VRB quaestor urbanus
QVR Quirina (tribus)

R

R Raetia, Raeti (cohors)
R Rapax (legio)
R ratio
R recessus
R regnum
R restituit
R retiarius
R retro
R Retus (praenomen)
R revocatus
R Romanus
R rubrica, rubrum
R Rufus
℞ ratio, Romanus (eques), rubrica
RAP Rapax (legio)
RAS[1] rarissimo
RAT rationalis
RAT·CASTR ratio castrensis
RAT·PRIV ratio privata
RAT·S·R rationalis sacrarum remunerationum?[2]
R·C reficiendum curaverunt
R·D·A ratio dominica Augusta
RE Regina
REC recuperator, recuperatorius
RECT·PROV rector provinciae
RED·IN C redactus in coloniam?
RED·AB AER redemptor ab aerario
REF, REFE, REFEC refecit, refecerunt, refectus
REFIC·COER reficienda coerarunt (archaic)
REFIC·D·C·S·C reficiendas de conscriptorum sententia curaverunt
REG Regina
REG regio
REIP, REIPVB rei publicae
RE·P rei publicae
REP reparari
REPLET repletio
RES restituit
RES P·C·L·F res publica coloniae Lambaesitanae fecit

[1] *C. I. L.* VIII. 4637. [2] Orelli, 1090.

REST, RESTIT restituit, restituerunt
RET retiarius
RET rettulit
REVOC revocatus
RHOD Rhodanici (nautae)
R·IN C redactus in coloniam?
R·L recte licet, licebit
R·M·F reverentissimae memoriae femina?
R·N regnum Noricum
ROB Robigalia
ROM Romanus
ROM, ROMIL, ROMVL Romilia (tribus)
ROS rosalia
R·P ratio privata
R·P res publica, rei publicae, re publica
R·P·B res publica Bovillensium
R·P·C rei publicae constituendae
R·P·C res publica Carsiolorum
R·P·C·A rei publicae caussa abesse
R·P·C·L res publica coloniae Lambaesitanae
R·P·D rei publicae dedit
R·P·M·D res publica municipii Dianensium
R·P·N res publica nostra
R·P·P res publica Philippensium
R·P·P·D·D res publica Phuensium decreto decurionum
R·P·R res publica Reatinorum
R·P·R res publica Ricinensis
R·P·R res publica restituit
R·P·RS·RTA[3] re publica Romanis restituta
R·P·S·S res publica suprascripta
RR rarissimae?
R·R·PROX·CIP·P recto rigore proximo cippo pedes...
R·T ripa Thraciae
R·T, TIB ripa Tiberis
RV·I rudis prima
RVSS Russata (factio)

S

S sacerdos
S Servius
S servus
S sestertium
S Severiana (legio *or* cohors)
S Severus
S sextarius
S Sextus
S si
S Sicilia
S sacerdos, sacrum
S saeculum
S saltus
S salve *or* salutem
S Saturnus

[3] *C. I. L.* VIII. 10298.

S	scriba, scripsit, scriptus
S	se, sibi
S	secundae
S	secutor
S	semis
S	sententia
S	sepultura
S	signavit, signator
S	singuli
S	Silvanus
S	singuli, singularis
S	situs *or* sepultus
S	sol ?
S	solvit
S	soror ?
S	Spurius
S	stipendia
S	studiosus[1]
S	sunt
S	suus, sui
S	suppurationes
S	quinarius
S	servus, Sextus,[2] scriba ?[3]
SA	sacerdos
S·A	(procurator) saltuum Apulorum ?
SA	salve *or* salutem
SA	Salvius
S·A	Salus Augusta ?
S·A	Severiana Alexandriana (legio cohors)
S·A	Silvanus Augustus
S·A	somnus aeternalis
SAB, SABATI, SABATIN	Sabatina (tribus)
SAC	sacer, sacrum, sacerdos, sacerdotalis, sacravit
SACC	sacerdotes
S·AC·D	sub ascia dedicavit
SACER	sacerdos
SACERD·CER	sacerdos Cereris
S·M·D·XV V	sacerdos matris Deum quindecimviralis
SAC·P	sacerdos publicus
SAC·P·A·A	sacerdos provinciae Africae anni...
SAC·PHRYG· MAX	sacerdos Phrygius maximus
SACR	sacrum
SACR·FAC	sacris faciundis
SAC·SVP	sacerdos superior ?
SAC·VRB	sacerdos urbis
S·A·D, D·D	sub ascia dedicavit

[1] *C. I. L.* III. 4876.

[2] The explanation "*Scutor*" suggested by Hubner (*Exempl. script. epigr.* p. lxxiii), for nos 2441 and 2547 of the VI volume of the *Corpus* appears to Cagnat very doubtful. We can in these two cases interpret as, *Sextus*.

[3] *Bull. Épigr.* 1889, p. 94.

S·A·F	Saturnus Augustus Frugifer
SAG	sagittarii (cohors)
SAL	Salius
SAL	Salvius
SAL	salve *or* salutem
S·AL	Severiana Alexandriana (legio *or* cohors)
SALA	salararius
SALARI·SOC	salarius sociorum
SAM	Samnis
SAR	Sarmaticus
SAR	Sardinia
S·ARK	servus arcarius
SARM, SARMAT	Sarmaticus
S·A·S	Saturno *or* Silvano Augusto sacrum
SA·SAT	sacerdos Saturni
S·AS·D	sub ascia dedicavit
SAT·AVG	Saturnus Augustus
SATVR	Saturnus
SB·P·Q·S	sibi posterisque suis
SB·D	sub die
SC[4]	sacerdotium
S·C	sacra cognoscens
SC	scaenicus
S·C	senatum consuluerunt
S·C	senatus consulto
SC	(plebi) scitum
S·C	singularis consularis
S·C	scribendum (curaverunt)
S·C	sub cura
S·C·F·C	senatus consulto faciendum curavit
SCA	scabillarii
SC·ADF	scribendo adfuerunt
SCAP, SCAPT	Scaptia (tribus)
SCAPTINS	Scaptiensis (of the tribus Scaptia)
SCAT	Scaptia (tribus)
S·C·C	senatus consulto curavit, curaverunt
S·C·D·D	socii cultores domus divinae
S·C·D·D·	s... creatus decreto decurionum
SC·D·M	sciens dolo malo
S·C·D·T	senatus consulto de thesauro
S·C·E	servo conserva eius ?
SCEN	scaenicus
S·C·F·C	senatus consulto faciundum curaverunt
SC·HR	secundus heres
S·C·P	sacerdos Cererum publica
S·C·P·R	senatus consultum populi Romani
S·C·Q·ANN	sui cuiusque anni
SCR	scriba, scripsit
SCR·ADF	scribendo adfuerunt
S·C·R·C	senatus consulto restituendum curaverunt

[4] *C. I. L.* VI. 786.

SCRI scriba, scripsit
SCRIB·ADF scribundo adfuerunt
SCRIB·LIBR·Q scriba librarius quaestorius
SCRIB·Q·VI PR scriba quaestorius sexprimus
SCRIB·R·P scriba rei publicae
S·CRI·VLL sine crimine ullo
SCRP scripuli
SCR·CER scriptus cerarii
SCRVT scrutarius
SCS sacerdos
SCVR scurra
SCVT Scutata (cohors)
SCYT, SCYTH Scythica (legio)
S·D sancta dea
S·D Serapis? deus
S·D Silvanus deus
S·D sinistra decumanum
S·D Sol deus
S·D·L·S·D sacerdos dei Liberi, sacerdos deae
S·D·M sacrum Diis Manibus
S·D·M sine dolo malo
S·D·N (pro) salute domini nostri
S·DO·M sine dolo malo
S·D·S Saturno deo *or* domino sacrum
S·D·S Silvano domestico sacrum
S·D·S·D Silvano deo sancto domestico?
SE secutor
SE secunda
SE sestertius
S·E situs est
SEB Sebasteni (ala)
SEBAC sebaciaria
SEC secundae
SEC secutor
SEC·H secundus heres
SEC·TR secutor tribuni, trierarchi
SEI V·E sei videatur eis
SEIVG seiuge
SEM semel
SEM, SEMEN, SEMENS semestris
SEN senatus
SEN senior
SEN·SEN senatus sententia
SEP September
SEP Septimius
SEP sepultura
SEPT September
SEPT Septimius
SEQ Sequana (dea)
SEQ secutor
SER Sergia (tribus)
SER Servius
SER servus, serva
SER·AEQ·MONET servus aequator monetae
SERG Sergia (tribus)
SERT Sertor
SER·ZSC servus contrascriptor
SER·VIL servus vilicus
SER·V·LIBER·V servus vovit, liber solvit
S·E·S·F sibi et suis fecit
SESQ, SESQVIPL sesquiplicarius
SE·TR secutor tribuni
S·ET S sibi et suis
S·ET S·L·L·P·Q·E, *or* LIB·LIB·POST· Q·EOR sibi et suis libertis, libertabus posterisque eorum
SEV·AVG sevir Augustalis
SEX sexmestris (tribunus)
SEX sextilis
SEX Sextus
SEXM sexmestris (tribunus)
SEXTIL Sextilis (mensis)
S·F sacris faciundis
S·F·S sine fraude sua
S·H secundus heres?
S·H semihora
S·H signum Herculis?
S·H sita hic?
S·H summa honoraria
S·H·F·C secundus heres faciendum curavit
S·I stlitibus iudicandis
S·I·D Sol invictus deus
SI·E situs est
SIF sifonarius
SIG signifer
SIGF signifer
SIGN signator, signavit
SIGN signum, signifer
SIGNF signifer
SIL·SILV Silvano silvestri
S·I·M Sol invictus Mithras
SING singularis, singuli
SING·COS singularis consularis
SINGVL singularis
S·I·N·M Sol invictus n . . . Mithras
S·IV sanctissimus iuvenis?
SL·IVDIK stlitibus iudicandis
S·L·L·M solvit laetus libens merito
S·L·M solvit libens merito
S·L·P sibi libertis posterisque
S·L·R (votum) susceptum libens reddidit
S·L·R·I·C·Q·O·O·R·E sirempslex res ius caussaque omnibus omnium rerum esto
S·L·V·S·P suo loco vivus sua pecunia?
S·M sanctae memoriae
S·M secundum mancipium
S·M Sol Mithras
S·M solvit merito
S·M submedicus
S·M·D sacrum matri Deum
S·M·V sacra moneta Urbis
S·N sestertii nummi
S·N·P si non paret
SOC socius, socii
SOC·S sociorum servus
SOD sodalis

SOD·AVG, AVGVST sodalis Augustalis
SOL solvit
SOL·L·M solvit libens merito
S·O·P·P sunt omnis pedaturae pedes . . .
SP semper
S·P servus publicus *or* serva publica
SP spectavit
SP Spurius
S·P stolata puella?
S·P sua pecunia *or* suo peculio *or* sumptu proprio *or* sumptu publico
S·P sub praefectus
SPAER sphaerista
S·P·B singulares pedites Britannici?
S·P·C·P·S sua pecunia posuerunt
S·P·D·D sua pecunia dono dedit
S·P·D·D·D sua pecunia dono dedit dedicavit
SPE spectavit
SPEC, SPECVL· speculator, speculariarius
SPECLAR
SPECTAT NVM[1] spectator numerator
SP·F spectabilis femina
SP·F Spurii filius
S·P·F sua pecunia fecit
S·P·F·C sua pecunia faciendum curavit
S·P·FE soror pia fecit?
S·P·F·E·S·V·P sua pecunia fecit et sibi vivus posuit?
SPHAER sphaerista
S·P·L senatus populusque Lavininus
SPL splendidus, splendidissimus
SPL·EQ·R splendidus eques Romanus
S·PL·R sacra publica Romana
S·P·M·A senatus populusque municipii Antinatium
SPP spectabiles
S·P·P sua pecunia posuit
S·P·P·C sua pecunia ponendum curavit
S·P·P·L·D·D·D sua pecunia posuit, loco dato decreto decurionum
S·P·P·S sacris publicis praesto sunt
S·P·P·S·F solo publico (*or* privato?) pecunia sua fecit
S·P·Q senatus populusque
S·P·Q·A senatus populusque Albensis
S·P·Q·C senatus populusque Corsolanus
S·P·Q·L senatus populusque Lavininus
S·P·Q·R senatus populusque Romanus
S·P·Q·S sibi posterisque suis
S·P·Q·T senatus populusque Tiburs
S·PR sine pretio
S·P·R sua pecunia restituerunt
SPR subpraefectus
S·P·S·F sibi posterisque suis fecit
S·P·S·P sibi posterisque suis posuit

[1] C. I. L. XII. 5695. (See page 260.)

S·Q·H·A·P·E·S·S·A·V·D·F si quis hanc arcam post excessum suprascriptorum aperire voluerit, dabit fisco
S·QVE·ME·F suisque merentibus fecit
SR Sergia (tribus)
S·R, RAT summae rationes
SR·D·S·F·C soror de suo faciendum curavit
S·RES·LEX·IVS·CAVSSAQVE·O·O·R·ESTO sirempe res, lex, ius causaque omnibus omnium rerum esto
S·R·P·F·ET D sumptibus rei publicae fecit et dedicavit
SS sanctissimae?
S·S (Silvano) sancto sacrum
S·S scripti *or* scripta sunt
S·S semper scriptus
S·S senatus sententia
SS sestertius
S·S siti sunt
SS solverunt (ambo)
S·S subscriptus
S·S sumptu suo
S·S supra scriptus, scripta
S·S susceptum solvit
SS sestertii, sextarii
SS·DD·NN salvis dominis nostris (duobus)
S·S·F sibi suisque fecit
S·SI supra scripti
S·S·L·L·M (votum) susceptum solvit libens laetus merito
S·S·P·Q·EOR sibi suis posterisque eorum
S·S·Q·P·P sibi suisque posterisque posuerunt
S·S·S sicut supra scripti, scripta
S·S·S summa supra scripta
S·S·S supra scripti, scripta sunt
S·T secutor tribuni
ST statera
ST Statius
ST Stellatina (tribus)
ST stipendia
STA stamen
STA Statius
STAT statio, stationarius
STAT statua
STAT·HER statio hereditatium
STAT·Q·C·M statio quadragesimae civitatis Mediomatricorum
STE, STEL, STELL, STELLA, STELLAT Stellatina (tribus)
STI, STIP stipendia
ST·F stolata femina
ST·HER statio hereditatium
STIP stipendia
STL Stellatina (tribus)
S·T·L sit terra levis
STL, STLIT IVDIC stlitibus iudicandis
S·TR secutor tribuni
STR strator

STRIG	striganus?
STP	stipendiorum
STRA	strator
S·T·T·L	sit tibi terra levis
S·T·T·L·D	sit tibi terra levis dic
STVP	stupidus
S·V	senatus Vocontiorum
S·V	se vivo
S·V	spectavit victor
SVB	subheres
SVB	Suburana (tribus)
SVB A (ASC)·D	sub ascia dedicavit
SVB CVR	sub curator
SVBHE	subheredes
SVBPR, SVBPRAE, SVB-PRAEF	subpraefectus
SVBPROC	subprocurator
SVBSEQ	subsequens
SVBVIL	subvilicus
SVBVNG	subunctor
SVC	Suburana (tribus)
S·C, CV	sub cura
S·VE C	senatusve consulto
S·V·F	sibi vivus fuit
SVF	sufes
SVF	suffectus
SVF	suffragia
S·V·L·A	solvit votum libens animo
SVLP	Sulpicia (ala)
S·V·L·M	solvit votum libens merito
SVL·M	Sulevae montanae
SVM	summa
SVM	Summanus
SVMP	sumptuarius
SVM·SVM	summa summarum
SVPP	suppositicii (gladiatores)
S·V·Q	sine ulla querela
SVS·VOT	suscepto voto
S·V·T·L	sit vobis terra levis
SX	Sextus
SYR	Syriacus, Syriaca (classis)

T

T	tabula, tabularius
T	Tampiana (ala)
T	te
T	templum?
T	tergum
T	terra
T	territorium
T	tesserarius
T	testamentum
T	tiro
T	titulus
T	Titus
T	transvecturarius
T	tribunus
T	Tripolitana
T	Tromentina (tribus)
T	tumulus
T	turma
T[1]	prima
T·A	taurus auratus
TAB	tabularius
TAB	taberna
TAB	tabula, tabularius, tabulatio
TABEL, TABELL	tabellarius
TABVL	tabularius, tabularium
TAMP	Tampiana (ala)
TAVR	taurobolium
T·BAT	Transrhenanus Batavus
T·B·C	tubicen?
T·B·Q	tu bene quiescas
T·C	titulum curavit
T·D·V·S	Telluri deae votum solvit?
TEC	tector
TEGVL	tegularius
TEM	templum
TER	Teretina (tribus)
TER	terminus, terminalia
TER	tertius, tertia
TERET, TERETIN	Teretina (tribus)
TERM·CVR	terminandum curaverunt
TERR	territorium
TERR	terruncius
TES	tessera, tesserarius
TESM	testamentum
TESS, TESSE, TESSER	tesserarius
TEST·LEG	testamento legavit
T·F	testamentum fecit
T·F·C	testamento *or* titulum faciendum curavit
T·F·I	testamento *or* titulum fieri iussit
T·F·I·S	testamento fieri iussit sibi
T·F·R	testamento fieri rogavit
THER	thermarius
T·H·E·S	tumulo hoc (?) est sepultus
THR	Thracia, Threx
TI	Tiberius
TIB	Tiberius
TI·F	titulum fecit
TIGN	tignarius
TIR	Tirrus
TIT	titulus
TIT·DE·C·S·S	titulum dedicaverunt cum supra scriptis
TIT·P	titulum posuit
T·K	tabularium castrense
T·L	testamento legavit
T·L·H·F·C	testamento legavit; heres faciundum curavit
T·M	Threx murmillo

[1] The $\overline{\text{I}}$ sometimes appears on the monuments in the form of a T.

T·M·P	titulum memoriae posuit
T·M·Q·F·E REV	tene me quia fugi et revoca
T·N·C·H·F·C[1]	testamento non cavit; heres faciundum curavit ???
T·O·B·Q	tibi ossa bene quiescant
TOG	togatus (= advocatus)
TON	tonsor
TOP	topiarius
TORQ	torques, torquata (ala or cohors)
TORQ·ARMIL·PHAL	(donatus) torquibus, armillis, phaleris
TOT	Totates? (Mars)
T·P	tanta pecunia
T·P	tertiae partis?
T·P	testamento or titulum posuit
T·P	tribunicia potestate
T·P·I	testamento or titulum poni iussit
T·P·M	titulum posuit memoriae
T·POS·L·L·M	titulum posuit libens laetus merito
T·Q·D	totusque domus
TR	Traianus, Traiana (legio)
TR	Transpadana
TR	Trebius
TR	Threx
TR	tribunus
TR	trierarcha
TR	trieris
TR	triumphator
TR	Tromentina (tribus)
TRA	Traianus, Traiana
TR·A	trierarcha Augusti
TRAI	Traianus, Traiana
TRAM	tramare
TRA, TRAN, TRANSPAD	Transpadana
TR·AVGG	triclniarcha Augustorum
TRE	trecenarius
TRE	Treveri (ala)
TREB	Trebius
TREC	trecenarius
TR·ET·NAV	transvectarius et navicularius
TREV	Treveri (ala)
TR·FOR	Traiana fortis (legio)
TRI	trierarcha
TRIB	tribunus
TRIB·ET·NOT	tribunus et notarius
TRIB·LAT·LATIC·, LATICL	tribunus laticlavius
TRIB·MIL	tribunus militum
TRIB·MIL·A·P, A·POP	tribunus militum a populo
TRIB·P	tribunicia potestate
TRIB·P	tribunus plebis
TRIB·POT, PT	tribunicia potestate
TRIB·SVC	tribus Succusana
TRIPL	Tripolitana
TRIVMF, TRIVMP	triumphator, triumphatrix

[1] Brambach, 1156.

TR·LAT	tribunus laticlavius
TR·M	tribunus militum
TR·M	tritici modius
TR·MIL	tribunus militum
TR·MIL·A·P	tribunus militum a populo
TR·MIL·L, LEG	tribunus militum legionis
TRO	(legio) Troana (Traiana)
TRO, TROM, TROMENT, TROMENTIN	Tromentina (tribus)
T·R·P·D·S·T·T·L	te rogo praetorium dicas ut terra levis
TR·PL	tribunus plebis
TR·POT	tribunicia potestate
T·S	tatae suo[2]
T·S·F·I	testamento suo fieri iussit
T·S·T·L	terra sit tibi levis
T·T	tibi terram
T·T·L·S	tibi terra levis sit
T·V	titulo usus
T·V	ture vino
TVB	tubicen
TVB, TVBIL	tubilustrium
TVB·SAC·P·R·Q	tubicen sacrorum populi Romani Quiritium
T·V·F	titulum? vivus fecit
T·V·F	ture vino fecerunt
TVL	Tullus
TVM	tumulus
TVN, TVNG	Tungri (cohors)
TVR	turma
TVT·AVG	Tutela Augusta
TVTEL	tutelarius
T·T	Teretina tribus
T·T·L·S	terra tibi levis sit
T·T·L·V	terra tibi levis vale?

V

V	vale
V	Valentia (dea)
V	Valerius
V	vene = bene
V	veteranus
V	Venus
V	verna
V	veteranus
V	via
V	Vibius
V	vicit
V	Victoria
V	victrix (legio)
V	villa
V	vir
V	Virtus (dea)
V	urbs
V	vivus, viva, vivit, vixit

[2] *C. I. L.* X. 1968.

Voltinia (tribus)
votum, vovit
utere
uti
uxor
vale
vices agens
vixit annos *or* annis
Valerius, Valeria (legio)
valetudinarius, valetudinarium
vices agens legati
'Z Valeria Byzacena (provincia)
CT Valeria victrix (legio)
'M votum animo solvit libens merito
'P viis aedibus sacris publicis procurandis?
Ubii (cohors)
vir bonus
·P vir bonus dignus re publica
voto bene merenti posuit
·F virum bonum oro vos faciatis
vir bonus sanctus
vir clarissimus
unctor[1]
·P vir clarissimus agens vices praesidis
'S· vir clarissimus consularis provinciae Numidiae
vir clarissimus dedit dedicavit
NL vir clarissimus et inlustris
voti compos libens merito
vir clarissimus pater patrum
vir clarissimus quaestor candidatus
voluntarii cives Romani
vir devotus
Veneri? donum dat
L·P unde de plano recte legi possit
vir devotissimus protector lateris dominici[2]
vovit? de suo
Velina (tribus)
veteranus
vetus?
vir egregius
P vir egregius agens vices praesidis
vectigal, vectura
ECTIG vectigal
vir egregius decurio factus
vir egregius eques Romanus
vehicula
velarius
veles
LIN, VELL Velina (tribus)

Orelli, 3471.
Bullett. Comunale, 1873, p. 51.
C. I. L. IX. 2585.
C. I. L. VI. 2010.

VEN venatio, venator
VEN Veneta (factio)
VEN Venetia
V·E·PP vir egregius primipilaris
VER (Frisii) Verlutionenses (cuneus)
VER verna
VERB verbex
VESTIG vestigator
VET Voturia (tribus)
VET, VETER veteranus
VEX, VEXI, VEXIL, vexillarius, vexillatio
VEXILL
V·F verba fecit *or* fecerunt
V·F Viennae fecit
V·F vivus, viva fecit
VFEN Oufentina (tribus)
V·F·ET L·E vivi fecerunt et locum emerunt?
V·F·I vivae fieri iussit?
V·F·S verba facta sunt
V·F·S vivus fecit sibi
V·F·S·ET S vivus fecit sibi et suis
V·F·T vivus fecit titulum?
V·H vir honestissimus
V·H·A vixit honeste? annis
VI Vibius
VI vineae?
V·I vir inlustris
VI vixit
VIAT viator, viatorium
VIAT·TR viator tribuni
VIAT·TR·PL viator tribuni plebis
VI·AV Victoria Augusta
VIB Vibius
VIC vicit
VIC victimarius
VIC victoria
VIC vicus, vicani
VIC victoriatus
VIC victor, victrix (legio)
VIC·AVG Victoria Augusta
VICE·S·C vice sacra cognoscens
VICIM vicimagister
VIC·LOP vicus Lopodunensis
VIC·N victoriati nummi
VIC·POR Vicani Portuenses
VIC·S vici scito
VICT victimarius
VICT Victorienses (collegium)?
VICT, VICTR victrix (legio)
VIG vigiles
VIK vicani?
VIL vilicus
VIL·BR vilicus Brundisinorum
VILC (vigesimae libertatis) vilicus
V·ILL vir illustris
VILLA villatici
VIL·PVB villa publica
VIL·R·S vilicus ripae superioris

VIN Vinalia
VIND, VINDEL Vindelici (cohors)
V·INL vir inlustris
V·INL·COM vir inlustris comes
VIN·VRB·ET OST vinarii urbani et Ostienses
V·I·P·AN vixit pia annos, *or* annis
VIRB Virbialis
V·I·S verba infra scripta
VI·S vici scitu
V·L (sine fraude) vel laesione?
V·L verna libertus?
V·L veteranus legionis
V·L vir laudabilis
V·L·A·S votum libens animo solvit
V·L·LIB·M voto laetus libens merito
V·L·L·M·S votum libens laetus merito solvit
V·L·M votum libens merito
V·L·M·S votum libens merito solvit
V·LOC·F vivus locum fecit
V·L·P votum libens posuit
VLP Ulpius, Ulpia (legio)
V·L·P·M votum libens posuit merito
V·L·R votum libens reddidit
V·L·S votum libens solvit *or* libentes solverunt
V·L·S·M voto libens solvit merito
V·M·F vene (= bene) merenti fecerunt
V·M·L·P votum merito libens posuit
V·M·L·S votum merito libens solvit
VN vene = bene
VNC, VNCT unctor
V·O vir optimus?
VO Vopiscus
VOC Vocontii (ala)
VOL Volcanus
VOL Voltinia (tribus)
VOL voluntarii (cohors)
VOLC Volcanalia
VOL·C·R voluntarii cives Romani (cohors)
VOLT, VOLTI, VOLTIN Voltinia (tribus)
VL, VLT Voltinia (tribus)
VOLVNT voluntarii (cohors)
V·O·P viro optimo posuit (coniux)
VO·P·L·S votum pater? libens solvit
VOR Vordenses (ala)
V·O·S·L·M votum o... solvit libens merito
VOT Voturia (tribus)
VOT·FEL·SVCC?·LIBEN votum feliciter susceperunt libentes
VOT·X, XX vota decennalia, vicennalia
VOT·D votum dedit
VOT·FEC, SOL·L·M votum fecit, solvit libens merito
VOT·M·F votum merito fecerunt
VOT... M·S·L votum... merito solvit libens
VOT·RED·L votum reddit libens
VOT·S·L·A votum solvit libens animo
VOT·SOL·L·L votum solvit laetus libens

V·P vir perfectissimus
V·P vivus posuit
V·P votum posuit
V·P uxori pientissimae?
V·P·A vixit plus annis
V·P·A·V·P vir perfectissimus agens vices praesidis
V·P·D vir perfectissimus dux
V·P·F uxor piissima fecit *or* uxori piissimae fecit
V·P·L·M votum posuit libens merito
V·P·M votum posuit merito
V·P·P·P·H vir perfectissimus praeses provinciae Hispaniae
V·P·P·P·MAVR·SITIF vir perfectissimus praeses provinciae Mauretaniae Sitifensis
V·P·P·P·N vir perfectissimus praeses provinciae Numidiae
V·P·P·P·R vir perfectissimus praeses provinciae Raetiae
V·Q viator quaestorius
V·Q·F valeat qui fecit
·V·QVE (sine) ulla querella
V·Q·R·F·E·V uti quod recte factum esse volet
V·Q·R·F·E·V·S·D·M uti quod recte factum esse volet sine dolo malo
V·R vir religiosus
V·R votum reddidit
VR urbs Roma
V·R urbicus
VRB urbanus, urbana (cohors)
VRBS urbis
V·RL vir religiosus
V·R·L·M votum reddidit libens merito
V·S vici scitu
V·S votum solvit, voto soluto
V·S vir spectabilis
V·S Urbs sacra
V·S·A·L votum solvit animo libens
V·S·C vice sacra cognoscens
V·S·D·N·F·R·I·M votum solverunt Dianae Nemorensi...
V·SE vini sextarius?
V·S·F vivus *or* viva sibi fecit, vivi sibi fecerunt
V·S·F votum solvit feliciter
V·S·I vice sacra iudicans
V·S·L votum solvit libens
V·S·L·A votum solvit libens animo
V·S·L·A·D votum solvit libens animo dat?
V·S·L·A·F votum solvit libens animo feliciter
V·S·L·A·P·C votum solvit libens animo p... c...
V·S·L·A·S votum solvit libens animo suo?
V·S·L·H votum solvit libens H...
V·S·L·L votum solvit libens laetus
V·S·L·L·B·MER votum solvit laetus libens bene merito

V·S·L·L·M	votum solvit laetus libens merito
V·S·L·P	votum solvit libens posuit
V·S·M	votum solvit merito
V·S·M·L	votum solvit merito libens
V·S·M·L·M·S	votum solvit merito libens, Mercurio sacrum?
V·SP	vir spectabilis
V·S·P	vivus sibi posuit
V·S·P·S·S	votum susceptum pecunia sua solvit
V·SS·L·A	votum solverunt libentes animo
V·S·S·LV·M	votum susceptum solvit lubens merito
VST	ustrina
VTEI IN H· L·SC·EST	utei in hac lege scriptum est
VT·F	utere felix
VT·S·L·M	votum solvit libens merito
V·V	Valeria *or* Ulpia victrix (legio)
V·V	Venus victrix
VV	viri
VV	vivi *or* vivunt
V·V	vivus vivae
V·V	vir venerabilis?
V·V	virgo Vestalis
V·V	uti voverant
V·V·C·C	viri clarissimi
V·V·E·E	viri egregii
V·V·F	vivus vivae fecit
VVLTIN	Voltinia (tribus)
V·V·P	vivus posuit *or* vivus vivo posuit
V·V·M	Virgo Vestalis Maxima
V·V·P·P	viri perfectissimi
V·V·S·FECER	vivi sibi fecerunt
V·V·S·L·M	ut voverat solvit libens merito
V·V·S·S·F	vivis supra scriptis fecit
V·V·V	vale, vale, vale!
VX	vixit, uxor
VX·DVL	uxor dulcissima
VXT	vixit

Z

Z[1]	centurio
Z	zeta = diaeta
Z·T·L	mulieris (et) Titi libertus?

[1] *C. I. L.* VIII. 9010.

HS	sestertius
ℓ	sestertius
⸗	dupondius
ƒ	as
II	duumvir
IIS, HS	sestertius
II SIL	duobus Silanis (consulibus)
II V, II VIR	duumvir, duumviratus
IIVIR AB AER	duumvir ab aerario
II VIR·C·P· Q	duumvir censoria potestate quinquennalis
II·VIR·I·D	duumvir iure dicundo
IIVIR Q, Q·Q, QVINQ	duumvir quinquennalis
III	tertium
III	trieris
III D·L	trium mulierum libertus, liberta
III PR, PROV	tres provinciae (Galliae)
III VIR	triumvir
III VIR·A· D·A	triumvir agris dandis adsignandis
III VIR CAP, KA, KAP, CAPIT, KAPIT	triumvir capitalis
III VIR MON = A·A·A·F·F	triumvir monetalis = auro argento aere flando feriundo
IIII	quadrieris
IIII	quattuorvir
IIII P·AFR	quattuor publica Africae
IIII VIR	quattuorvir, quattuorviratus
IIII VIR·I·D	quattuor vir iure dicundo
IIII VIR·PR	quattuor vir praefectus
IIII·VIR Q, Q·Q, QVINQ	quattuorvir quinquennalis
IIII VIR·V· CVR	quattuorvir viarum curandarum
V	penteris
V	quinarius
V VIR·A·D· A	quinquevir agris dandis adsignandis
VI	hexeris
IIIIII	sevir
IIIIII VIR	sevir, seviratus
IIIIII VIR AVG	sevir Augustalis
VI VIR EQ·R	sevir equitum Romanorum
VII VIR EPVL	septemvir epulonum
⁜	denarius
X	decemvir
XVIR·A·D· A·I	decemvir agris dandis adsignandis judicandis
XVIR SACR·FAC	decemvir sacris faciundis
X V(VIR)·S (SL, STL, STLIT)· I(IVD, IVDIC, IVDIK)	decemvir stlitibus judicandis
XI PR	undecim primus
XV	quindecimvir
XV VIR·S·F	quindecim vir sacris faciundis

XVIII	decennovium (The Pomptine Marshes)
XX LIB	vigesima libertatis
XX HER, HERE, HERED, HEREDIT	vigesima hereditatium
XX P·R·M	vigesima populi Romani minus
XXXX, XL G	quadragesima Galliarum
C	centenarius
C	centesima
C	centumviri
C V	centumviri
ƆƆ	centesima
Ɔ, ƆƆ, ƆƆƆ, ƆƆƆƆ, Ɔ, Ɔ, Ɔ	centurio, centuria
ƆƆ	sextarius
Ɔ	conventus
CC	ducenarius
ƆƆ·L	duarum mulierum libertus
CCC	trecenarius
CCCC	quadringenarius
Θ	quingentaria (ala *or* cohors)
∞	miliaria (ala *or* cohors)

INDEX

TABLE OF INSCRIPTIONS

[The first column indicates the number of the inscription in *C. I. L.*; the second indicates the page in this book on which it is given.]

From Other Sources

SUPPLEMENT

THIS supplement has been prepared with the twofold purpose of making the book more complete by adding material which is the fruit of recent study and investigation, and of correcting errors without extensive alteration of the plates. It is hoped that these pages, necessarily few in number, may be of some added service to those entering upon the study of Roman Epigraphy.

J. C. E.

Add to pages 1–6:

The works of Orelli-Henzen and Wilmanns are now out of date, but are still useful as books of reference.

The most convenient collection of inscriptions for class-room use is the *Inscriptiones Selectae* of Hermann Dessau, vol. I. 1892; vol. II. part I. Berlin, 1902.

The *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine* of René Cagnat is by far the best introductory work on this subject. It is now published in a third edition, Paris, 1898. A useful supplement appeared in 1904.

Consult also the same author's article *Inscriptiones* in *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines*, Daremberg et Saglio.

A small introductory work in Italian is well spoken of: *Epigrafia Latina*. S. Ricci. Milan, 1898.

For the study of early Latin the *Handbook of Latin Inscriptions*, illustrating the history of the language, by W. M. Lindsay, Boston, 1897, will be found very serviceable.

COLLECTIONS OF CHRISTIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Inscriptiones Hispaniae Christianae. E. Hübner. Berlin, 1871. (Supplement 1900.)

Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae. E. Hübner. Berlin, 1876.

Inscriptions Chrétiennes de la Gaule. Le Blant. Paris, 1856–1865.

Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae. De Rossi. Vol. I. 1857; vol. II. (part I.) 1888.

Die Altchristlichen Inschriften der Rheinlande. F. X. Krans. 1890.

Nouveau Recueil des Inscriptions Chrétiennes de la Gaule. Le Blant. 1892.

Die Christlichen Inschriften der Schweiz vom IV.–IX. Jahrhundert. Em. Egli. 1895.

The Language of Inscriptions.

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae Epigraphicae. I. fasc. 5. G. N. Olcott. Rome, 1904.

This work aims to be a complete epigraphic lexicon, and though a stupendous undertaking, promises to be of great value in Latin lexicography.

Le Latin d'Espagne d'après les Inscriptions. A. Carnoy. Louvain, 1903.

Zur Sprache der Lateinische Grabeninschriften. J. E. Church, Jr. Munich, 1901.

La Langue des Inscriptions Latines de la Gaule. J. Pirson. Brussels, 1901.

Verzeichnis der auf Aussprache u. Rechtschreibung Bezüglichen Eigenthümlichkeiten in den Inschriften aus Gallia Narbon. Prog. Pola. F. Neumann. Trieste, 1897–1898.

Die Lat. Sprache auf Afrik. Inschriften. B. Kübler in *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik*, VIII. pp. 161–202. In the same work is found *Etruskisch-Lateinische oder Etruskisierende Wörter und Wortformen der Lateinischen Inschriften.* Lattes.

De m Finali Epigraphica. Diehl. Leipzig. 1899.

Studies in the Word-formation of the Latin Inscriptions. G. N. Olcott. Leipzig. 1898.

Add to page 4:

In 1898 the *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Oesterreich-Ungarn* was replaced by the *Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts.*

The *Dizionario Epigrafico di Antichità Romane* of de Ruggiero has up to the present time appeared in 82 fasciculi.

The following changes should be made in the summary of the volumes of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum:*

VOLUMEN III.

Pars Posterior: Inscriptions of Illyricum, parts VI.–VII.; also Monumentum Ancyranum, Edict of Diocletian de Pretiis Rerum, Diplomata Militaria, Wax Tablets of Dacia. 1873.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Prior:* Inscriptions of Egypt, Asia, and of the Greek Provinces of Europe. 1889.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Secundus:* Inscriptions of Illyricum, parts I.–III. 1892.

SUPPLEMENTI *Fasciculus Tertius:* Inscriptions of Illyricum, parts IV.–VII. Edict of Diocletian. Constitutions of the Emperors (Diplomata Militaria). 1893.

SUPPLEMENTI *Pars Posterior:* Egypt and Asia, Greek Provinces of Europe, Illyricum. 1902.

VOLUMEN IV.

SUPPLEMENTUM *Pars Prior:* Tabulae Ceratae. 1898.

VOLUMEN VI. Inscriptions of the City of Rome.

Pars Prima 1876, *Pars Secunda* 1882, *Pars Tertia* 1886, *Pars Quarta* (*Pars Prior* 1894, *Pars Posterior* 1902), *Pars Quinta*, containing inscriptiones falsae, 1885, *Pars Sexta*, Indices (in preparation).

VOLUMEN VIII. Inscriptions of Africa.

Pars Prior: Proconsular Africa, Numidia. 1881.

Pars Posterior: Mauretania. 1881.

SUPPLEMENTI *Pars Prima.* 1891.

SUPPLEMENTI *Pars Secunda.* 1894.

SUPPLEMENTI *Pars Tertia.* 1904.

VOLUMEN XI.

Pars Posterior, Fasciculus Prior: Umbria. 1901.

VOLUMEN XIII. Inscriptions of the three provinces of Gaul and of the two of Germany.

Pars Prima, Fasciculus Prior: Aquitania and Lugdunensis. 1899.

Pars Tertia, Fasciculus Prior: Instrumentum Domesticum. 1901.

VOLUMEN XV.

Pars Posterior, Fasciculus Prior: Amphorae, Vasa Arretina, Lucernae, etc. 1899.

Page 28. Add to note 1. *Transactions American Philological Association*, XXX., p. 182.

Page 30. Note 2. Inscription of 49 B.C. has Vaarus. *Hermes*, XXX., p. 456.

Page 53. Read instead of "dating about time of Sulla," "belonging to the later days of the Republic," as date of inscription is 43 B.C.

Page 73. Note 2. Add *C. I. L.* IV. Suppl.

Page 95. *Signa.* See *Hermes*, XXXVII. 1902, p. 443.

Page 99. *Names of Slaves.* See *Rhein. Museum*, LIX. 1904, p. 108.

Page 102. Add to Bibliography, *Zur Geschichte Lateinischer Eigennamen.* W. Schultze. Berlin, 1904.

Page 110. Inscription No. 51, see also *C. I. L.* VI. 34044.

Chronological List of the Roman Emperors

Within the past few years much attention has been given to the study of the imperial salutations of certain emperors. The following books and articles should be consulted on this subject:

Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Pauly-Wissowa. See articles, *Claudius, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Commodus.*

In *Revue Archéologique.* 1901, II., p. 167; *Recherches sur la Date des Salutations Impériales de l'Empereur Néron.* Maynial; and 1904, I., p. 263; *La Chronologie des Salutations Impériales de Néron.* H. Stuart Jones.

De Magistratibus Flaviorum. Chambalu.

Essai sur le Règne de Trajan. C. De la Berge. Paris, 1877.

See also Supplement, *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine.* R. Cagnat. pp. 477–482.

Page 169. *Titles of Honor.* A recent article by O. Hirschfeld on this subject should be consulted. It is entitled *Die Rangtitel der Römischen Kaiserzeit*, in *Sitzungsbericht der Akad. zu Berlin.* 1901, p. 579.

The title *vir clarissimus* is found, not abbreviated, in the first century, abbreviated in the second, and becomes common only in the third century.

Page 176. *Titles of Honor.* The titles *vir eminentissimus, perfectissimus, egregius*, go back as far as the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The abbreviated form dates in the time of Septimius Severus. These titles gradually lose their value and in the latter half of the fourth century the title *perfectissimus* is applied to all grades of officials.

Pages 173–178. The student should consult *Die kaiseslichen Verwaltungsbeamten bis auf Diocletian.* O. Hirschfeld. Berlin, 1905.

Page 230. *Sepulchral Inscriptions.* See M. R. Weynand on *Form und Decoration des Röm. Grabsteine der Rheinlande im I Jahrhundert.* in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 1902, p. 186 ff.

Page 257. *Tesserae.* Consult:

Catalogue des Plombs de l'Antiquité. Rostovtsew and Prou. Paris, 1900.
Roman Lead Tesserae. Rostovtsew. St. Petersburg, 1903.
Tesserarum Urbis Romae et Suburbi Plumbearum Sylloge. Rostovtsew. St. Petersburg, 1903.

Page 258. Recent articles by Hülsen and Rostovtsew have gone far to prove that many of the tesserae shown by Blanchet in *Revue Archéologique*, 3d series, XIII., p. 225 ff., are *tesserae lusoriae*, used in games of chance as played on the *tabulae lusoriae*, the diagrams for games found *e.g.* on the floor of the Basilica Iulia and at the entrance of the Ara Pacis. Hülsen, *Bullett. dell' Ist.*, 1896, p. 227, and Rostovtsew, *Bull. de la Commission Arch. de Pétersbourg*, 1904.

Page 259. For specimens of *tesserae hospitales* of *hospitium priratum* see Ritschl, *P. L. M. E.* II A., p. 3; Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie*, 3d ed., p. 339; *Rhein. Mus.*, 51, 1896, p. 473; *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1895, p. 85.

Page 274. *Eco C. Antonios* is now given *C. I. L.* XV, 2, 6122. For other inscriptions on clay vessels see *C. I. L.* XV, 2.

Page 291. Inscription 49 should not be classed as sepulchral but rather as honorary.

Page 295. See for Scipio inscriptions article by Birt, *Rev. de Phil.* XIV. 1890, pp. 113 ff.

Page 323. Inscriptions 64–68 should not be classed as belonging to aqueducts, but as "Other Boundary Stones."

Page 329. Substitute for *Wilmanns*, 2811, 2812, *C. I. L. a*) XV. 7738, XIV. 1996; *b*) XIV. 1976; *c*) XV. 7746; *d*) XV. 7747.

Page 330. Inscriptions given under 3 may now be found in *C. I. L.* XV. 7290, 7880, 7628, 7750, 7515. Those under 6 in *C. I. L.* III. 3217, IX. 343, V. 8171.

Page 336. In 4. Haverfield reads *Deceangicum*, and in 5. MET·LUT may be met(allum) Lut(udense).

Page 347. Hempl in *Transactions of American Philological Association*, 1902, p. 150, reads:

Io. Vei. Sat. deivos qoi med mitat nei ted endo cosmis virco sied. Ast [*t*]*ed noisi opetoi Te*[*n*]*siai pakari vois. Duenos med feked en manom*, [*m*]*einom duenoi ne med malo*[*m*] *statod*; and interprets as follows:

May the gods Iove, Veiove and Saturn (grant to him) who is going to send me, that the maid (Proserpine) be not gracious to you; unless indeed you are willing to become reconciled to the excellent Tensia. A good man made me against the spirit of a dead man, the less may any evil persist through me to the disadvantage of the good man.

For recent literature on the Duenos bowl see Bursian, *Jahresbericht*, 1900, vol. 104–107, part I., pp. 40 ff.

Page 357. Inscription is given *C. I. L.* III., p. 862.

Page 360. Inscription is given *C. I. L.* XIII., p. 500.

Page 375. Commentarium of Secular Games. *Ephem. Ep.* VIII.

Page 382. For wax tablets of Pompeii see *C. I. L.* IV. *Supp.*

Archaic Inscription of the Forum

QVOI HOI · · · · · · | SAKROS ES | ED SOR · · · · |
· · · · · IA · · IAS | RECEI · L · · · · | · · · · · EVAM |
QVOS · R · · · · | M · KALATO | REM · HAP · · · · |
· · · IOD IOVXMEN | TA · KAPIA · DOT AV · · · |
M ITE · RI · · · · | · · · · M · QVOI HA | VELOD ·
NEQV · · · · | · · · · OD · IOV ESTOD | · · OIVOV IOD

This inscription is on the cippus of tufa found under the pavement of black marble in the Roman Forum in May, 1899. The cippus is a pyramidal-shaped block of four sides, the apex of which

THE FORUM INSCRIPTION.

(Vasari, Rome.)

is broken off, seriously mutilating the inscription, which is engraved on lines vertical to the base, although the letters are horizontal. The inscription, therefore, is not *κιονηδόν*, *i.e.* with both lines and letters vertical to the base. The order of the letters is boustrophedon, the first line being written from below upward, the second from above downward. There are three lines on the first face and four in the remaining three, with one line on the edge between the first and fourth faces. The first two lines of the fourth face show the letters inverted in comparison with the other letters of the inscription. The letters face in accord with the direction of the line, with the exception of ⊰ and ⊱ in line 6. The letters are archaic, C for G, ⊟ for H, P for R, ♀ for Q, ⊰ for S, Y for V.

The inscription may possibly be the oldest Latin inscription in existence, and can be compared only with the Fibula Praenestina (p. 265) and the Duenos bowl (pp. 16 and 346). It certainly is the oldest known Latin inscription on stone. As so much has disappeared, it is impossible to make any satisfactory explanation of the entire inscription, although a number of words may be recognized. Thus, QVOI = *quoi*; HOI may be *honce*; SACROSESED = *sacer sit* (Festus, p. 318); RECEI = *regi*; EVAM may be [*d*]*eram* for *deiram*, though Comparetti prefers reading in the other direction, *mare*[*led*]. For KALATORES see Hülsen, *Röm. Mitth.* 1899, p. 262. IOVXMENTA may be *iumenta* (Otto, *Archiv f. lat. Lexikographie*, XI., 1900, p. 435). Comparetti reads O DIOV ESTOD = *diu* (i.e. *interdiu*) *estod*. Gamurrini prefers OD IOVESTOD, i.e. *iusto*.

Attention should be called to the three-point and two-point form of word separation. See Fibula Praenestina for this use.

There is a great mass of literature on this inscription. This is summarized in *Rivista di Storia Antica*, IV. (1899), pp. 469–509; V. (1900), pp. 101–136, 351–359; VI. (1901), pp. 157–184. See also *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1899, pp. 158, 166; Comparetti, *Iscrizione arcaica del foro Romano*, 1900; Hülsen, *Das Forum Romanum*, 1904, p. 92; *Ancient Legends of Roman History*, Ettore Pais, New York, 1905.

The references in ancient literature to the site of this tomb of Romulus are found in Festus, p. 177: *Niger lapis in comitio locum funestum significat ut ali, Romuli morti destinatum, sed non usu obvenit, ut ibi sepeliretur, sed Faustulum nutricium eius ibi sepultum fuisse et Quinctilium avum. . . .*

and in Dionysius, I. 87; III. 1. From the latter writer we learn that Hostus Hostilius, grandfather of King Tullus Hostilius, had died at this place, and had been buried here by Romulus and Tatius; also that a lion marked the same spot where Faustulus was buried.

From Varro, who is quoted in *Schol. Cruq.* to Horace, *Epodes*, XVI. 13, we have *nam et Varro pro rostris sepulcrum Romuli dixit, ubi etiam in huius rei memoriam duos leones erectos fuisse constat, unde factum est ut pro rostris mortui laudarentur.* Cf. Porphyr. on the same passage in Horace. The words of Horace are *quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini, nefas videre, dissipabit insolens.* This refers certainly to the general belief that the tomb of Romulus was behind the rostra.

All these passages go back to Varro, dating 116–27 B.C. The work of Festus is based on Verrius Flaccus, a contemporary of Augustus, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus wrote under the same Emperor.

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

[From *Cours d'Épigraphie Latine*, R. Cagnat, with the permission of the author.]

A

A	Adiutrix
A	aera (stipendia)
A	agitur
A	Alexandriana
A	avus
A·A·P·R	annona Augusta populi Romani
A·AVE	alter ambove
A·CV	a cubiculo, *or* a custodiis
AE	aerum
AEQ	eques
A L·G	a legione
AM S	amplissimus splendidissimus
AN	annualis
A·N·F·F	annum novum faustum felicem
A·P	adiutor procuratoris
AR	armorum (custos)
A SCR	a scriniis
A SEV	Alexandriana Severiana (legio)

B

B	bene
B	bucinator
BE·SE	beneficiarius sexmestris
BF·PR	beneficiarius praefecti, procuratoris
BF·V·C·COS	beneficiarius viri clarissimi consularis
B·M·H·T·P	bene merenti heredes testamento posuerunt
BN·R·P·N	bono rei publicae natus
BOT·RET	botum (votum) rettulit
B·P·A	beneficiarius procuratoris Augusti

C

C	cerarius
C	cultores
C	custos
CC	feminae duae
C·A·E	Colonia Augusta Emerita
C·B·B·V	cum bonis bene vixit
CC	civitas convenarum
CCC·VVV	clarissimi viri tres
C·C·P·I	coloni coloniae Pacis Iuliae
C·C·R	coloni coloniae Romulae
C·E	conlux eius
C·E·C	coloni eius coloniae
C·I·F·C	cohors I Flavia Canathenorum
CIRC·N	circiter numeri
C·I·V·T	Colonia Iulia Victrix Triumphalis
CO	colonus
COL·F·C	collegae fabrorum curaverunt
CONS	consecravit
CONT	contubernalis
C·O·V·F·S	coniugi optumae vivus fecit sibi
C·P	callis publicus
C·P	cohors prima
C·P·P	coniugi praeposuit
CRO, CROC	crocodes
C·SC	genas scabras (on occulist stamp)
C·S·S	cum supra scriptis
CV·AR	custos armorum

D

D	Domitiana (ala)
D·B·B·M	deo bono bene merenti
D·D	deus Dolichenus
D·D	di deae
D·D·C	deus Dolichenus Commagenus
DD·M·SS	Diis Manibus sacris
D·D·P·ET·S·S	donum dat pecunia et sumptu suo
D·D·Q	di deaeque
D D S	diis deabus sacrum
D·E·S	Deo Enduellico sacrum
D·F	donum fecit
D·I·M·S	deus invictus Mithras Sol
DISP·ARC·VIC	dispensatoris arcae vicarius
D·M·M	deum mater magna
D·M·N	dominicus
D·M·Q·S	dis manibus Q(uinti) sacrum *C.I.L.* II. 3382
DO	domesticus
DOLI / DOLIA	dolare (opus)
D·P	de praediis
D·Q·N·Q	de quo (qua) nihil questus (a)
D·RO·Q·TRA	dic, rogo qui transis
D·R·P	dic, rogo praeteriens
D·R·P	de re publica
D·S	dea Salus
D·S	dei sacerdos
D·S	deus Sol
D·S·L·L·D	de suo laetus libens dedit
D·S·O·M	deus sanctus optimus maximus
D·S·S	deus Sanctus Saturnus Silvanus
D·T·M·L	de tabulario marmorum Lunensium
D·TOR·AR	donatus torquibus armillis
D·V	decreto vicanorum
DV·S·C·EQ·SING	duplicarius singularis consularis equitum singularium
D·V·S	dedit voto soluto

E

E·E	exemplum epistolae
EMB	emblema
EMP	empticius
EQ·SEN	equiter senores
EX·S·L	exemplum sacrarum litterarum
EXCT	excusatus
EXPL	exploratio exploratores
EX·PR	ex praecepto

F

FAB·SAG	fabrica sagittaria
FC·ET·S·P	filiae coniugi et sibi posuit
FC·N	filius Caesaris nostri
FE·V·F	feliciter voto fecit
F·ET·F·V·F	filii et filiae vivi fecerunt
F·ET·M·F·C·E	funeris et memoriae faciendae curam egit
FGL	figlinae
FI	figlinae
FLV·NEG	fluviatili negotiatione ?
FOD	fodinae
F·P·S·F·C	filii patri suo faciendum curaverunt
F·S·S	fit summa summarum

G

G·C	genius castrorum
G·D·A·S	Geldiabae deo Augusto sacrum (*C.I.L.* VIII. 6267) ?
G·MER	genius Mercurii
GR	Graecus

H

H	hereditates
H·A·S	Herculi Augusto sacrum
HAST	hastiliarius
HEL	Helvetius
HELV	Helvetius
H·F	honorifica femina
H·P	hostes publici
H·S·F·C	heres sepulcrum faciendum curavit
H·S·H·N·L	hoc sepulcrum heredi non licet (vendere) (*C.I.L.* II. 5891)
HVF	heres vi
H·V·F·F	heres utriusque filius fecit

I

I·D	inferis dis
I·D	invent defuncta
I·D·F	iussu ici fecit
I·H·C	imaginem honoris causa
I·O·PAR	Iuppiter Optimus Partinus
IPSP	ipse sibi posuit
I·S	Iuno Sima
I·S·P·P	in sua possessione posuit

K

K	carus, a
KL	calendae

L

L·A	locus adsignatus
L·A·S	Libero Augusto sacrum
L·D·D·O	locus datus decreto ordinis
LEG·S·S	legio supra scripta
LIBB	Libyae duae
L·M·IN·F·P	locus monumenti in fronte pedes
L·M·Q·P	locus monumenti quadratus pedes
L·M·Q·V·P	locus monumenti quoquoversus pedes
L·P	lares publici
L·P·Q·Q·V	locus pedum quoquoversum
L·P·S	libens pecunia sua

M

M	Mithras
M	Mystae
M·A	monumentum aedificavit
MANB	manibus (*C.I.L.* VII. 575, 1296)
MAR	Marsus
M·C·D·D	municipii cultoribus dono dedit
M·D·M	monumentum diis manibus
ME	mensis
M·E·M·D·D·E	in mensibus eius municipii dare damnas esto
M·F·S	mater filiis suis
M·H·H·N·S	monumentum hoc heredem non sequetur
M·I	Mithras invictus
MIN	ministrator
M·N	Marcus noster
M·N	marmora nova *or* Numidica
M·PL	minus plus
M·PR	magister primus
M·S	Mithras Sol
M·V·V·S	monitus visu votum solvit

N

N·G·V·S	numini gratus votum solvit
N·M·S·S	numerus militum Syrorum sagittariorum
N·PAL	numerus Palmyrenorum
N·R	nihilum rogatur
N·SING	numerus singularium
N·S·S	numerus supra scriptus
NT	noster et
N·VOC	numerus Vocontiorum

O

O·E	olla empta
OF	officinator, officinae
OFG	opus figlinum
OM	omnibus

OSP	hospes
O·V	optimus vir

P

P·B·B·M·T·I	patri bono bene merenti testamento iussus
P·COS	pro consul
P·ET·S·S	pecunia et sumpto suo
P·F·C·C	pia fidelis constans commoda (*Limesblatt*, 1897, p. 467) (Legio VIII Aug.)
P·I	princeps iuventutis
P·L	pecunia legata
P·L·V·S	posuit libens voto soluto
P·M	pecunia multaticia
PN	pronepos
POP	populus
POPIN	Popinia (tribus)
POR·COR	portus Cornelii?
POS	posuerunt
POSV	posuerunt
P·P	pagani pagi
P·P	ponderatus pondo
P·P·A	publicum portorii Asiae
PP·FF	pii felices
P·P·S	pro pietate sua
PP·SS	pueri supra scripti
PRD, PRE	praedium
PR·P	primus pilus
PR·PR	princeps prior
PR·S	pro reditu salvo
P·S	procurator suus
P·S·C	pedites singulares consularis
P·SIG·COS	pedites singulares consularis

Q

Q·A·P	qui aerario praesunt
Q·E·R·E·T·P	quanti ea res erit tantam pecuniam
Q·E·R·F·E·D	quod eius recte factum esse dicetur
Q·F·E	quod factum est
Q·F·H·P	Quintus filius heres posuit
Q·L·A·A·R	qui locum acceperunt a re publica
Q·P·P·C·M	quinquennalis perpetuus corporis mensorum
Q·R·F·E·V	quod recte factum esse videbitur
Q·R·T·P·D·S·T·T·L	qui rogat te praeteriens dicas, sit tibi terra levis.
Q·S	quadrivis sacrum

R

R·N	Rupe natus
R·P·C	rei publicae causa
R·S	ripa superior
R·S·P	ratio sacri patrimonii
R·S·P	res summa privata

S

S	sextarius
S	signifer
S	statio
S	semis
S·A	sodalis Augustalis
S·A	Saturnus Augustus
SAC·SAT	sacerdos Saturni
SAL	salinae
S·B·A·S	Saturno Balcaranensi Augusto sacrum
S·C	strator consularis
S·C·C·C	senatus coire convocari cogi
S·C·C·E	sub cuius cura egi
SCR·CER	scriptus cerarii
S·D	Saturnus dominus
S·D·M·T·T·L	sit dis manibus tuis terra levis
S·E·S	sibi et suis
S·FR·S·C·(F)·L	sine fraude sua capere (facere) liceto
S·I·P·C	suis impensis ponendum curavit
S·P	splendidissima puella
S·P·C	statio patrimonii Caesaris
S·Q·S·S·E·Q·N·I·S·R	si quid sacri sancti est quod non iure sit rogatum
S·R	summa res
S·R·F	summa ratio fisci
S·R·P	servus rei publicae
S·S	Saluti *or* Saturno *or* Silvano sacrum
S·S·E·L·F·C	sibi suis et libertis faciendum curavit
S·S·S	Silvano Sancto (silvestri) sacrum
S·S·SIS	salve salvus sis
STIP	stipendiorum
STR, STRA	strator
S·V	soluto voto

T

TIR·LEG	tironis legendi
T·M	terra mater
T·P·C	tertiae partis conductor

V

V·A·P	vices agens praesidis
VERED	veredarii
VET·CO	vetustate corrupta
V·F	utere felix
VIK	vicarius
VIL·R·S	vilicus ripae superioris
VL	Voltinia (tribus)
VLT	Voltinia (tribus)
V·SS·LL·MM	votum solverunt libentes merito
VT·F	utere felix
V·V·S	vir venerabilis sacerdos
VV·SS·LL·MM	volentes solverunt libentes merito

[redacted]